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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 24.

ATTENTION!—The Rough and Ready Club will hold its first meeting to-night in their new "Rough and Ready Hall" on first street, immediately opposite our office.

The Hon. ELISHA EMBREE, Representative in Congress from this District, arrived in our city yesterday looking remarkably well.

The above paragraph was accidentally taken out of our column yesterday to make room for the foreign news which came to hand after our paper had been put to press.

IRELAND.—We publish in another column additional news from Ireland, differing materially from that published on yesterday.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday says: "The telegraphic dispatch, which we publish this morning, gives a different aspect to affairs in Ireland than was represented in the despatches we gave yesterday."

In another paragraph it is stated that in an engagement with the military, the people were victorious, the former having 6,000 men killed and wounded, among them Gen. McDonald.

GEORGE G. DUNN.—In re-marking upon Mr. Dunn's first speech in Congress, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, made a very able speech on the Oregon bill, and established for himself a high reputation as a parliamentary debater."

A PATRIOTIC INCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, says the Baltimore Sun, while Gen. Houston was on the floor of the Senate, discussing the Oregon bill, he remarked, in reference to the Missouri compromise, that Mr. Clay, for that act, concluding as it did the gloomy rupture between the North and the South, deserved a monument of perpetual adamant, to stand in the rotunda hall of the Capitol, for future posterity to gaze upon, and remember in an hour of similar trial.

THE BELLINGHAM AFFAIR.—The Kilkenny correspondent of the London Times sent a telegraphic communication to that paper, dated July 23, which appeared in the Times of the next day. It is as follows:

Kilkenny, July 23.—I have information from Callan to-day, which is, I believe, trustworthy. Smith O'Brien was then at Bellingham with a rebel army of 3,000 men, armed and ready to march, some said to Kilkenny, others to Urlingford. O'Brien was dressed in rebel uniform.

It will be remembered that one of the fights in which O'Brien was engaged, of which we have given the confused account transmitted by telegraph, took place at Bellingham. It is probable that the force of 2,000 men referred to above was engaged in the affair which is said to have resulted disastrously to the insurgents.

In addition to this we find a letter in the N. Y. Tribune, written in Dublin on the 25th of July, from which we take the following extract: On yesterday morning, early at 2 o'clock, a large party of lancers left Dublin for the country. It was not known what was their destination until yesterday evening. They were sent with a government officer and a warrant to arrest Mr. O'Brien. This will be the great test. It is reported here just now, he is engaged with thousands of repealers at Vinegar Hill.

It is quite likely that this "large party of lancers," who were sent to arrest O'Brien, was the government force against which he fought. If this was "the great test," it resulted unfavorably to those concerned in the revolt.

For the Evansville Journal. EVANSVILLE, AUG. 21, 1848.

Mr. Chandler.—With your permission I wish to say through the medium of the Journal, a few words to the editor of the Democrat, concerning an article which appeared in his paper of Friday last.

I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers, nor do I trouble myself often with the scribbles of editors,—I mind my own affairs and let other peoples alone; and if the smart chap who traveled out of his way to find fault with the Brass Band for playing a few pieces of music for the "Rough and Ready Club," had done as much there would be no necessity for this article. But unfortunately we have in this community a print which is and has been, from its first appearance, disposed to find fault with and abuse every body that does not think with it, and of this there is proof enough.

The editor of the Democrat, for some other equally trifling fault for him.] says the Brass Band was employed by the Club, when the truth is we were requested and invited by the Club to perform at the meeting, and consented to do so as we had often done before for the democratic party; and as we may do again. The editor slanders us when he says we played music "on keys." We did no such thing, nor do we believe music can be played "on keys," nor did we play music on a bass drum, for no such instrument did the band have, nor were the notes of the Bugle discordant. But a person who can not tell the sound of two bugles from a bass drum, might well suppose the notes discordant or that music was played "on keys."

The members composing the Band were a clever set of fellows when they played for the Gen. Lane festival, or when they trumped for one whole day through mud knee deep to do honor to Richard M. Johnson, or when they went up and down the streets aiding the lamented Capt. Walker to recruit men for Old Zack; but now when they accept an invitation to play a few pieces of music for a club got up to defend and honor "honest old Zack," [notwithstanding the members of the Band are all but one, Whigs] the editor of the Democrat must carp and sneer at them, and slander them through his columns. But when it is recollected how grossly this whole community was slandered and abused by that print on an occasion to which I have alluded above, it is not much wonder that we have "caught it a few" for daring to play music for a Whig Club. It is altogether likely that we shall offend the Democrat editor many times between this and the election, but his snarling at us and our performances shall not deter us from accommodating our friends when it is in our power to do so; and

Since brave Old Zack; Has skill and tact; Has always been victorious, So we will blow our Bugles loud To make his triumph glorious.

