The New-Orleans Bee.

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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 TOUR TOUT:

[illegible] JACQUES TOUTANT.
[illegible] J. P. BENJAMIN.
[illegible] MANUEL J. GARCIA
[illegible] ADAMS, Jr.
[illegible] JOHN MOORE.
[illegible] A. G. CAMPBELL.

[illegible] CANNOT BE [illegible] General Ticket.

[illegible] MOST EXCITING POLITICAL NOW AND [illegible] ARISING FROM ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE [illegible] THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE TWO [illegible] THE OTHER STATES.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 23, 1848.

[illegible] CONGRESS.—It will be seen [illegible] Congressional summary, that both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 14th, [illegible] in accordance with a joint resolution [illegible] some weeks ago.

The Oregon Bill The South Betrayed.

We trust that after the exposition of Locofocoism, and truckling to abolitionism, exhibited in the United States Senate on the subject of the passage of the Oregon territorial law, we shall hear no more of the sickening cant about the alliance between the Democracy of the North and the South. It will be remembered that the Senate originally incorporated the Missouri Compromise in that bill. When it came back to the House, that body, by a large majority, struck out the Compromise and inserted the Wilmot Proviso. The bill was returned to the Senate and there, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate *receded* from its amendment and passed the bill, Wilmot Proviso and all. The test vote on the question is in the shape of the knavish hypocrisy of Northern Locofocoism. We find that in the list of ayes, there are seven Whigs, and EIGHTEEN DEMOCRATS. The names of the latter are as follows:

Ayes.—BENTON, *Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Dougl[illegible], Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, HOUSTON, Niles* and *Walker*.

The names printed in capitals are those of Slave Senators, who, on this momentous question, deserted the South and sided with the Ayes. Houston and Houston, both violent supporters of Gen. Cass—both aspirants for the Presidency in 1852, did not scruple to invoke a Northern Democratic nomination. There is the record entered by the South and made to alone for her treachery. Benton, indeed, seems to have thrown aside even the semblance of Southern feeling, or zeal, to encourage the Senate to pass a wrong, long and injurious, the rock of ruin, and was the first to propose that the Wilmot Proviso should be maintained.—When Northern Senators turn traitors to the South it is matter of small wonder that the Northern Rabble refuse to yield an inch of contest.

The Locofocos of the North stand behind their Senators unmasked. They have boldly avowed the sanctity, issue, and have proved votes their deadly hostility to the South. [illegible] Cass [illegible] Northern [illegible] the Southern [illegible] Northern [illegible] the Wilmot Proviso. Every Northern [illegible] on occasion, sustained that measure. Who can doubt that Gen. Cass would [illegible] Wilmot, and colored his declaration to Mr. Murray, of New Jersey, [illegible] an advocate for the restriction [illegible]

The Elections.

N. Y. Courier.—"The Whigs are at length [illegible] the winds. A Telegraphic despatch [illegible] Raleigh, Friday night, says: "Many, [illegible] Governor. Whig majority on [illegible] House." "Manly's [illegible] to be about 600. The Telegraph [illegible] Pioneer, is fifty over [illegible]

Kent, Md.—All the returns from Old Kent are to the same effect. Contendent's majority is not less than of EIGHT THOUSAND. Considering that Locofocoism was [illegible] beating him, and made the most desperate efforts, this will do. In November, Mr. Taylor will double the present majority.

[illegible] Indiana accounts represent Indiana as [illegible] Democratic; others as remaining about the same as last year, when, we believe, the Whigs had a small majority in the Legislature. The returns are incomplete.

Tennessee.—The election of Baker, (W.) to Congress, and of Harris, L. F. is certain. In respect to the Chicago District, the accounts are contradictory. One statement says that Wentworth, L. F. is beaten 1 votes; another that he is defeated by 50 votes, and a third, that he is elected, by 3,000 majority. There is a wide discrepancy between these several reports. We have nothing whatever from the other districts.

Iowa.—We have nothing later from this state. It is reported to have gone for the Locofocos on the strength of part of returns.

Missouri.—is Locofoco, root and branch. She leaves to her idols.

Arkansas.—The few returns from this State, exhibit decided Whig gains, but are inconclusive as to the final result.

