# The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 678. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3767.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1848.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS. No. 62 Chartres- and 15 Camp street.



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Daily Edition, [illegible] in advance.....$12 00
Country Edition, [illegible] weekly, [illegible]
[illegible] the subscriber must give one week's notice in advance before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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## The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JACQUES TOUTANT.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

MANUEL J. GARCIA.

FOR AUDITOR,

ADAMS Jr.

FOR TREASURER,

CHRY MOREE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JAS. C. CAMPBELL.

"WHOEVER THE WHIGS NOMINATE, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN—*General Taylor*

"I KNOW NOT, I DO NOT ESPECIALLY ASK, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY PERSON ON MY PART TO INTERPRETE WITH THE LIBERTIES OF WHAT IS DEARER THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 30, 1848.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That no man can vote for WM. O'BRIEN for Vice President, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the higher office of President.

GEN. CASS AND THE SOUTH.

The people of Gen Cass's abhorrence of the South and of her determination to oppose the extension of her institutions are so various and powerful as to defy contradiction. It is necessary, however, to bring them frequently before the people, that they may not be cajoled and tricked by the cheap professions of this second edition of the "Northern man with Southern principles."

Senator Mangum of New Jersey, on a recent speech made in the Senate, referred upon Gen. Cass the charge of having been a warm advocate of the Wilmot Proviso, and challenged a denial of the fact. Here is what Mr. Mangum said:

"It is true that for want of time the Senator (Gen Cass) had not time at the preceding session an opportunity to give his vote, YET HIS OPINIONS WERE ABOLITIONISED, AND HE OPENLY AVOWED HIS WILLINGNESS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PROVISO. The position of the Senator upon this great question was not only understood here, but HIS FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH HELD HIM UP AS ONE OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONS OF HUMAN LIBERTY AS THE INCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY INTO TERRITORIES WHERE IT DID NOT EXIST. In such an house as the Senate had, at this very session, proposed to the Senate the resolutions of the Senator of Michigan, in which it declared that the acquisition of any new territory, whether by purchase, conquest, or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the ordinance of 1787, with its provisions, prayers, conditions and immunities."—*Mr. Miller of New Jersey in the U. S. Senate.*

This deliberate accusation is not denied; but if it were, the evidence of opposite truth is at hand. Mr. RAYNER, a Democratic Congressman from New York, presents the same testimony against Gen. Cass in a letter which no one has ever yet ventured to controvert. We have heretofore published Mr RAYNER's letter, but the following extract will serve to refresh the memory of those who may have long seen the entire letter:

"He (Cass) voted against every NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENATOR THAT VOTED FOR IT. The Wilmot Proviso and that for Mr. Davee's speech would have voted for it. He always [illegible] EXPRESSED VERY MUCH THAT HE COULD NOT HAVE RECORDED HIS VOTE FOR IT BEFORE THE ADJOURNMENT.

"This sort of language continued to be the language of the way to Michigan as I understand.—*Letter.*

Now we ask the Cass men in Southern states, Hear the Cass men in Northern states—the leading Cass paper in New-York—the Cass newspaper editors in personal and intimate friend of the Democratic nominee. The *Chronicler* speaks of Cass in these terms:

"We say, yet, present to the nation a candidate from a free State. He is not a universalist. He does not suffer human flesh. He has no sympathies, association or connections with those who do.

"When the Proviso was first sprung upon the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams arose in his place and denounced it as *unnecessary*. Why? Because, he said, 'the territory was now free and Congress had no power to make it *slave*.' This is General Cass' opinion. Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, holds the same opinion—so John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, editor of the National Era, and all the Liberty parties. Congress has no more power to make a *slave* than to make a king, say they.

"General Cass believes, that from the simple operation of the Constitution, the character of the people, and the climate, there is little to go there, the geography of the country, and the strong public sentiment in all of the free and middle states, is against slavery, that in [illegible] SLAVERY INTO TERRITORY NOW FREE.

We ask Southern Democrats if they are willing to support a man who is represented to them upon the strongest assurances and the most incontrovertible evidence, "to have neither sympathy, association nor connection with slaveholders," to be warmly opposed to the extension of slavery, and to entertain the same opinions on the subject as Joshua R. Giddings and John P. Hale. What a trio! GIDDINGS, HALE and CASS. From the baleful influence of such frenzied enemies of the South may Heaven deliver us.