A BAND BOY.

CRITICISMS ON TAYLOR. In an editorial notice of a speech delivered at a public gathering at Russellville, [Ky.] on the 23d ult., that eminent and true-hearted Whig, JOHN J. CARRETTES, we have met with a notice of the Whig candidate for the Presidency which cannot fail to be acceptable to a large portion of our readers.

As to Gen. Taylor, Mr. CARRETTES said he thought he would give us the right kind of an Administration. The old soldier had passed through every difficulty safely. He had never said that he would do anything but what when the time came for him to act, he was ready to step up to emergency. He had to fight against the disadvantage of two or three to one and he had done it successfully. No one had ever charged him in his long career with dishonesty. Honor and fame could not intoxicate him, power could not seduce him. He was as plain, as unpretending and "rough," after all his brilliant achievements, as any plain citizen present. He was not bedazzled with lace. He was the people's man, and the man of the people. All could recognize him in his old brown coat as old ROUGH & READY—as a real republican. If he wanted to paint Kentucky he would suit old Zack and have him paint the embossment on his coat.

"Here was a man who could heal the wounds of the country. He looked to him with these hopes, and with all confidence. He knew that the other party was striving to draw the people from him, but it was in vain, for their heads were with him. When they returned to their homes, a Kentuckian would find every other feeling overcome but the one determination to do his duty by Old Zack and his country. He believed Gen. Taylor would be elected. He considered that matter well summed up by the young Kentuckian who went to Philadelphia; who said on his return, that the people were much split up in regard to candidates; that old "Rough and Ready" had a great many friends, but he believed "General Taylor" would beat him, but he thought one they called "Old Zack" would beat them both."

When he was asked by Gen. Taylor, before he decided with, with an oath, that no man could look five minutes in Gen. Taylor's face and make a proposition to him to do a mean action. No act of oppression was ever charged upon him. No man had ever paid the penalty of death by martial law from the time he fought at Palo Alto to the time he left Buena Vista. He had controlled and guided the army without bloodshed, maintained its honor and discipline, and retired without having done ought to sully the glorious character he had ever maintained as an able as well as a humane man. When some deserters were brought to him after the battle of Buena Vista, before the blood they had shed had yet sunk into the earth, he looked scornfully at them and said: "My soldiers do not desert—these are not my soldiers. Take them back to the camp, drum them out, and let them go." When the Government chided him for not storming Monterey with his twelve thousand men, with his five thousand, what was his reply? "Yes," he said, "he could have taken it in New Orleans, but he did not want to sacrifice the women and children." Who then was feted in New Orleans, a friend alluding to the splendid pageant which would through the streets of the city, said to him that "it must have been very gratifying to him." "No," said he, "it was not. I was afraid some of the women and children might be hurt."

Who but when thus receiving a triumph like those of Caesar, would have thought of that? But to his mind that was the most beautiful trait in Gen. TAYLOR'S character. It was more characteristic of him than any of the wonderful anecdotes told of him. The people wanted such a man, and they wanted an honest man. That was more necessary than fine talent merely, such as was displayed in public speaking. Elect him, and the people would have a man upon whom they could rely.

A prominent supporter of Van Buren, in Ohio, recently declared that if they could only get the election to the House, Van would be elected because, said he, he could do the balance by cheating.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

We are indebted to a young friend for a copy of the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday, containing the following highly important and interesting news from Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 9 P. M. Both lines were cut between New York and this city to-day, which caused great confusion in the report of the foreign news, and prevented the receipt of the details until the express arrived with papers.

IRELAND.

The confederates, as soon as the proclamation of the Queen, respecting the habeas corpus act, was issued, returned to the southern strongholds.

The first encounter was with the police near Mullinahone. The police retreated to a house, where a siege under Bryan commenced, but the insurgents were dispersed by cavalry.

All the southern counties are proclaimed.—Several leaders were arrested and taken to Dublin.

The rebel clubs in Dublin are dissolved. The attacks at Thurles was attacked by the insurgents, who were almost immediately repulsed.

All Ballingarry a battle was fought between the insurgents and royalists. The former showed no concerted action. The royalists fought from a house, and each man took deliberate aim. They had two hundred and fifty rounds of cartridge, which told dreadfully.