The Oregon Bill.—This important bill, furnishing a territorial government for Oregon, received the signature of the President on the 14th, and the nomination of Gen. Shields as Governor of the Territory was immediately sent to the Senate, and confirmed by that body.

Naval.—The U. S. bomb-ketch *Stromboli*, Lieut. Meriam, Comdg, arrived at Norfolk, on the 12th, from Laguna, and anchored of the Naval Hospital.

John M. Botts, the member of Congress from the Richmond District, Va., has written a letter to Mr. Janney, of Loudon, in which he states his intention to vote for Gen. Taylor.

☞ The Baltimore Sun states that a challenge had been sent by Senator Butler to Senator Benton, and accepted by the latter. We learn, however, by subsequent accounts, that the difficulty had been settled by the interposition of friends.

Free Soil Meeting.—A free soil meeting was held in Cecil county, Md., on the 5th instant. Joseph Romm, jr., presided, assisted by A. Roman, John Reynolds, Jacob Richards, Dr. Milnes, and C. Canby. Resolutions against the acquisition of slave territory were adopted.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

John D. Elliott, collector, Natchez, Mississippi, re-appointed.

Nathaniel Jackson, surveyor, Newburyport, Massachusetts, re-appointed.

City Mortality.—The number of deaths for the week ending Saturday last, as reported by the Board of Health, was 144, of which 36 of Yellow Fever.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 12th, the Oregon bill from the House, with the Wilmot Proviso attached to it, was taken up. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—18 to 38. A long debate followed, which continued until the hour of recess. During the night session the consideration of the subject was resumed, and in the course of the debate the following scene occurred:

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and wished that certain resolutions published in the New York *Herald* of to-day, (in reference to Gen. Kearny, which had been offered in executive session, and, by the publication of which, he said, the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) He moved to go into executive session, with a view to consider the subject.—Messrs. Mason and Berrien seconded the motion.

Mr. Breese denied the right of the Senator to make the motion, while the Oregon bill was pending.

Mr. Benton was in favor of having it proceeded with, and with open doors. He was, for one, determined to sit here, during the Sabbath, rather than the efforts of those who were talking about the dissolution of the Union should succeed.

Mr. Berrien insisted that the action was in order, and should be decided.

Mr. Benton thought it not proper, that the business of the Senate should be interrupted to settle a quarrel between two members. For if the Senator from South Carolina, or any other, said that he had done any thing dishonorable, he would get the lie in his throat—yes, he would get the lie, (pointing to his throat,) cries of order, order,) and he would have to meet him elsewhere, yes, elsewhere, elsewhere.

Mr. Butler was ready to meet him there or anywhere else. (Order, order, order.)

Mr. Benton repeated what he had before said "the lie in the throat;" and much confusion and excitement prevailed, with cries of order, order, order, from all parts of the chamber.

The presiding officer desired Mr. Benton to take his seat, and he did so accordingly.

Mr. Bell took the floor, and argued at some length the question of privilege, contending that the motion was not in order, and intimating that it was his office to defend the great measure before them. Whether he disagreed with his Southern brethren or not, he was disposed to do his duty fairly and without flinching.

Mr. Benton said that under a pretext for a necessary action, a public motion had been made here, by the Senator from South Carolina, directed to him, with a view to attract attention throughout the country. He quarrelled with no man—he had fought, he fought once "in the *fancy*" in the city—but he never *quarrelled*.

The presiding officer declared the motion of Mr Butler to be out of order.

Mr Butler explained the reasons which had induced him to make the motion. He had considered the publication a violation of the rules of the Senate, in which he had felt bound to call their attention. He had considered an violation of the order or decorum of the Senate, and was alone responsible for what he had done.

Mr. Benton considered the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina no extenuation for the attack which had been made upon him by that Senator and his two *seconds*—(alluding to the two Senators who had seconded his motion.) He repeated *indemnity*.

The discussion on the Oregon bill was continued until a late hour on Sunday the 13th, when the vote was taken on receding from the several amendments, and it was decided in the *affirmative*. So the bill passed both Houses, without the "Missouri compromise," and *with* the "Wilmot Proviso."

The test vote was on receding from the amendment by which the Missouri compromise had been inserted, and was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. *Allen*, Baldwin, *Benton*, *Bradbury*, *Breese*, *Bright*, *Cameron*, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, *Dickinson*, *Dix*, *Douglass*, *Dodge*, *Felch*, *Fitzgerald*, *Green*, *Hale*, *Hamlin*, *Hannegan*, *Houston*, Miller, *Niles*, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, *Walker*, Webster—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickens, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee—25.