But the proofs multiply upon us so that we have scarcely space even for an abstract of them. Who presented the following resolution in the United States Senate?

*Resolved*, That no whatever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession, or purchase, in which slavery shall not be law at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, *it would be repugnant to the moral sense of the nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the introduction of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein.*

*Answer.* LEWIS CASS.

Who uttered the following sentiment in his pamphlet on the right of search—written before he thought of bidding for Southern electoral votes?

"I AM NO SLAVEHOLDER—I NEVER HAVE BEEN—I NEVER SHALL BE. I DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN PRINCIPLE AND PRAY FOR ITS ABOLITION EVERY WHERE."

*Answer.* LEWIS CASS.

Who were the men that passed the Oregon Bill with the Wilmot Proviso, in the Senate?

The NORTHERN DEMOCRATS——all friends of Gen. Cass.

Who signed this infamous bill, thus surrendering the great principles of the South, that Congress cannot legislate on the subject of slavery?

Gen. Cass' most powerful friend and supporter, JAMES K. POLK.

The tally is not completed, but our crowded columns compel us to pause for to-day.

BETS ON THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—We understand, says the Louisville *Journal*, that the Democrats in Washington city have lost over $50,000 on the Gubernatorial election. Boyd, it is said, lost $6,000. The bets ranged from 2,000 to 5,000 majority for Crittenden, and of course, the backers of Crittenden have won all. The bowing of the Locofoco central committee of Kentucky has been a sore business to their friends abroad.

The steamer *Hermann* sailed for Southampton and Bremen, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. She took out twenty-two passengers, and $22,000 in specie.

The Baltimore *Sun* announces the appointment of Gen. Lane, of Indiana, as Governor of Oregon, vice Gen. Shields, declined.

### THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Cambria*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New York on the morning of the 19th inst., whence she sailed on the 5th inst., bringing seven days later news.

The most important and interesting intelligence relates to the outbreak in Ireland, which, though partial in its character, seems to have been temporarily suppressed. We copy freely from the N. Y. *Tribune* and other papers.

### Ireland.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST SMITH O'BRIEN.—We find the following account of the attempt to arrest Smith O'Brien, at Kilkenny, in the Liverpool *Mail*, a tory paper:

On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, intelligence was received at Kilkenny that O'Brien, Meagher, Doheny, O'Reilly and Dillon, had been proclaimed traitors; that rewards had been offered for their apprehension. Notices to this effect were posted up all over the country. Scarcely had the announcement been made at Kilkenny, when Mr. Blake, the County Inspector of Constabulary, resolved to undertake the important duty which the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation pointed out. He started from Kilkenny shortly after daybreak, and reaching Hanley-park, ascertained there that Smith O'Brien and the other proclaimed traitors had passed the night among the colliers (or "Black Boys") of Boulagh-common, within a mile of Ballingarry.

Mr. Blake sent a messenger to Callan, where the constabulary of the surrounding districts were concentrated. There, to the number of fifty or sixty men, he directed to march to the common of Boulagh, a distance of ten Irish miles. A strong military force moved at once from Kilkenny to the same point. Military reinforcements of the most complete and overwhelming kind from Thurles, Fethard, Clonmel, Tenmore and Cashell, all concentrated on the spot which had been pointed out as the head-quarters of the rebel army. While these preparations were in progress, a band of policemen from Callan, about fifty, had already penetrated to the centre of disaffection, and checked the rebellion.

The police marching to the common of Boulagh, found Smith O'Brien and his associates there with an overwhelming force, ready to give them battle. The bell of the nearest Roman Catholic Chapel had been rung as soon as they were seen approaching, and crowds of persons were momentarily flocking to the ranks of the insurgents. Finding himself in danger of being surrounded and cut off, Chief Constable Trant threw his men into a substantial slated house which stands on an eminence close to the common. Here they were speedily assailed by the armed mob without, and by their leaders. Mr. Smith O'Brien went up to them with a brace of pistols in his hands, and called on them to surrender their arms, promising them if they complied their persons would be safe.

