...th dispatches to Mr. Abercromby and M. ... at Turin, directing them to go to the headquarters of Charles Albert and Marshal Radetzky, to notify officially to them the offer of the mediation of France and England, and to negotiate an armistice. Dispatches were also sent to the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna, directing them to offer simultaneously the common mediation of their respective Governments.

The Nation states positively that, if the mediation of France and England be refused by Austria, the Army of the Alps will immediately enter Italy. This is, in fact, inevitable, if the Austrians should presume upon their success so far as to reject the proffered mediation. Our Paris correspondent states that, on this event, 75,000 men will enter in the first instance; and a second army of double that amount be prepared. There was a report in Paris that the French Government had received positive information that the expenses of the Austrian Army in Italy had been defrayed by Russia. A distinguished officer left Paris on Wednesday night for Turin, to investigate this statement.

The courts-martial in Paris have decided on the fate of about 2,300 prisoners. They have ordered the discharge of nearly 1,000; they have classed 1,100 among those to be transported; and they have sent 100 to be tried by superior courts-martial. Five hundred of the insurgents of June, sentenced to transportation, were transferred on the 5th inst. by railroad to Havre. Having been embarked in the Ulloa steam frigate, they were to have sailed on the following morning for Brest, where they were to remain confined on board a hulk, until the executive power should have fixed their destination.

The *Messager* says: There is at this moment, among a certain minority, an active effort to place M. de Lamartine in the President's chair of the National Assembly.

A great dinner is spoken of, in order to the conciliation of all parties, at which M. de Lamartine, Cavaignac, Ledru Rollin, Marrast, and also MM. Louis Blanc, and Caussidière will be present.

Accounts from Lyons speak of disturbances having broken out in that city, the troops showing a disposition to fraternize with the people.

Gen. Changarnier, respecting whose dissensions with the predominant party in the National Assembly several rumors were afloat, has been named General-in-Chief of the National Guards.

The number of wounded of June remaining in the civil hospitals of Paris, on the 4th, was 543. Ten had died since the publication of the last returns.

Secret Societies were being formed, and increasing in numbers on every hand.

A member of the National Assembly (M. Germain Sarrut) asserts that a large quantity of gold was distributed in the insurrection of June, which came from Russia, and that he has evidence to that effect.

ITALY.—After the defeat of the army under the command of Charles Albert, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army of Reserve addressed the following note to the Provisional Government of Venice:

"*The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Reserve to the Provisional Government of Venice.*—After a hard-contested combat of three days the army of Charles Albert has been completely routed; our troops are now encamped on Oglio. As a man of honor, a falsehood would be unworthy of me, and of no avail, as it would be shortly detected. This is the moment, but the last, to discuss a cause before it is irrecoverably lost. I have the honor to be, the Commander-in-Chief of the 2d Division of Reserve. WELDEN."

The reply of the Provisional Government was equally ironic. It was as follows:

"*Excellency*—We have received the letter of the 27th, which your Excellency has addressed to us. We appreciate the sentiments that dictated it. We will take your word for the facts which you announce to us. You say that this is the last moment, but the last moment, to discuss a cause before it is irreconverably lost. We beg of your Excellency to consider that we are not competent to treat alone, in a question which is the common cause of Italy. But, if that cause was really refused to Venice only, we think that we could prove to your Excellency that it is far from being lost. We have the honor, etc."

NAPLES.—By the following it would appear that England was about to take part in the difficulties between Naples and Sicily, and take the side of the latter:

The English squadron, to the surprise of the Neapolitans, anchored on the evening of the 29th ult. in the roadstead of Naples. The treaties between England, France and Naples only allow of four vessels of war of the two former powers anchoring before the city. This was always observed, it is said, by the Prince de Joinville, and is now recognized by Admiral Baudin. The English have now ten vessels in the roads. The forced loan from the English residents being rescinded leaves no plausible ground for the appearance of the force, so that it is surmised England aspires to the protectorate of Sicily, and is determined to interfere with the King's projects.