The Locofocos who voted AYE, are printed in *italics*. Among them, in our utter astonishment, we find the names of BENTON, of Missouri, and HOUSTON, of Texas.

The proceedings in the House were destitute of interest.

LAST DAY.

Senate—August 14th.—Mr. Benton called for the consideration of the resolution, which suspended to-day the rule which prevents bills, passed during the last three days of the session, from being sent to the President on the last day. Upon a resolution which was presented by Mr Mulier, on Sunday morning, but not then acted upon.

Mr Westcott offered an amendment, to strike out all after the word "That," and insert a resolution providing the joint resolution provided for an adjournment Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The Chair decided that Mr. Westcott was declared to be out of order, as not germain to the subject matter of the original resolution.

Mr Turney obtained the floor, and was proceeding to refer, at some length, and some what in detail, to the events of last night, and the action of the two Houses on the river question, when he was called to order by Mr. Benton, as not speaking to the resolution.

The Chair decided Mr. Turney to be in order, and he proceeded.

He condemned the action of the Senate, in refusing to allow the appointment of a Committee of Conference, and expressed his determination, after the course of the Senate, to give his views on the merits of the Oregon Bill—and he should do so, notwithstanding "this showing an evident determination on the part of the opponents of the bill to "talk the session out," and defeat it by preventing its signature by the President.]

Mr. Muller, interrupting Mr. Turney, called for a motion to adjourn the joint resolution, at 12 o'clock meridian, on this day, in pursuance of that resolution, he accordingly, now declared this House adjourned *sine die*.

[No public measure which had passed both Houses, but to which amendments had been made and were pending before Conference Committees, or otherwise, has been lost, I believe. The reports of all Conference Committees have been concurred in, or where there had been none appointed, one or the other house, as the case might be, had receded. A large amount of business, however, remains unfinished, to be taken in order at the next session.]

EUROPE.

The Acadia's News.

The steamship *Acadia* arrived at Boston on the afternoon of the 13th instant, having sailed on the 29th ult., bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

The news from Ireland will be read with peculiar interest.

France is represented as being in a tranquil state, and Paris was assuming something like its wonted appearance of life, gaiety and bustle.

A reward of £500 has been offered for the arrest of Smith O'Brien, and £300 for Meagher.

No outbreak had occurred in Ireland up to Friday, July 27th.

Affairs in Ireland.

[From the London Chronicle, July 28th.]

It appears tolerably certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it has exploded or not. Relentless as we are to any sanything incalculary of the government at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that Lord Clarendon should have ever allowed the leaders of the League to have left Dublin, knowing as he must have known that the announcement of Lord John Russell's measures would be the sequel of the crisis. If he could not have arrested them legally, he should have exceeded his legal power to do so, and asked for an indemnity. However, that is past now, and they are at liberty to fight.

We have always given them credit for being bold, unexpressive rebels, and we think so still. Indeed, if they choose it, they could not retreat now. Their maddened followers will keep them by force at their head, and we understand that they have fully compromised the motives with the government by their proceedings of the last few days. So we cannot avoid the conclusion, that the conflict is impending, and certainly never will the government of that country engage in one with a clearer conscience of right, or a more unanimous consent of all loyal and thinking men. It is remarkable that notwithstanding the vast amount of passive disloyalty which exists in Ireland, the actual existence of the more dangerous character is more widely diffused than might have been expected.

The West and North are comparatively free from the contagion, though from very different reasons. The accounts which we receive from Kerry, Clare, and nearly the whole of Connaught, are favorable as regards preserving tranquility and the apparent absence of excitement among the people. In those countries the people are more primitive, more subject to the influence of their clergy, (which is at present exerted to prevent rebellion,) and more affected by physical depression of extreme distress.

The organization of the clubs has in very few instances been extended to the West of the Shannon, nor have we heard, except in Galway, of any preparation being made for insurrection. Certainly no alarm is felt among the gentry.