While he parleyed and endeavored to fraternize by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling hay and straw at the entrance of the house, with a view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was spent in parleying on one side, but the police did not use their muskets till several shots had been fired at them and stones thrown in on them through the window. One account says they fired a volley, another that they fired only three shots. Certain, however, it is that two men were killed, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friends was wounded in the knee.

The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd retreated; and although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergymen of the district, it is said, arrived in succession on the scene of strife, and implored the people to abstain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appeared to have got disgusted.—Declaring that the people would not stand by him he wound not stand by them; he filed across the country on a chief conspirator's horse, and, rumor says, in the direction of Urlingford.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

THE SKIRMISH AT BALLINGARRY—DEFEAT OF THE IRISH—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.—From more recent accounts from Ballingarry, there seem to be further particulars of the late conflict between the insurgents and police in the county of Tipperary, from which we have made the following summary of the most important events. It appears that the widow Cormick's house, in which Mr. Trant and his party took shelter, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the common of Boulagh. It is a very substantial building, surrounded by a wall of six feet length, and remarkably well adapted for the purpose for which it was used.

The police appear to have retreated to this position, running as they went, while the insurgents, in overwhelming numbers, were close in their rear. Immediately on their entry, they proceeded to barricade the windows and doors, and for this purpose mantle-pieces were torn down, doors pulled from their hinges, and dresses displayed. Mrs. Cormack, knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, had collected within her house her five children. In her alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was in the garden in the rear of the premises, and besought him to remonstrate with the police; but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms.

This message she delivered, but, finding that she did not succeed, she returned, and again urged Mr. O'Brien to see Mr. Trant, to which he consented. When Mr. O'Brien made his appearance, Mr. Trant was up stairs barricading the windows, and, as the rebels had occupied some back premises, and keeping up a cross fire, it was some little time before he could join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Mr. O'Brien creeping out of the inclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted "There he is," and, raising their muskets, fired at him within a distance of twelve yards, but without effect.

Trant disappeared, but it does not appear probable that he was wounded at any period during the conflict. The force opposed to the police is variously estimated; but it would appear that, on the arrival of Smith O'Brien the insurgents had been augmented by several gentlemen, the neighborhood turned out armed, and the night was passed by O'Brien reviewing and marshaling their forces.

Early in the morning notice, by spies, of the movements of the police had reached a large part of the four or five different bodies which were to concentrate at Ballingarry, O'Brien assembled and addressed the men; and about half past 12 o'clock they saw the party, consisting, some say, of only 37 men, under Inspector Trant, coming up.

The police had advanced as far as a cross road that comes down the hill past Mrs. Cormack's house, when, suddenly seeing the great numbers that were under Smith O'Brien, they turned up the cross-road, with the view of gaining a post of defence. Smith O'Brien's body then broke, and rushed up the hill to anticipate their design; but the police got into the house first, running neck and neck with the people. Mrs. Cormack, seeing that a conflict was inevitable, wished to recover possession of her five young children.

The police, however, refused to give them up, retaining them as hostages for their own safety, but placing them under the staircase, as the spot most sheltered from the fire of the rebels. The window then went for the priest, and while she was absent a body of nineteen of the constabulary from Cashel, headed by Sub-Inspector Cox, and accompanied by the Hon. Mr Prittie, R. M., arrived on the scene of action just as the struggle at the house was terminating.

While these latter were pushing upward to the house in which their comrades were barricaded, a body of the insurgents came down upon them, headed by a man armed with a huge pike, which he brandished as he went along. He offered to lead the attack on the police, and actually came in front for that purpose, when, by order of Sub-Inspector Cox, he was fired at by a constable. The shot told, and the man fell dead, pierced to the heart with a ball. The friends of Mr. Cox's party was heard by another detachment of ninety police, under the command of Sub-Inspector Monaghan, moving up to the scene of action from Killehale.

Then at once gave three cheers, and leaving the high road, ran across the fields as fast as they could to the succor of their comrades. On their arrival, the party of Sub-Inspector Trant were relieved, and the police withdrew from the scene of action. On the arrival of the Roman Catholic clergymen some persons were found dead, and several badly wounded. In a field close by, Mr. O'Brien was seen pacing to and down, in a state of great agitation, while some persons were attending upon a young gentleman who had been badly wounded. He appeared to be in great pain; and from the description given, he is believed to be Mr. Dillon.