The Gen Public of the 6th inst., announces that the commanders of the English and French squadrons have conjointly intimated to the Neapolitan commander of the citadel of Messina that he must immediately evacuate that fortress. In fact, it would appear that it is already in possession of the Sicilian troops.

A steamboat arrived at Leghorn from Naples, announces that the English fleet presented itself before that city, desiring that the Neapolitan fortress should first salute its flag, and giving two hours to the Neapolitan Government to decide. The same time was given to the King to release the Sicilian prisoners taken by the Neapolitan ship under British colors. The fleet had claimed 450,000 ducats as an indemnity for the damages of British subjects of Naples on the 15th. The retardation of the expedition against Sicily is confirmed.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—The reporter of the Cork Examiner gives the following interesting account of the arrest of this gentleman. The reporter was at the Thurles depot, and he says:

It wanted but a few minutes of eight o'clock, when I perceived a gentleman cross from the town side toward the station. I know not why, but I assure you my entire attention was instantly absorbed by him. He wore a black hat, a blue boat-cloak, in which he was rather tightly muffled, and a light, plaid-like trowsers; he carried rather a large black stick in his right hand. He entered the office, and as he passed me, with what feelings I cannot describe to you, I recognised the features of William Smith O'Brien.

There was at this time not more than one dozen persons in the vicinity of the station, five or six of whom were gentlemen who had engaged places in the Limerick train; the others were three policemen, and one or two railway officers, with two fellows rather decently dressed, whom I afterward discovered to be "detectives."

Mr. O'Brien entered the office. I watched his movements with the greatest anxiety; he paid his fare to Limerick, got his ticket, and walked out. He again wrapped himself up in his cloak, and folding his arms, walked across the line to the opposite side. Scarcely had he reached the other side, when I perceived the guard of the Dublin train pass from behind the office and anxiously look in the direction in which Mr. O'Brien had gone.

Mr. O'Brien was walking slowly along the line, awaiting the arrival of the Dublin train, by which he was to start for Limerick, when this same officer, who is an Englishman, and named Hulme, stole quietly across the line to where Mr. O'Brien was, and placing his hand on his collar, said: "You are the Queen's prisoner." Instantly the two detectives called on the three policemen, and all ran towards Mr. O'Brien, each catching him by the collar as he approached him. At this moment, a young gentleman who was standing by, ran toward Mr. O'Brien, and stretched out his hand to him. No sooner did one of the "detectives," who was clad in a white overcoat, perceive this movement, than he drew from either pocket of his coat, a double barrelled pistol, and pointing each at the gentleman, exclaimed: "Stand back! for, by heaven, if you move another foot in advance, I'll shoot you—policemen, draw your bayonets." The latter command was quickly obeyed, and the second detective, who walked at the rear of Smith O'Brien, produced two pistols similar to those of his companion, who walked in front, each pointing his arms at the heads of any persons who attempted to approach them.

Mr. O'Brien, who looked as though he had only made his toilet a few hours before, was exceedingly pale. He seemed most dejected, and was scarcely able to walk, having to lean back on the policemen who were behind him; who, in the roughest manner possible, shoved him under the neck with their open fists, while two others dragged him by the collar, as if he were a pickpocket or petty thief; yet he did not appear irritated by the conduct pursued toward him by those officials, but on the contrary, smiled on them, and handing his stick to one of them, he reached his hand to another for support.

In this manner he was taken from the station through the streets of Thurles, and lodged in the jail of the most central town in Tipperary, escorted by five almost unarmed policemen, and two "detectives." The only words I heard Mr. O'Brien utter were, when his guards were shoving him violently—"Easy, take me easy." And these he repeated with the greatest mildness of tone and apparent suavity of temper. As he was carried through the streets some few persons recognized him, and exclaimed "there is Smith O'Brien." A number of women quickly collected, and commenced hooting the police; but, with this single exception, there was no symptom of excitement.