Ulster is safe—the demonstrations of loyalty and physical force made by the Orangemen on the 12th of July, have greatly lessened the probability of any outbreak in that province. We do not even expect partial affrays there. In the Northern and midland counties of Leinster, the case is different; the population, an energetic, determined race, the descendants of the Englishmen and the great majority Roman Catholics; their character and organization render them less prone to the wild excitement of the Celtic South, but they are thoroughly anti-English in feeling, and would be sure to rise if they saw a chance of success.

Accordingly, though not immediately menaced, we should not be at all surprised on hearing of movements in South Meath, West Meath, and even Dublin and Wicklow. On the whole, however, there seems reason to suppose that at first the insurrection will be confined to six or seven counties, viz: Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary and Kings. Nothing that we have heard give us reason to apprehend that it ought to be either a difficult or tedious matter to deal with the two menaced provinces, where there are nearly 20,000 troops and 5000 constabulary forces, and notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, we are convinced that the latter will fight as well as the former.

On the other hand, the rebels cannot muster even an equal number of armed men, and among them there must be hopeless deficiency, not only in military leaders and in mutual confidence, but in ammunition, provisions, and effective weapons.

There will be pikes in abundance; but in the open field the pike in the hands of undisciplined men, is a very ineffective arm. It is probable that barricades may be tried, in Cork, Wexford and Limerick, but we believe that the naval military forces, which command these towns, are such as to put a heightened resistance out of the question.

The insurrection will then resolve itself into guerilla warfare, and in this case we fear that a great injury may be done to life and property, but even this cannot last long. The season of the year is against them.

Every one who is familiar with the aspect of the rural districts in Ireland, knows that there is hardly any corn left in the country. There are no potatoes this year, and we have no doubt that a long notice which we have had of what is now coming, has allowed a large portion of the farmers to take measures for placing the stock in places of safety.

A very short time, accordingly, will suffice to starve the rebels out of the mountain fastnesses in which they will take refuge, and with which, indeed, if it be necessary to pursue them, the constabulary are as well acquainted as themselves.

If the impossible contingency of an extensive and prolonged rebellion arrives, all other considerations must be sacrificed to the loss of life and property in Ireland, and of the integrity of the empire; but as we firmly believe that the regulars and constabulary will put down the rising at once, we cannot agree with those who advocate making the affair a mere war of religion by arming the Orangemen of the North.

The *European Times* says, during the past week Liverpool has been in a state of great excitement, consequent upon the recent report of political affairs in Ireland, and the menacing bodies of repealers and confederates who reside there. Their designs have caused the local authorities to set about preparing for any outbreak, should such be attempted. Such a course would be the foundation of a state of alarm, analogous to those which the present crisis is the natural result.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation for suppressing the clubs.

During the week the Mayor and Magistrates have been actively engaged in swearing constabulary forces, and this body now numbers 10,000.

On Friday evening, a company of the Royal Horse Guards, with their guns, arrived at Monk's ferry by railway, and on Sunday morning a similar one arrived in Liverpool. Besides them, the 9th foot, two companies of the 7th and 81st, and entire battalions of the 6th rifles. The authorities are increasing the police force, which is to number 3,300. The men, in addition to their usual duties, have been drilled in the use of the cutlass and firelock, the principle of the Irish constabulary. The military force has been greatly augmented.

A squadron of the 4th dragoon guards and the 89th also arrived, but has since embarked for Dublin. The troops are located in various parts of the town, and can be ordered to any point at the shortest notice. The proceedings of the disaffected have been such that a petition has been sent to Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor, and a great number of the respectable merchants and inhabitants of the town.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mullinagher, a large meeting was held lately by Doherty. The Government have issued orders for the formation of a Camp there, as well as at Tilton. Camps are already formed near the seat of the Earl of Dolborough. At the Irish Mining Company works, near Bainagerry, county of Tipperary, the working men have struck work yesterday, and some that were taken from several parties the day before, were returned to their owners.

Our latest account from Ireland states that arrests for training and drilling have taken place in Dropha, that it was rumored that Smith O'Brien had been captured, and that the police had made a search for arms in 43 houses at the same instant of time.

Stamps were on Thursday refused for the Felon and the Nation, which, therefore, could not appear respectively, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the mails, and if dispatched otherwise to the provinces, the police were to seize them at every point. Warrants were positively sent to the south on Thursday for the arrest of the insurgent leaders. Their names are mentioned, including Mr. Meagher, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. O. Gorman, Jr., Mr. Doheney, McHarey, Mayo, &c.