The priests came in praying permission to bury the dead and remove the wounded. The Tory papers say that O'Brien fled, but through other sources it is understood that he behaved bravely, received many wounds, and strove gallantly to rally his comrades.

The Irish doubtless acted bravely, making bare their bosoms to shots in the sacred cause, but cool discipline had the advantage over raw levies, without practised military leaders.

The London Times says Dillon was wounded, and O'Brien had a narrow escape; his coat and neckcloth both perforated. He first summoned the constabulary to surrender, and negotiations failing, he gave orders to commence the siege of the house, shouting, "Blaze away, boys, slaughter them all." He is now probably concealed near Cullinam, but Dillon was taken to Dublin.

The details are full concerning skirmishes, and it is impossible to digest them so as to give an intelligent report by Telegraph. The Irish everywhere finally yielded and fled, and the triumph of the Government at present seems complete. A cloud evidently hangs over the hopes of Irishmen.

Gen. McDonald has command, but Viscount Harding reached Dublin and assumed the chief command if his services were required. There are now 50,000 British troops in the field.

Billingsly was peaceful, but the withdrawal of the troops will be the signal for renewed outbreaks.

The search for arms was vigorously prosecuted. The Irish were yielding to stern necessity. The European Times says, it is evident that the Irish movement has totally failed, and the most sanguine of the confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of success, or of the insurgents coping with the British arms.

Accounts from Dublin up to Friday night, state that all was quiet in the disaffected districts. O'Brien and other leaders escaped.

MISCELLANEOUS. FRANCE.—Lamarine was before the investigating committee, which it was proved that he was in no way concerned in the late outbreak.

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

The Danes had re-commenced the war with Germany; all negotiations having failed. The Germanic Diet rejected the independence of Posen, refused to engage on the side of Poland.

The Emperor of Russia avows that the military preparations are defensive only. It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria had abdicated.

Wallachia and Moldavia continue agitated. The provisional government fled from Beucherst.

The Turks have landed at Galicia. INDIA.—The Sikhs have won two victories over the Mooltan rebels.

Portugal continues tranquil. The Sugar duties bill passed the British Parliament.

FAILURES. Elston & Bevan, of London have failed, also Dunlop & Rowan, of Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, August 5th. Funds were quiet at Lank. yesterday, but after the receipt of the Irish news, Consols rose to 89 1/2, and were still higher by a report that France would not interfere with Italy.

The sales of Cotton during the week comprise 32,000 bales. Wheat has advanced 1s per 70 lbs. Corn has declined 2s per quarter.

THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND are greatly misrepresented by the Tory papers. The only actual disturbance that took place was between the constabulary and O'Brien, the former endeavoring to apprehend the latter. The attack was unexpected and the Confederates were unprepared, following immediately after the issuance of the proclamation suspending the habeas corpus. This is but the beginning of the end of millions who are oppressed, and whose fate cannot be decided by the slight check of a few hundred.

It is reported that the secret correspondence of the New York Tribune, written in cypher, to avoid the vigilance of the British, says that

The Irish were victorious at Shevernan. Gen. McDonald is said to have been killed. Many of the British troops were killed and wounded. The road for three miles was covered with dead.

Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken possession of by the people, and it was expected that in Dublin the people would free the prisoners incarcerated in the jails.

The steamship Herman sailed to-day for Southampton and Bremen, with 22 passengers and \$22,500 in specie.

The Government of New Grenada has been forced by the mob to pass a decree of general amnesty.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 9 P. M. Dates from New Orleans to the 18th and from Vera Cruz to the 17th are received. Parades had not yet been captured. Some of his confederates were taken.

A military force had been ordered to Mazatlan. Its object was unknown, unless it was to secure the conduct of a million and a half of specie, which was expected to arrive there.—The Government had sent troops to suppress revolts.

Gen. Lane has been appointed Governor of Oregon vice Gen. Shields, declined.

GEN. TAYLOR IN OHIO.

The Boston Atlas publishes a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of that city, from which we copy the subjoined:

New Spino, [Ohio] July 22, 1848. My object in writing is to correct a statement, not to my knowledge as yet contradicted, and going the rounds of the newspapers.

No man of ordinary political information, and his right mind, unless for effect, and where contradiction could not be immediately made, would at any time since the Union Convention have assigned to Mr. Van Buren more than twenty or thirty, or, at the utmost, forty thousand of the three hundred and fifty thousand votes of Ohio. I never heard his voice estimated at more than thirty thousand, and, from any indications yet shown, that I am above the mark. My position for judging is much better than Mr. —'s possibly can be.