Mr. O'Brien was then taken up a narrow lane, in which the jail is situate; and the troops, who by this time had got the alarm, were instantly drawn across the lane, so as to prevent any approach thereto. A dispatch was immediately forwarded to the encampment outside the town, when troops were instantly poured into the town in vast bodies.

On my return to the railway office, I could scarcely make my way through the streets, so filled were they with military; yet the people were unexcited. On my arrival at the office, I perceived the same person who arrested Mr. O'Brien, dressed in a different costume, and heard him order a special train for Dublin, in which Lafferwards learned O'Brien was to be conveyed. While in the office, another gentleman, who, I was told, was a reporter from the London Times, ordered a second special train for the same city. When leaving Thurles, all was quiet, the line near the station being guarded on both sides by strong detachments of the 18th Hussars. From what I saw of the people, I am fully convinced there was no attempt at rescue.

I may here mention an instance of the sterling honor and patriotism which characterizes some of the humblest classes in the country. Just as Mr. O'Brien reached the office, and previous to his arrest, a poor woman, who was selling gooseberries in the neighborhood, recognized him. She was unable to suppress her astonishment, and exclaiming in a low voice, but which reached me, "Oh God! it is he!" she buried her face in her hands. This poor woman was one of the first to recognize Mr. O'Brien, and would probably have gained some portion of the reward offered for his arrest, did she immediately inform on him; but, with a feeling peculiar to the Irish peasant, she despised the bribe.

I believe I have stated in a former letter the feeling of the gentry of both political sections with regard to Mr. O'Brien; but as it came more immediately under my view yesterday, I may again repeat that all those with whom I have spoken sympathise deeply with him at present, though differing widely from the policy which he pursued. He is generally looked on by them as an honest, sincere, straightforward patriot, but rash and imprudent.

DOINGS AFTER THE ARREST.—Another paper furnishes the following:—

The intelligence of his arrest having been communicated by the police to the resident magistrate, Mr. Gore Jones, and to Gen. McDonald, an orderly was dispatched to the camp, and a regiment of infantry came in within a quarter of an hour. Col. Fordyce and Capt. McKenzie, one of the General's aid-de-camps, rode up to the railway station, and seeing one engine with the steam up, which was about starting for Ballybrophy, to bring up the Limerick mail train, ordered the driver to remain and place himself at his (Col. Fordyce's) disposal. The engine man, (Mulvany,) a most intelligent and steady officer, inquired the reason for this order, when one of the military party said: "We arrest you and this engine, in the name of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; you are to obey our orders at the peril of your life, and to bring this engine and train safe to the Kingsbridge station, in Dublin." Mulvany, who, it appears, exhibited much coolness and self-possession, replied: "I will not stir one inch out of this for you or any other man, unless the proper officer of the Company I serve, comes here and tells me to do so." "You won't?" said the officer, presenting a pair of pistols at him. "I don't care about your pistols or your threats," said Mulvany; "I'll do my duty to the Company." The officers then went to Mr. Harden, the superintendent of the locomotive department, and asked if they could not get another man to drive the engine? Mr. Harden said they could not; and they having used similar language to him, that he should, on pain of death, dispatch an engine to Dublin with a special train, he told Mulvany that he should go; and Mulvany said, that receiving that order from him, as the officer of the railway Company, he would, of course, obey it, but that he should get water for the engine before he could proceed. "You don't want water," said one of the military officers, who added that "the driver should go on at the peril of his life." "I won't be put out of my way by you," said Mulvany, "I must get water." The officer again repeated his command, but Mr. Harden interfered, and declared it was absolutely necessary that water should be taken in to allow the engine to proceed.