Mr. Devin O'Reilly has returned to the North. Mr. Mitchel is at the Leinster hotel, Mr. Mayo is also breathing country air, and the whole literary phalanx, as Mr. O'Brien once termed their confederation, seems broken and routed.

[From the European Times of July 27.]

The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of interest during the week. The confederates, in all the fury of despair, have now entirely thrown off the mask and declared their unequivocal purpose—first to kill and capture the Queen's representatives in Ireland, and then establish a Republic.

The events of the last few days have opened the eyes of every genuine lover of order and real liberty, and all disguise being done aside, the conspiracy has at last begun to crush it the foul rebellion which has almost broken out. After the announcement given in our last number of the intention of Lord John Russell to propose a suspension of the habeas corpus act as respects Ireland, our readers will be prepared for the news signalized yesterday.

Accordingly, on Saturday, the 22d inst., his Lordship, in a clear, unanswerable speech, which was only interrupted by the approving shouts of almost every member in the House of Commons, proposed to Parliament in a bill which is known as a suspension of the habeas corpus act, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the time being, is empowered to suspend and detain until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of treason.

One of our London correspondents describes the scene in the House of Commons as one of the most interesting he ever witnessed.

The quiet, resolute tone of Lord John Russell, who spoke for two hours, was not more admirable than the timely and judicious observation of Sir Robert Peel, who supported the Minister, nor could any better proof be given of the practical character of our English institutions, than the universal approbation which cheered every sentence of the Minister of the Crown, while when Mr. Fergus O'Conner spoke, almost every member rose and expressed their dissent.

The provisions of the new Irish habeas corpus suspension bill may be read in Liverpool, but this is a matter upon which the government has not yet decided.

[From the 3d edition of Willmer's European Times.]

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

Dublin, July 26.

The admiralty steamer "Anckel" entered Kingston harbor this morning, with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London with a copy of the act for suspending the habeas corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railroad to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant. The government have determined on a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that a number of persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movements, are to be taken up.

At this hour, half-past 4 o'clock, the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. Smith O'Brien and several other leading members, now organizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to-night, and if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow.

The accounts from the South this morning are really most alarming. The confederate leaders are said to be in earnest in contemplate an insurrection, and, indeed, already they have little doubt of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevails amongst the gentry and well-disposed of all classes. Gentlemen have come up to make representations to the government of the wants of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and property against any insurgent movement.

Lord Bernham, from Craven, and magistrates from Wicklow and other counties, have been in attendance at the Castle to-day.

The danger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared and determined promptly to crush, if he cannot prevent, an insurrection, forced on by the wicked men who, for some time, have been drilling in the use of the cutlass and firelock, the principle of the Irish constabulary. The military force has been greatly augmented.

A squadron of the 4th dragoon guards and the 89th also arrived, but has since embarked for Dublin. The troops are located in various parts of the town, and can be ordered to any point at the shortest notice. The proceedings of the disaffected have been such that a petition has been sent to Parliament, signed by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor, and a great number of the respectable merchants and inhabitants of the town.

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[From the European Times of July 27.]

The state of Ireland has been the absorbing theme of interest during the week. The confederates, in all the fury of despair, have now entirely thrown off the mask and declared their unequivocal purpose—first to kill and capture the Queen's representatives in Ireland, and then establish a Republic.

The events of the last few days have opened the eyes of every genuine lover of order and real liberty, and all disguise being done aside, the conspiracy has at last begun to crush it the foul rebellion which has almost broken out. After the announcement given in our last number of the intention of Lord John Russell to propose a suspension of the habeas corpus act as respects Ireland, our readers will be prepared for the news signalized yesterday.

Accordingly, on Saturday, the 22d inst., his Lordship, in a clear, unanswerable speech, which was only interrupted by the approving shouts of almost every member in the House of Commons, proposed to Parliament in a bill which is known as a suspension of the habeas corpus act, by which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the time being, is empowered to suspend and detain until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he shall suspect of treason.

One of our London correspondents describes the scene in the House of Commons as one of the most interesting he ever witnessed.