Shortly afterward, Mr. O'Brien was seen to ride off in the direction of Kilkenny. According to the most authentic accounts, the police have done more execution than was at first supposed. Out of eleven persons known to have been killed on the spot, or very seriously wounded, six have since died, and the rest are not expected to survive. Many more are hurt, and it is impossible to ascertain exactly the extent of the loss, as the insurgents, who were principally colliers out of work, withdrew their comrades when they fell, and concealed the bodies of the dead.

When the last accounts left, a military force of fifteen hundred strong, was concentrated in the vicinity, under the command of Gen. McDonald, whose arrangement for keeping up a communication with the different military stations in the neighborhood were such as effectually to crush any outbreak. All the lines of road leading from the district were protected by strong outposts, and the General himself had fixed his headquarters at Ballingarry. The officers and men were billeted in great numbers of the inhabitants.

PROCLAMATION.—The following notification has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant:

"CAUTION.—Whereas William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doheny, and divers other persons stand charged as being guilty of the crime of High Treason, and being engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty.

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

"By His Excellency's Command,

"T. N. REDINGTON.

"Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

TRANSACTIONS IN THE INTERIOR.—The *Constitution* states that Cahirmoyle-house (Mr. O'Brien's residence) has been searched for another of the leaders, Mr. O'Gorman, jun.; the pursuit is said to have been so hot that he escaped the police by but half an hour. He is reported to have had about 150 desperadoes with him, and a fierce resistance to his arrest is anticipated. The *Examiner* gives currency to an absurd report that Mr. O'Gorman had been shot dead at Tarbert.

The following is from the Irish papers of Wednesday: The accounts from the South are quite tranquil. The army concentrated around the district where the rebels are located were to have moved this morning, under the command of General Napier and Macdonald, to scour the country, and effectually to crush the insurgent movement.

It is stated that Smith O'Brien had fled from the colliery district of Tipperary—that he had arrived at *Woodford*, on his way to New Quay, a little sea-port village in the county of Galway.

One letter informs us that the peasantry were returning toward Thurles, and remaining their work.

It is said that Dr. Crane has been arrested in Kilkenny.

The 75th Regiment, with two pieces of artillery, arrived at Kilkenny on Wednesday evening. There was no later intelligence of the whereabouts of the fugitive insurgents.

A gentleman who left Killenaile on Thursday evening says, that Smith O'Brien and his followers were still roaming about in the colliery district, between that town and the village of Ballingarry. Our informant mentions a number of rumors flying about Killenaile, which we think unworthy of the slightest credit—for instance, it was said that a considerable accession to the rebel ranks had come in from Clonguity, the estate of Lord Hawarden—that this detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble lord, and drove them in as a supply for the rebel commissariat.

Other and more improbable reports are afloat; but as the subsequent accounts by the train, which passed the district where the plunder of the cattle is alleged to have taken place, represent everything tranquil, we only notice the matter to express our disbelief of the stories.

Troops are constantly arriving.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.—The following appear in the *Cork Constitution*: "The Channel fleet, under the command of Admiral Napier, has been placed under the immediate command of Admiral Mackay, for service on the coast of Ireland only. A war steamer is to be moored off Moelcover, and another off Passage West, and a naval officer is to be stationed in Blackrock Castle, and another in the neighborhood of Gen. Turner's residence, with signal flags, to keep up a correspondence between the city and the fleet at Cork barracks and the fleet in Cove harbor.

"The military and police were all called in from the small outposts to the large towns in the country.

"Sheds are fitting up in the Custom House for 200 of the military, and a party of military is also to be stationed at Cat Fort."

SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION.—The *Emerald Isle*; Buck, master, has been seized at Plymouth, having on board a cargo of gunpowder for Ireland. The master represented his cargo to be flour. All the crew were taken. The vessel had no papers on board.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.—The Government have followed up their earlier steps for the preservation of peace by measures the most decisive and energetic. Several proclamations have been issued. The last which was issued, was to the effect that any one harboring the leaders, or assisting them to escape, would be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

THE EDITOR OF THE "FELON" ARRESTED.—Mr. J. F. Lalor, the editor of the *Felon* newspaper, and one of the most prominent of the Executive Directory, was taken in Ballyhane, near Nenagh, on Thursday night, and lodged in Nenagh county prison.