THE LATE WHIG MOVEMENT IN ALBANY, N. Y. The Charleston Courier has received a telegraphic dispatch from its Baltimore correspondent, relative to the late whig meeting in Albany to take into consideration the letter of Gen. Taylor accepting the Charleston nomination, and says: "We learn from this dispatch that the whigs at Albany have finally settled their difficulty with respect to the accepting of the Charleston nomination by Gen. Taylor, a notice of which we published some days since, received by telegraph. The mode in which the matter was settled is not given us." The Charleston Mercury speaking of the same subject, says:

"Since the above was written, a telegraphic dispatch has been received, announcing the highly interesting fact that the Albany whigs have become reconciled, and that the proceedings above, which have excited the ire and indignation of our Taylor friends, were a mere 'flash in the pan.'"

☞ The Postmaster General left Washington on the 28th ult., on a visit to Saratoga; and at the same time, on a visit to the same place, Mr. Senator Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Senator King, of Alabama. Mr. Senator Johnson, of this State, the Intelligencer says, "is spending a week or two at Berkely Springs, Virginia."

☞ The Union contradicts the report that Maj. Heiss is about to withdraw from the establishment.

☞ Arthur P. Bagby, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, left Washington on the 28th ult. for New York, there to embark on his way to St. Petersburg. His family remains in Washington.

☞ The New York Tribune understands that a letter has been received from Mr. Bancroft, our Minister in England, giving strong reasons to hope that, before long, a satisfactory international postage law will be established with Great Britain.

☞ The Virginia papers announce the death of Henry St. George Tucker, at Winchester, on the 28th ult.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner Falcon arrived at New York on the 27th ult., from Sisal. She was built in New York for the Mexican Government, and was captured by our naval forces at the taking of Tampico, since when she has been doing service with the Gulf squadron. Annexed is a list of her officers: John S. Glasson, Lieut. Commander; Abner Reed, Acting Master; James Parker, Midshipman; Thomas Pember, Captain's Clerk.

☞ Gen. W. S. Harney, after a sojourn of some days in Philadelphia, has left for New York, on his way to Springfield, where he is to superintend the construction of cannon for the frontier service.

CROPS.—The cane crop of Attakapas, we regret, says the Planter's Banner, is quite backward, and will most undoubtedly be short. The usual time to commence taking off the crop is about the beginning of October. The work of cutting and hauling wood, making hay and gathering corn, has been delayed by wet weather; the cane, too, is small, and most of our planters will be late in rolling. We have letters from Rapides, where the crop was excellent, which state that it will be shortened fully one half, by the late storm, which was very severe in that section.

The following is from the St. Francisville, (La.) Chronicle: "For the past week we have had but little rain. The weather, however, has been excessively warm. The health of our parish continues good. The crops have not been as materially injured from the late storm as we had anticipated they would be. On the coast and upon some of the plantations in the parish, the corn has been damaged from the severe wind—laying it prostrate on the ground. There will be a fair crop of cotton made throughout our parish, should the weather prove favorable during the remainder of the season.

The Holmesville (Miss.) Free Press says: "The cotton crop is not altogether so promising as it was two or three weeks ago, the rains and wind have injured and cut off almost one-fourth of the anticipated crop. If the rainy weather continues much longer, there will not be such a large crop after all.

RICE HARVESTING.—The harvesting of Rice, says the Wilmington Chronicle, has commenced on the Cape Fear river. The fields promise more than the ordinary aggregate product. The weather is most favorable for the gathering.

☞ The Ohio River on the 29th ult. had fallen sixteen inches.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various causes	30
Discharged, Yellow Fever	22
" Other diseases	1—23
Deaths, Yellow Fever	11
" Other diseases	2—13
Remaining, in Male building 486, Female Asylum 122, total	608

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending September 6, at 12 o'clock M.

Apoplexy 1. Convulsions 2. Consumption 1. Diarrhœa 1. Encephalitis 1. Typhoid Fever 2. Yellow Fever 11. Meningitis 1. Plenitis 1. Sun struck 1. Tris. Nascent 2. Uncertain 3. Total 27. Of which 25 were white and 2 colored. 7 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—New Orleans 3. Ireland 4. Spain 1. Germany 2. Louisiana 1. France 1. Massachusetts 1.

A. HUSTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—This association held a meeting last evening, Dr. McCracken in the Chair, who addressed the meeting in a few fervent and appropriate words. He was followed by Mr. Pierre Soulé, who with his usual brilliant eloquence aroused his audience from the despondency into which they had been cast by the recent inauspicious news from Ireland. The British Government, he argued, had attempted to force the people prematurely into the conflict. In this they had failed, and the arrest of a few leaders was their only victory. The people were apparently quiet, but all accounts agreed that the spirit of resistance was strong throughout the country, and when the time came—and come it would—the volcano would burst forth. He was frequently and enthusiastically cheered throughout his speech. After taking up some collections, the League adjourned to meet again next Sunday night.

☞ The EMMET CLUB held a meeting last night, at which upwards of $100 was subscribed. No other business of importance was transacted, and the Club adjourned at an early hour.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the fine steamboat Iowa for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The Banks, says a telegraphic report from Cincinnati, dated the 28th ult., to-day refused the notes of the Norwalk and Sandusky Banks. Both these institutions are reported to be broken.

THE OROONOCO STEAMERS.—The first of Mr. Vespasian Ellis's line of steamers, for the navigation of the Oroonoco river, left this city yesterday for her destination.

☞ The steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on the 28th ult., in 20 days from Liverpool.

Ireland.

The Irish rebellion is suppressed before it had fairly broken out; the leaders are arrested and will be tried and punished for treason; the iron rule of British aristocracy has been for a time prolonged; and the Irish nation, distracted by internal dissensions, overawed by a foreign soldiery, and weakened by want and starvation, may fold its arms and bemoan despairingly the oppressions of the past, the desolation of the present, and the doubts and darkness that hang over the future. We had hoped for better things. We had believed that the great day of retributive justice had at last come, when the crimes of the rulers of England would be punished by the uprising of a portion of the victims of their hatred and injustice. But it is otherwise ordered. The day is deferred—but it must nevertheless come. The course of the British government cannot be long continued without producing convulsions which will work its overthrow. In the midst of the movements of the age no nation can stand still, much less go backward, yet the movements of Great Britain are all retrograde. While on the Continent new guarantees are given to liberty of thought and speech, England places restrictions upon the liberty of the press, scarcely equalled in the most despotic countries; while the rights of personal liberty are being extended to the humblest of other nations, England suspends her boasted *habeas corpus*, the "palladium" of her liberties, and substitutes the atrocious system of military rule; while other nations are abridging or abolishing the privileges of the nobility, England seems desirous only of checking the rising power of the people and of placing the weightiest burdens upon the shoulders of the laboring classes. It is impossible that this should last. The power of the aristocracy may avail for the present, but the power of the people will be felt in the end. Did the ruling powers show any disposition to be magnanimous in victory, to redress grievances justly complained of, to grant with generosity what their own safety may have required them to withhold when threatened, their supremacy might yet be retained and peace and order restored. But not one spark of justice or liberality seems to warm their hearts or enlighten their minds. They will neither concede to menaces, nor yield to truth and reason. Ireland has nothing to hope but an eternity of abject slavery, toil, and starvation, unless it be the death which may be met at the point of the bayonet, or amid the roar of artillery—a death ten thousand times preferable to the lingering decay and intense agonies of famine. This is the doom marked out for that unhappy country by its conquerors. And why has this policy been pursued? Does the British government desire to exterminate the race either by the open collision of arms or by the secret and direful effects of its pacific policy? One is almost led to believe that this dreadful intention had really taken possession of the minds of British statesmen, for it seems to be the inevitable result of their policy. The Irish people have always been a "difficulty" to the British government—the "difficulty" might be removed by annihilation, and the policy of that government in India and elsewhere would intimate that no serious scruples would prevent the resort to any means for accomplishing its purpose. But let us still hope on. The Irish rebellion has been quelled—the few who met in arms have been captured or dispersed, and the "order" born of force again reigns in the Island. The time and the man had not come. The people were divided—the teachers of the people were divided—and those who had set themselves up for leaders of the people were mere men of words, heroes of tropes and figures, more skilled in the use of metaphors than muskets, better casuists than cannoniers. It was as well, perhaps, that no general rising took place under such guidance, for it would never have risen to the dignity of a revolution, and the spirit of the people might have been broken had they met with a great and disastrous defeat. As it is, that spirit has survived the arrest of Smith O'Brien, and the retreat of orator Meagher, and will continue to spread and strengthen until ripe for outbreak it finds utterance in the deeds of some master man, who can act effectually what the wordy patriots of the day have only succeeded in talking prettily. Hope is not over for Ireland. Instructed by her present misfortunes she will learn to husband her strength and bide her time—to repose no faith in the "moral force," and as little in the *noisy* advocates of the "physical force" doctrine; but she will silently and effectually prepare for the blow, and when the time comes—whether this year or the next—whenever her enemy is off her guard, strike, and strike home, without hesitation or pity—for none has been shown her in the hour of her tribulation, she should show none in that of her might.