The quiet, resolute tone of Lord John Russell, who spoke for two hours, was not more admirable than the timely and judicious observation of Sir Robert Peel, who supported the Minister, nor could any better proof be given of the practical character of our English institutions, than the universal approbation which cheered every sentence of the Minister of the Crown, while when Mr. Fergus O'Conner spoke, almost every member rose and expressed their dissent.

The provisions of the new Irish habeas corpus suspension bill may be read in Liverpool, but this is a matter upon which the government has not yet decided.

Liverpool, July 29.

Our express, which left Dublin at 9 o'clock last evening, has just arrived, and our advices convey the gratifying intelligence that Dublin continues perfectly tranquil, but no further news has been received. Our Waterford correspondent's letter has just arrived. It is dated yesterday, and states that all is quiet there.

[By special express to the European Times.]

Latest from Ireland.

Liverpool, July 29.

The accounts from the South of Ireland by the train from Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary and Kilkenny, which arrived there at 3 o'clock, state the utmost quiet prevailed throughout the country.

A Privy Council was held this afternoon, at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were issued offering rewards as follows: Smith O'Brien, £3000; Meagher, Dillon, Doheney, £300 each. The following is the proclamation:

Whereas, we have received information that William Smith O'Brien, has been guilty of treasonable practices, and has openly appeared in arms against her Majesty, now we, the Lord Lieutenant, being determined to bring the said Wm. S. O'Brien to justice, do hereby offer a reward of £300 to any person or persons who shall secure and deliver up to our custody, the person of the said Wm. Smith O'Brien, and we do hereby strictly command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other, her Majesty's loyal subjects, to use their utmost vigilance in apprehending the said William S. O'Brien.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 25th day of July, by his Excellency's command.

T. R. Harington.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, the printing office of the National, Sackville Place, was visited by the police, who arrested all the printers therein, eleven in number, and brought them before the magistrates of the Henry street police office, when they were remanded to appear to-morrow, Saturday, at 12 o'clock. The publishing office in Dublin street, was about the same time taken possession of by the police, who seized every thing remaining on the premises.

Contemplated Arrests in Liverpool.

The magistrates of this town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogue. Dr. Reynolds, anticipating this, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an offing has been despatched with a warrant for his arrest.

[From Willmer and Smith's Times, July 29.]

The Dames and the Germans.

The reluctance of General Uramel, to sign the armistice between the Dafies and the German Confederation has not been so easily overcome. A temporary truce was, however, concluded for three days.

Lord Palmerston, who appears to have afforded the best authentic information, stated on Tuesday evening, that he had just received communications from Berlin, from which he hoped that the difficulties interposed by Gen Uramel, which are more of form than substance, may be overcome, and he (Lord Pal.) still felt confident hopes that the armistice agreed upon at Malmo would be signed and concluded.

The news from Vienna, is to the 18th instant. The opening of the Diet by the Archduke John, was to take place on the following day. After the ceremony, the Vicar of the Empire will return to Frankfort, and it is said that the Emperor will afterwards return to Inspuck, to his capital.

The siege of Prague was to be raised on the 21st.

From the Danube principalities, no further advices of intelligence has been received of the progress of the Russian armies. After the expulsion of Prince Bibesco, the provisional government passed decrees for the abolition of punishment by death, the establishment of the liberty of the press, the organization of a national guard, a loan of the members of the people to the State, and the abolition of all ranks and titles.

The Russians, however, we believe, have demanded the restoration of the Prince, and will probably insist upon it by force of arms.

Lord Palmerston asserted, some days ago, that up to the latest dates the Russians had not entered Wallachia, neither had any Turkish force.

The occupation of Moldavia by the Russians is said not to be an act of aggression.

Although the events which are occurring in such rapid succession in Italy, and in the early Austrian provinces may seem nor other the Russian policy, a telegraphic to St. Petersburgh for instructions has been made by the Russian representative at Bucharest, in consequence of the revolution in Wallachia, and no answer has yet been received.

If we may credit the Vienna journals, the geniality of Wallachia regrets the Russians as their deliverers, and they allege that the country people put to death the emissary who had been sent among them to stir up an insurrection. These papers positively assert that the Russians have occupied Wallachia, and would enter Bucharest on the 15th of July.