There have been several more arrests in Cork; among them Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, jr., Editor of the *Northern Reporter*, Green constitution prevaded the rebels on seeing these persons carried off to jail under a military escort.

### LATEST.

EUROPEAN TIMES OFFICE, 9 1-2 A. M.

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

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

All is reported quiet in the South.

Nothing further known of Smith O'Brien.

### STILL LATER.

*Arrival of Prisoners from the South.*

WEEKLY FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, DUBLIN, Friday—11 A. M.

The train which left Thurles this morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, and arrived at the Kingsbridge terminus at half-past 10, brought twenty prisoners from the South. The prisoners were, it appears, arrested on the mountains between Ballingarry and Kinmenaule, on yesterday, (Thursday,) by the constabulary. They are mostly young men from 18 to 24 years of age, and their appearance was very wretched.

Twenty of the constabulary, with a sergeant, escorted the prisoners, who were marched from the train to the Royal Barrack, where they remain for the present.

The following appeared in Second and Third editions of the *Weekly Freeman* of Saturday:

SEIZURE OF THE IRISH LEAGUE ROOMS AT DALLIS.—CORRESPONDENCE—ARREST OF MR. HALPIN AND MR. JOHN REA, OF BELFAST.—About two o'clock this day, a sergeant and two police, accompanied by some members of the detective force, entered the rooms of the Irish League, No 2, Dame st., and inquired for Mr. Halpin.

He was at the time, in an adjoining room, speaking to Mr. Rea, of Belfast, and the police having gone into the room, arrested him, and conveyed him to the office of the Police Commissioners in the Lower Castle Yard. Mr. Rea followed and was refused admission. He then retraced his steps to leave the place, but arriving near the outer Castle Yard was stopped and taken into custody by three or four detectives and brought back a prisoner.

Mr. Rea demanded to see their warrant, but they positively refused none. He was then conveyed a prisoner into the same building as Mr. Halpin. One of the clerks connected with the Irish League, named O'Grady, applied to see Mr. Halpin, but was refused admission. He inquired of the police sergeant in charge when he could see him, and was told not until he was removed to Kilmainham.

Very shortly after, the same police force returned to the League rooms, and took possession of them, and all the books, papers, correspondence, &c., even bits of torn paper lying on the floor and in the fire place were gathered up and taken. Most of the books were in blank.

The police also took 500 copies of pamphlets which they found on the premises, containing a report of Mr. Mitchel's trial, and also a large map of Ireland which hung over the chimney piece.

They then went away; but previous to their departure, the clerk, Mr. O'Grady requested the sergeant to leave the letters of Dr. Blake and of Hon. Mr. Fremantle, which he declined to do, telling him to make application at Col. Browne's office.

ARRESTS FOR HIGH TREASON.—On Tuesday at 11 o'clock, A. M., as Patrick Marron, Esq., editor of *Drogheda Argus*, was on his way to the office, West st., he was arrested by two policemen, who instantly took him to Drogheda gaol, where he now lies under a warrant for high treason. The alleged cause is a speech he made to the Mitchel Club, Drogheda, on Monday week last, when two policemen were present.

MORE ARRESTS.—Wednesday morning, Charles Taaffe, Esq. barrister, was arrested on a warrant under the recent act of Parliament. He was at once conveyed to Newgate.

Mr. W. Meagher was also arrested on a like charge. He was also lodged in Newgate.

EXTRAORDINARY ARRESTS IN CORK.—On Wednesday, Messrs. Ralph and Isaac Varian, were in attendance at the Court-house of Cork, to take their trial, with other traverses, on a charge of sedition. The judge having, however, postponed the case for two hours, they were on their way out of court, when they were arrested for high treason, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. They were committed to prison, the Court decided that they were taken out of its jurisdiction. The trials of the other traverses were postponed to the next Assizes.

(Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

KILKENNY, Wednesday night—9 o'clk.

RUMORS OF SMITH O'BRIEN'S FLIGHT.—Notwithstanding that the utmost vigilance characterizes all the movements of the authorities here, they remain in perfect ignorance of Smith O'Brien's whereabouts. There are rumors innumerable as to the direction he took after leaving Ballingarry, but they are so conflicting that it would be difficult to come to a correct conclusion on the subject. However, the last authenticated accounts represent him—so stated in any disguise—as having crossing—as having been seen at Clonmore, a few miles from this city, in the Thurles direction, on Monday. He then wore a portion of the 88 uniform.