Gen. Taylor.

We are indebted to the editors of the Picayune for a slip containing the following letter from Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison. Like everything connected with the Presidential canvass, it will be read with interest; the more so as Gen. Taylor intimates that it is the last that he shall write upon the subject:

EAST PASCAGOULA, Sept. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir: On the 23d day of April last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point, of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending Presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially toward the whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. But these letters and ways of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement, minus all the manœuvres in use in the selfish sense of some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence, have been communicated to the public press. But, more from the context, are separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during our late presidential election, that the sentiments of a nomination under the rigorous interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and I therefore saw no act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it is sincerely and truthfully that I gave my assent to my consent was the hope that by coming into the canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of party, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a democrat at the polls. And I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when, in November last, I returned to the United States—long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a National Convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till Spring, when there were so many slanderous rumors circulated concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling, by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. That letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and will pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men, representing such a constituency as the whig party of the United States—a manifestation the more grateful because it was not clustered with exclusive demands, but with the dignity of the Presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The Convention adopted me as it found me—a whig—decided, but not ultra in my opinions; and I should be without excuse if I were to shift the relationships which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I should be without defence if I were to say or do any thing to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from democrats; but in so doing I would not abate one jot or title of my opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; it is a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side. I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the Convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies that might arise in the course of a Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the exercise of the veto, to pass laws to which I do not give assent. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good whig doctrine—I would not be a *partisan* President, and hence, should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement, for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add, that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest heart can prompt, or a sound head devise, to secure the blessings of our Union, and establish the happiness of my country on a lasting basis.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. Allison.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Courier, from Baltimore, gives the following report of the state of the New York markets on the 30th ult.:

The Cotton market was steady. Sales of 800 bales had been effected at a decline of ⅛.... Sales of Rice to a considerable extent were made at from $3½@4.

A dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, dated the 31st ult., gives the following:

The market for Rice yesterday was active, with sales at a slight advance—prices firm. Cotton has declined ⅛c., with sales of 1000 bales.. Sales of Genesee Flour at $5 50.. There is a large shipping inquiry for Corn; market firm. We note sales of prime white at 56@60c.; prime yellow at 60@62c... Oats are dull.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29, 7 P. M.—Flour, with a moderate business, is in favor of the seller. Sales of 700 bbls. Western at $5 81@$5 87½. Sales of prime red wheat at 70c; prime yellow Corn 57c, and 28@30c. Whiskey is 16½c @ 17c gall.... Sales western Sides, ribbed, 8½c @ lb... Sales 300 bbls. western Lard at 7c—holders are asking 8c, without buyers.... Market firm.... No change in other articles.