In Italy the war was carried on with varied success. The Austrians have entered Ferrara, levied contributions and supplies, and then again withdrew from the city. By the most recent accounts from the capital, all communications between Mantua, Verona and Legnano are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoch, with 25,000 men, invests Verona on both sides of the Adige, in the positions near Rivoli. The Duke of Savoy is on the other side of Ducatello, to prevent the egress of the Austrians on that side. Continual skirmishes take place, but none of a character to decide the fate of Italy. The Chambers of Turin have voted for the annexation of Venice to Piedmont immediately.

The king of Naples was made consequent of some alarm at the flight of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Sicily, and he commenced preparations on an extensive scale for the invasion of that island. It was calculated that the forces available for the invasion would be about 20,000 troops in Calabria, about 5000 in the fortress at Messina, and 600 or 800 in Naples. It was expected that the embarkation would take place about the 20th, and the attack at Syracuse.

Spain.

From Spain we learn that the Queen has been officially declared to be *recinte*. However, some impediment has occasioned alarming fears for the frustration of the hopes of all loyal Spaniards. We thought that the Montemolin movement on the Northern frontier had not succeeded, but the accounts are untrustworthy, that it is impossible to speak of the subject with any degree of certainty. Dog Francisco de Paulo, the father of the King Consort, has been exiled.

Portugal.

Nothing remarkable has occurred in Portugal. The last dates are to the 19th ult. from Lisbon, when affairs were very gloomy.

India.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 1st of June, Calcutta to the 2d of June, and Hong Kong to the 24th of May, inclusive. At the Chinese ports everything remained quiet. At Hong Kong there was a better feeling for the import business.

The news from France had occasioned great alarm, and business was at a stand still. Riley, Gorre & Co., had stopped payment.

Commercial.

The progress of trade and commerce during the past week has been greatly retarded by the extreme uneasiness which is felt respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. The markets for Colonial produce have hitherto been less active, with the exception of sugar, which has been in fair demand. The sales of cotton are to a moderate extent.

The corn trade has been active and prices rather higher. Manufactured goods are less inquired for for home use. The money market is easy, and the rate of interest remains at the figure last quoted. Since the sailing of the America, the sales of cotton amount to 24,180 bales, of which speculators took 3700 American, and exported 4530 American, 1540 Pernambuco, and 30 Surats, leaving 25,300 bales for the consumption use. The general tone of the market has been quiet and without animation.—Prices of nearly all descriptions remain the same as on this day week. If any change it is in favor of the buyer.

The market yesterday closed with a little cheerfulness, and sales to the extent of nearly 6000 bales were effected at full prices. The estimated stock of cotton at Liverpool now amounts to 805,930 bales, against 412,180 at the present period in 1847.

The imports of the year as compared with those of last season to a similar date, show an increase of 268,063. There has been much uneasiness felt at the moist character of the weather during the past fortnight, lest the growing crops should suffer thereby and retard the progress of the harvest.

The value of Flour was maintained, and was sold at 41s. to 41s. 6d. per sack, for town make, and 38s. to 37s. per bbl. for American. The rise in Wheat at Mark Lane, on Monday, was followed by another advance of 2s. per quarter. At the Liverpool market the transactions in Wheat have been to a fair extent, and prices during the week have advanced 4d. per 70 lbs.

This, coupled with reports of the re-appearance of the potato disease, has caused some speculation in the grain trade, consequently prices have advanced for most articles offered for sale at Mark Lane. On Monday last Wheat rose 2s. per quarter; the best English white selling at 50 to 58s. for new, and 52 to 56s. for old; red 47 to 52s. There was an increased demand for Indian Corn, and sales were made at 36 to 40s. The latter price, however, checked business.

The value of good Western Canal Flour is now quoted at 38s. per bbl., and Canadian 36s. 38s. Indian Corn has been in fair request, and at the market held yesterday, Northern yellow was held at 35s., and white 33s. per quarter.—The value of Indian Corn Meal is quoted at 18s. to 18s. 6d., and fl best prices there is a fair inquiry.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts has not improved during the last week. The accounts from Manchester state that the demand both for goods and yarns has been very limited, and that holders had both yielded to lower prices. This arises from the tones of the letters from Ireland and the present position of affairs between Germany and Denmark.

According to the official report of the mode of cotton in Manchester, we find that of 212,000 Spinnies, &c., within the boundary of Manchester, 50 are working full time, 45 full time with short hours,