I read a private letter from Limerick, directed to a party in this city; and it states that it was confidently asserted there that Smith O'Brien sailed from the port of Limerick in the Jane Black, on Saturday night. The letter in question further states that that vessel had got under weigh suddenly, leaving behind a number of emigrants who had engaged a passage for her. Now, I do not at all believe that Smith O'Brien made his escape in the vessel; for, though it would not have been impossible for him to reach Limerick, on the same evening as he left Ballingarry, it would have been exceedingly difficult for him to do so.

Beside, I have no doubt that he was seen in this County, on Monday. Many think that he is about the collieries still; and Gen. M'Donald has a portion of his forces encamped in that locality, which fact proves that the authorities are of opinion Mr. O'Brien's *locus in quo* is in the neighborhood of the scene of the late encounter.

A cautionary notice, warning all persons against harboring any of the implicated parties, was posted through Kilkenny this morning; but it was immediately torn down by the people, as I have been informed by some of the authorities.

(Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal.)

ARREST OF MESSRS. MEANY AND BRENNAN, AT GORT.—I hasten to inform you that Mr. B. J. Meany and Mr. Brennan, lately connected with the *Felon* newspaper, were both arrested here this morning at six o'clock. They were followed from Loughrea, it is said, by an inspector of police, who had intimation of the place in which they were; they were taken off in cars to Loughrea, accompanied by an escort of Scots Greys and of the 1st regiment of foot stationed in this town. There were also five police in attendance. I believe their destination is Dublin.

GATHERING ON THE MOUNTAINS.—Over 3000 men were seen from Clonmel to have assembled yesterday at Stevenstown, within the Waterford mountains, immediately over the town, were literally black with people, whose movements were watched with the utmost anxiety by the officers of the garrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.—On Tuesday morning the *Birkenhead* war steamer arrived in Kingstown from Plymouth, and disembarked 350 marines, who proceeded to town.

### Italy.

GREAT BATTLE—DEFEAT OF CHARLES ALBERT.—There has been a long and close battle between the Austrians and Piedmontese, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has succeeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in forcing Charles Albert to retire beyond the Mincio. On the 23d the Austrians, who seem to have taken the Piedmontese by surprise, were completely victorious. They swept the whole country before them.

FRENCH AID SOUGHT.—M. Gorrieri had arrived from Milan, with an address to the French Government, signed by the whole of the members of the Provisional Government of Lombardy, and invoking the intervention of France, by sea and land, in favor of Italian independence.

### Latest.

CHARLES ALBERT DICTATOR.—From Turina telegraphic despatch announces that the Provisional Government having been broken up, Charles Albert, by the wish of the people, had been proclaimed Dictator. A slight engagement had again taken place between the Austrians and Piedmontese on the 27th, in which the Italians were at first successful in recovering their former positions; but, owing to reinforcements arriving for their enemy, they were obliged to abandon them.

### France.

The accounts from Algiers represent that colony to be in a state of insurrection. The Arabs are breaking up their establishments and returning to France, and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French army and the native population, who are waiting an opportunity for a general rising.

FRANCE FOR ITALY.—It is now said that the result of the interview between the Envoys from Italy and General Cavaignac is that France will endeavor to come to an understanding with the Italian Provisional Government, and will be prepared to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—LEDRU-ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC, CAUSSIDIERE AND PROUDHON, INCULPATED IN THE REVOLTS.—The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 17th, was occupied with considering the report of the Committee on the Insurrections. By that report the affair of the 1st of March is characterized as a manifestation; that of the 15th of April as a conspiracy against the Sth of May, as an overt act of treason; and that of June as civil war.

Ledru-Rollin is inculpated in April and May; Louis Blanc in June; Caussidiere in the latter only seriously, in all, and M. Proudhon in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

The celebrated bulletin of the Republic, No. 16, is cited in the commencement of the report, and Madame George Sand stigmatized as its author.

After the report was read, Ledru-Rollin mounted the tribune, and defended himself with feverish animation, but without producing any effect.

The Mountain cheered him furiously. M. Louis Blanc next spoke, with still more embarrassment than Ledru-Rollin.