☞ It is said that Benjamin F. Butler will be removed by the Administration from the place of Attorney of the United States for the District of New York. So the N.Y. Evening Post says.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—Yesterday was a "double day" with the Banks, owing to their closing for Commencement; and the receipts in the foreign money department of the Suffolk Bank—exclusive of the other business of that institution—were nine hundred thousand dollars.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE BENTON STYLE COMING IN VOGUE.—Dr. Collyer is exhibiting his Model Artists in Boston, and to full houses, it is said. At the conclusion of the first exhibition he addressed the spectators as follows:—

Gentlemen:—Without flattery on my part, I can say that I feel proud of this night. What you have witnessed this evening, gentlemen, I assure you is the true nature of my exhibition. I have endeavored to give correct delineations of the great masters, and any one who says that there is in my tableaux anything calculated to outrage decency, I tell him, as Benton told Butler, he lies in his throat.

THE LATE MAJOR NOEL.—We were lately compelled to record the death of Major Thomas Noel, an officer in the army of the United States. His life and sufferings require a more extended notice than the brief announcement that both are alike closed. He served with distinction during the greater part of the Florida war, and had the honor of receiving for his gallantry the distinguished approval of Gen. Taylor, his commanding officer.—While pursuing a party of hostile Indians, he received a wound by the accidental discharge of his pistol. This casualty not only ended his military career, but was the beginning of those sufferings which ultimately deprived him of life. For nine long years he endured such agony as is rarely witnessed. He exhibited, in this continual struggle of declining strength against the inroads of perpetual pain, a courage which the soldier could never show upon the field of battle. They who remember the uncomplaining spirit with which he bore the daily anguish of his closing years, scarcely know whether to wonder more at the fortitude and resolution of the man, or at the patience and resignation of the Christian.—*Balt. Western Continental.*

The Buffalo Hunt.

A wonderful excitement seems to have been gotten up among the newspapers about the "Buffalo Hunt," by means of which the national faith is to be violated, the Republic of Mexico dismembered, and a new Republic established, bounded by the Sierra Madre to the south and westward. We have heard a good deal of such a design, and have no doubt that many in the United States might be found foolish and desperate enough to engage in an undertaking of the kind. But what prospect would they have of carrying out this design? Grant that many Mexicans in the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua, are anxious to separate from the Central Government and form a Northern Republic—this would be the most powerful element of success in the movement. But when we reflect upon the treachery of the Mexican character, their hatred of all foreigners, and that hatred rendered doubly bitter against the people of the United States by the events of the late war, and it will appear very certain that they do not desire the formation of such a Republic in order that Americans may participate in its government or enjoy any of its advantages. In any revolution, therefore, undertaken by the Americans, the native population would be openly hostile, or apparently friendly only the more readily to betray. The revolution can, then, only be effected by conquest; and supposing that other nations, the United States among the number, should look quietly on, it would take at least twelve thousand men, well armed and furnished with the necessary munitions of war, to subdue and hold the country. Where are they to come from? Who is to advance the millions for their transportation, equipment and subsistence? It is folly to think that any man or body of men with the means would risk them in so desperate an undertaking. We have no doubt that a few hundred deluded men, under half-crazed leaders, may be collected at Camargo or Matamoros; but their fate will be that of the followers of Miranda, of the dupes of the Tampico expedition fitted out from this city in 1836, of the companions of Sanmanat in his descent on Yucatan, of the Santa Fe army, and of the forces from Texas captured at Mier. They will be left without adequate support in an hostile country; they will be betrayed by their Mexican allies; they will be slaughtered or led captive to the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato. The Mier expedition was an undertaking precisely similar to the present—projected it is believed by the same men—having the same design to establish a Northern Republic in Mexico—and it was promised the same support by the Mexicans. The events of that campaign should be studied by every one before he embarks in this. We can see no hope of benefit to the soldier from success, but a certainty of the mines or the gallows from defeat. A very cheering prospect truly!

Sixth Ward Rough and Ready Club—Second Municipality.