I see most of the leading Whig and many of the Locofoco State papers regularly; I have heard by letter from travelers, within the last few weeks, from most parts of the State. I have been long in the habit of estimating, with considerable success, gubernatorial and other majorities, and I most willingly rely upon the estimates set down above.

The Abolitionists of Ohio have complained greatly at the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and his appointment to be on the ticket. Their complaints would have been frequent and loud had Mr. Clay or Gen. Scott received the Whig nomination. They have not voted with the Whig party in a single instance for years, take peculiar delight in grumbling at what the Whig party do, and would have been induced to vote with whigs at the next Presidential election, unless the latter had yielded up their cherished principles, and narrowed down their platform and their candidate to a single idea—Abolitionism.

No man ever took a deeper interest in the welfare of all under his command. No man ever had the confidence of troops more than he, and it was not his courage, kindness, and discipline alone—but his interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men, that endeared him to the army. Of the more than six hundred men—reformed drunkards—once at Fort Jessup—followed the benefit of the military reading room and every private consistent with military life—many obtained their discharge before entering Texas, and returned to their friends and homes, and these, with all that shared with their commander in conflict and victory will ever remember him and love him."

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From the Worcester, (Mass.) Free Whig. INTERESTING LETTER.

Worcester, June 29, 1848.

To the Editor: The author of the following communication is a highly respected clergyman, now pastor of an orthodox church in a neighboring town, and for six years officiated as Chaplain in the United States Army under Gen. Z. Taylor. He kindly sent me the following letter, in answer to some enquiries proposed by me, respecting the character, views, and habits of Gen. Taylor, and knowing that you are ready to publish facts, I submit it to you for the public.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH WHITE.

June, 1848.

Sir.—You are no doubt aware that I held the office of Chaplain of the U. S. Army, about six years, being stationed at Fort Jessup, La., and that while at that extreme Southern post, I was in daily acquaintance with Gen. Z. Taylor.

I presume it is on this account that you propose to me some questions touching the views of that distinguished individual. I am willing to reply, not because I am a politician or have any personal interest in his nomination for the Presidency—but because I am under lasting obligations to that honest, noble-hearted man—and I would gladly correct some of the grossest mistakes that are now abroad concerning his character.

In politics, Gen. Taylor is a Whig—in religion, strictly orthodox—but in neither is he extreme maintaining his well founded opinions with the calm decision which he manifested on the field of battle.

With regard to slavery and extension of territory, I assure you that neither by a slave market nor any other object, was Gen. Taylor in favor of conquest and annexation. He was not in favor of receiving Texas into our Union nor in favor of the recent war with Mexico.—The only evidence of his being in favor of slavery, that I ever saw or heard of, was the fact, that he would have servants, viz: either own or hire slaves. I do well remember, that a part at least, of the colored people living in his family; could read well and were very pious. I never heard a word from the General in favor of the slave system, but on the contrary, his decided preference for the institutions and customs of the North.

It is a pity that General Taylor should be made out a pro-slavery man, because his government keeps him at the south, or for the wrong of allowing his plantation to be on the Mississippi, instead of the banks of the Connecticut. We are allowed to hug no man upon an inference.

I assure you, that if elected, he will do more for peace and emancipation, than any Northern man would be allowed to do. Gen. Taylor maintains on all occasions, the habit of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks—and to this he has ascribed a robust health amidst the swamps and campaigns of Florida and Mexico. I would also assure you, that nothing could be more unjust and untrue, than that he is a profane man—it is false altogether. He is a bright exception to the common practice of profaneness in the army.

Gen. Taylor is the decided friend of Christianity and Christian institutions. He was a regular attendant on public worship in the garrison, accompanied by his accomplished lady and daughter.

Mrs. Taylor is a lady of fine appearance and agreeable manners, and a consistent professor of religion. As a family, they appeared to observe the Sabbath as religious duty.

The General took a deep interest in the welfare of all under his command. No man ever had the confidence of troops more than he, and it was not his courage, kindness, and discipline alone—but his interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of the men, that endeared him to the army. Of the more than six hundred men—reformed drunkards—once at Fort Jessup—followed the benefit of the military reading room and every private consistent with military life—many obtained their discharge before entering Texas, and returned to their friends and homes, and these, with all that shared with their commander in conflict and victory will ever remember him and love him."

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