The first part took about an hour in the delivery, and at the close of it the session was suspended for a short time. Germain passages in this strongly inculpated MM. Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, and the reading of them elicited from these individuals several very most violent reclamations, and drew from M. Caussidiere, more especially, epithets in reference to the report which police earn do not delight in.

### England.

PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.—In the Peers, on Thursday, Lord Brougham moved for copies of proclamations issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the apprehension of certain persons in that country, and then proceeded to descant on the insurrection in Ireland, on the activity which the Government had shown in repressing it, and on the measures which should be taken to extinguish discontent.

In his opinion the real remedy for the evils under which Ireland had so long labored would be found in a judicious system of colonization and in the suppression of illegal assemblies and seditious clubs.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that thought the insurrection of might be said to be suppressed, yet the state of that country would require the greatest care and precaution for some time to come.

Under that conviction her Majesty's Government were prepared to make ample use of the means confided to them by Parliament.

The Duke of Wellington said, that though it appeared there was no danger of an actual outbreak, it was still admitted that an extensive conspiracy against the Constitution existed in Ireland.

Before all things, it was absolutely necessary that the clubs should be put down, and he was, therefore, happy to hear that the existence of these seditious bodies would receive the attention of Government.

A meeting of the Chartists, at Glasgow, on Tuesday night, the 2d inst., numbering about 3000 persons, was suppressed by the police.

### Spain.

Madrid letters of the 26th ult., mention a military revolt at La Granja. 3000 convicts had revolted, murdered their guards, and fled into the country with the intention of joining the Montemolinists.

### Prussia.

Intelligence from Berlin to August 1. The Prince and Princess of Prussia have again taken up their residence in Berlin, which they had not visited since the 18th of March last.

HIT HIM RIGHT.—A master John Churchhill Hedges, of Berkeley, attempting to "corner Old Zack, if possible," says the Democratic paper of that county, recently wrote a letter to Gen. Taylor and received the following admirable reply. We rather opine that master John Churchhill Hedges feels cheap—and we are only surprised that he was green enough to let the public see in what style he was used up:

BATON ROUGE, La., July 15, 1848.

SIR—Your polite communication of the 10th ult., desiring to know whether I deem the administration of the general government by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Polk, "to have been conducted in the main, on the principles of the Jeffersonian School," has been duly received. In reply I have to inform you that I hardly deem it proper for me in my present position before the American people, thus to comment upon the public career of our former Presidents; and that touching this subject, my opinions, as far as I deem it proper or necessary to express them at present, are embraced in the accompanying letter to my friend, Capt. Allison.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I remain, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't,

Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. John Churchhill Hedges,
Bedington, Berkeley county, Va.

LATER FROM OREGON.—The New York *Commercial* has the Oregon Spectator, of 20th April, 14 days later than before. It contains Gov. Abernethy's talk with the Indians, but though the chiefs disclaim any part in the late aggressions and murders, subsequent occurrences do not authorize peace by the Indians generally. At Fort Waters, April 4, there was only 150 whites, nearly out of ammunition. A letter says:—

"We look for the Indians to come on us every day—they say they will give us one more fight and drive us from the country. We expect they will number 1,200. The Cayuses, Nez Perces, Walla Wallas, Spokanes and Pelusches, will all join and fight us, and we may expect a call for more men in a short time. I think we can defend this post—we shall do so or die in the attempt."

The Spectator chronicles the death of Jeremiah P. Ward, aged 26, by a fall from the frame of a house, and of George McClure, aged 25, formerly of Cumberland County, Pa.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 19th inst., brings information twelve days later still, a party having arrived at St. Joseph, who left Oregon, on the 3d May.

There was no news of importance, further than that the Oregon regiment, under Col. Lee, had fought another battle with the Indians, in which no whites were killed, but several wounded, some mortally, it was feared. Col. Lee and his gallant band were obliged to retreat, for want of ammunition.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths for the week ending last Saturday, was 331, of which 96 were of yellow fever. Notwithstanding this large mortality the Board of Health has declared that the fever has not yet assumed an epidemic character.


AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held August 28th, 1848, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"It being incumbent on the Board of Health, to stay any unnecessary alarm in this city from exaggerated accounts now current, respecting the extent and character of the Yellow Fever;

"*Resolved*, That the President of this Board of Health, be instructed to inform the public, over his own signature, agreeably to this resolution, of the prevailing report of the disease, its mild type, and that it present, it has not assumed an epidemic character."

J. D. CROSSMAN,
President of the Board of Health.
A. HESTER, Sec'y. au29

AT a meeting of the Board of Health, held August 29th, 1848, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of the three Municipalities, are earnestly requested to enforce the sanitary Ordinances relative to their respective districts, in the full extent of the Law, participating with regard to the cleansing of streets, and the drainage of stagnant lots."

J. D. CROSSMAN,
President of the Board of Health.
A. HESTER, Sec'y. au29

—DIED—

On Sunday, August 27th, 1848, at the age of 26 years, HENRIETTE BELLEAU, born in Quebec.

Quebec papers are requested to insert the above.


## COMMERCIAL.

### Foreign Markets.

PER THE STEAMSHIP *CAMBRIA*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

*Aug. 4.*—During the present week, the demand has been limited.—The extensive sales in July, together with the direct importations made by the trade, have put them in partial possession of a fair supply; and their purchases are now limited to meeting their present wants. The sales have been 31,660 bales. To-day, the market is quiet; the sales are 5000 bales at former rates. American descriptions are offered rather freely, but are without material change in value; but little has been actually made at a decline of ½d per lb. on previous rates; but they have not influenced the authorized quotations for "fair" qualities, which are the same as last week. Pernambuco, are in request for export, and they command full prices: other kinds of Brazil and Egyptian are only in limited request, and they are without change—Surats are in fair demand at former rates. 2,700 bales of American, and 100 Maceios have been taken on speculation, and 4000 of American, 600 Pernams, and 250 Surats for export.

Sales—800 Sea Island Georgia, 7½d @ 13d; 30 stained do. 4½d; 7,530 Upland, low ord. 3½d @ 4¾d; 15,700 New Orleans, 3d @ 5¾d; 3,370 Mobile, 3½d @ 5¼d.

IMPORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To this date, 1848, | bags | 1,123,942 |
| Same time, 1847, | bags | 894,731 |
| STOCKS. | | |
| On this date, 1848, | bags | 366,000 |
| Same time, 1847, | bags | 300,000 |
| SALES. | | |
| Total sales up to the 28th July 1848, | bags | 878,000 |
| Date 4th Aug. 1847, | bags | 978,000 |

*Havre, Aug. 2.*—Since our last advice of 27th ult., our cotton market has not been very animated, the deliveries amounting only to 6 @ 700 bales. Our prices, however, are very firm, and even advanced 1 centime on certain quotations. We now quote as follows:—Bas 55 centimes; ins ordinaire, 50 @ 52; ordinaire, 52 @ 54; bel ordinaire, 56 do; bon ordinaire, 58 do. In consequence of the demand for Upland Cotton, prices are about as high for this description as for those of New Orleans and Mobile.

Rice very firm, at 32 to 36f.


Notice.—The ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

ROUGH AND READY CLUB—Seventh Ward Rough and Ready Club will be held on the 31st inst., at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., and will be supplied with such Resolutions as may be necessary for distribution. Every citizen of the ward, and all the friends of Taylor and Fillmore are invited to visit it.

Seventh Ward—Second Municipality.—ROUGH AND READY CLUB—A regular meeting of the Fourth Ward Rough and Ready Club, will be held on THIS DAY EVENING, 31st inst., at half past 7 o'clock, when and where the popular speakers are expected to address the Club.

A full attendance is requested.

A. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary. au30

☞ The undersigned, Residents of the Fifth Ward of Municipality No. One, hereby invite all their fellow citizens, within said Ward, "who are desirous to secure the election of General TAYLOR, to meet at the Gold-Cotton Press, on the Levee, Rampart and St. Ann streets, on the 31st of August, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Club.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fred. Bussom, | J. M. Maurian, |
| D. Dawson, | Benj. Delery, |
| Jos. Delery, | Augustin Delery, |
| Armand Delery, | Felix C. Delery, |
| Anatole Delery, | Eugene Lanoulet, |
| E. Pelis, | Adolphe Brunet, |
| Jules Moinieau, | F. C. Gandy, |
| A. Hatter, | Th. Perrodon, |
| John E. Bertrand, | Jean Petit, |
| H. Lonsmont, | E. Chaudet, |