In conformity to previous notice, the Whigs of this Ward assembled at their hall, No. 92 St. Charles street, on the 4th of Sept., 1848, to organize a Rough and Ready Club, when the following officers were elected: R. B. Sykes, President; J. C. Labatt and W. W. McGarity, Secretaries; C. W. Cammack, Treasurer. On motion, Messrs. Geo. Allan, L. S. Parmly and Geo. A. Forest, having been appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the approaching Presidential election, is one of much importance to the whole country, in consequence of the serious issues involved; issues which must have great influence on our future welfare as a nation—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting would regard the election of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, as a determination of the people to return to a more liberal and patriotic administration of public affairs, such as characterized the Presidential terms of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, when honesty and capability were the tests of official preferment; and a devotion of the Constitution the allegiance of freemen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use all honorable means in our power for the accomplishment of an end so much to be desired by every good citizen of this Republic.

Resolved, That with a view to the organization of our strength for a more concentrated and efficient effort for promoting the object we have in view, we form ourselves into a Club, to be styled the "Rough and Ready Club of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality," and that we adopt the constitution and bye-laws of the Central Rough and Ready Club, omitting such portions as are not necessary for the government of this Club.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare the constitution and bye-laws, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The Chair appointed to prepare a constitution and bye-laws, Messrs. A. W. Beete, L. S. Parmly and Geo. Allan. On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee to purchase furniture for the Hall: A. S. Foster, W. W. McGarity and J. C. Labatt.

On motion, this meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. R. B. SYKES, President.

J. C. LABATT, W. W. MCGARITY, } Secretaries. s6 1t

☞ Second Ward, Second Municipality.—In conformity to previous notice, the Democrats of this Ward assembled at the House Station Coffee House on Saturday Evening, 30 inst., at half past 7 o'clock, to the purpose of organizing a Cass and Butler Club. On motion, Mr. JOHN GOODIN was called to the Chair, and J. L. LEVY appointed Secretary.... On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Francis Quarles, Martin Gordon, Jr., and W. H. Reese, who, after retiring a few moments, during which time the meeting was most elegantly addressed by Alex. Walker, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of this Ward, recognizing in Lewis Cass and W. O. Butler, the candidates put forward by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, the able, patriotic and honest representatives of the principles and principles of our party, pledge themselves to use the most honorable means in their power to promote their success at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we cling to the Democratic creed under which we have heretofore conquered, the leading principles of which are a strict construction of the constitutional limitation of the powers of the Federal Government, and the strict construction of the powers of the people, a hearty opposition to all special privileges and monopolies, to Banks, Excessive Tariffs and internal improvements out of a national character, and the distribution of the sales of the Public Lands among the States.

Resolved, That we repudiate any attempt to degrade the high offices of President and Vice President into rewards for successful military services; that they are special trust and agencies to be committed to faithful and capable persons, to be administered according to certain principles and measures which are acceptable to the people.

Resolved, That, whether we admire Gen. Taylor as a patriot soldier, we can never bestow our confidence and votes upon one who either has no fixed principles upon the existing political questions which divide our people, or, having them, will not openly and frankly avow them.

Resolved, That the Veto Power, which Gen. Taylor is pledged not to use except in case of clear violation of the Constitution, or laws passed by Congress in manifest haste and want of consideration, is an essential and valuable feature in our Constitution, the exercise of which has saved our country from many evils heretofore, and upon which we are unwilling to impose any other restraints than those contained in the Constitution.

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, as the advocate for the introduction of abolition petitions in Congress, as the presenter of many such, and as the associate of Slade, Giddings and others in their opposition to Southern interests, cannot receive the support of any Southern man, and ought not to receive the vote of any true son of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the letter of Millard Fillmore, addressed to ex-Governor Gayle, of Alabama, is entirely unsatisfactory to the South, as it he does not allude to the great questions of state, but only asserts what State, Missouri and Virginia have done, and that they have no right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists