

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT N. YORK.
7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important News from Ireland—An outbreak and Loss of Life—The Government victorious.

The steamer Cambria, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., arrived at New York on Saturday, in less than 14 days passage.

The advices from Ireland are of stirring importance. Rebellion has at length broken out, and blood has been shed.

In Tipperary the number of patriots, in arms, is estimated at from *tairty to fifty thousand*

Dublin is filled with troops, and detachments are almost hourly leaving for the scene of strife. The accounts given below are necessarily taken from English papers, and no doubt represent the conduct of the Irish patriots in the worst light.

[From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 5.]

FIGHT AT BALINGARRY.

Proclamation having been posted yesterday week, offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Meagher, Doheney and Dillon, and £500 for that of Smith O'Brien, Sub Inspector Trant proceeded from Callon with a police force of between 40 and 50 men in hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. The police marching to the common of Boulagh found Smith O'Brien and his associates in treason station there with overwhelming force ready to give them battle.

The police then took possession of a house close at hand, when the rebel leader addressing one of the police, simmoned the party to surrender. The policeman, in place of shooting Mr O'Brien, went to the part of the building where Inspector Trant was at the time, to report the matter to his superior.

Mr. Trant hastened to the spot, but Mr. O'Brien had taken his departure. Mr. Trant forthwith ordered his men to fire, the engagement then commenced, and speedly terminated with the defeat of the rebels, of whom about eight or ten were killed and several wounded. During the conflict, two shots were fired at O'Brien, but neither took effect. One shot killed a rebel at O'Brien's side. Another party of police, under the command of Mr. Cox, and accompanied by Mr. French, the stipendary magistrate, came up at the instant, and fired on the rebels with considerable effect. The insurgents immediately fled.

Eighteen were killed, and a considerable number wounded. The police ultimately retired upon Callan, without suffering any loss whatever. A sergeant of police was caught in the rebel camp, and was only liberated on the interference of Mr. O'Brien. His horse was taken from him, on which Mr. O'Brien mounted, and rode about amongst his troops in a general's uniform. The horse was then returned to the man, who has since arrived at his post in safety. He describes the appearance of Mr. O'Brien to be very miserable but he is determined never to surrender, as he feels his fate would then be certain.

Smith O'Brien was perpetually changing his dress, but always appears in a green costume of some kind or other. He is always armed, sometimes to the teeth--i. e. with two pistols at each side in a green belt or sash.

Smith O'Brien, I hear, gave a sovereign to a woman whose husband was shot dead before, he left the scene of action. I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows, when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below; the rebels occupied some back premises and were keeping up a cross fire which made it difficult for him to join his men below.

However, succeeding in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the jam of the enclosure, when Trant's men immediately shouted, "There he is!" and raising their muskets fired at him within the distance of twelve yards. He rolled over at the discharge rather to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. At the close of this fight, a crowd was noticed around a young man who was severely wounded, being shot through both legs.—This is supposed to be Mr. Dillon. They were cutting off his boot. He appeared to be in great pain; the blood was streaming from the wound.

ERECTION OF BARRICADES.

Yesterday week barricades were erected at Killenary, on an alarm being given that Cavalry were coming to take the town.—Smith O'Brien was there at the time, and being at the head of an immense body of insurgents, walked up with a pistol in each hand to the commanding officer and asked him if he had come to arrest him; the other replied that he had no orders of the kind, his instructions being to pass from one point to another; therefore the rebel chief agreed to let him and his party pass.

To-day there were two barricades erected, one of carts near Ballingarry, the other of stones from an old wall near the Mardike coal works.

LATER.

On Sunday, Smith O'Brien and his followers were sull in the Colliery district, between Slievenamon and village Ballingarry.

It was said considerable accessions to the Rebel ranks had come from Clonaulty the estate of Lord Hawarden; this detachment had seized a number of bullocks belonging to that noble Lord and drove them in to supply the rebels, The large army was concentrated in the disturbed districts under the command of General Napier and McDonald.

Lord Harding arrived at Dublin on Tuesday, to take command of the military force. It is stated that O'Brien fled from Colliery district of Tipperary, and had arrived at Woodford on his way to New Quay, a little sea port village in the county of Galway. D. Kane has been arrested in Mekenny.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that any one who should protect Smith O'Brien, or any of the other rebel leaders, or who should give false intelligence respecting their hiding places, or who should render them any assistance in escaping from Ireland, should be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

I have just obtained intelligence that O'B this morning was at Kilcash village, on this side of Slievenamon, with 3000 insurgents, who declared their determination to resist the troops; reinforcements were expected of the rebels from the surrounding district. Kilcash is only a few miles from Killenaule. On Thursday last, Patrick O'Higgins, a well known leader of the Irish Chartists, was arrested in his house.

In Dublin immense number of gun stocks were discovered.

Gleanings from the Dublin papers of Thursday Evening Aug. 3d.

Mr. S. O'Brien, accompanied by a French gentleman of great military chemical knowledge, it is also stated, was at Limerick on Sunday to take leave of his wife, a noble hearted woman.

O'Brien was seen on horseback on Saturday afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his leg, from which blood from a wound was flowing. He arrived at Mullinahone, at a friend's house, at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingary, whence he was retreating. He called at Gare, told him of the collision, stating he had been led to believe that 10,000 or 12,000 men were under arms in Tipperary to receive him, but had been betrayed—was alone, and seemed very much dejected.

A grand review of the whole of the troops concentrated in Dublin took place on Thursday. The Freeman's Journal says that the best authenticated accounts represent O'B. as having been seen at Clonanto, a few miles from the city on Monday —he wore a portion of the 82d uniform.

It was confidently asserted that O'Brien had sailed from the port of Limerick.—Other accounts state that he and his friends have gone to the Wicklow hills.

It is said that Dillon, has deserted his party, and fled towards the Shannon.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Friday Aug. 4.—The market this morning was quiet and dull. Wheat and flour were considered rather easier than on Tuesday. Indian corn was in limited request, and fully 1s per quarter cheaper, and Indian meal 6d per barrel lower. Oats supported late rates, the stocks here being very low, but few seem to be wanted.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

"Battle of Slievenamon"—Great Slaughter of Troops—Meagher and Dillon Reported Wounded—General McDonald Killed—The Troops Fraternizing with the People.

By last night's boat we received from Mr. Taylor, the agent of the New York Tribune, a copy of that journal, containing the following highly important private intelligence from Ireland:

We have the following from a confidential correspondent in Dublin. It is almost too favorable to the people to be believed, and yet the blind and inconsistent reports of the British press seem to give plausibility to our correspondent's statements. The number of British troops said to be killed seems exagerated. The letter was written in cypher to evade the vigilance of the British Post Office, which would otherwise have detained it, but we make the number 6000. The writer would not knowingly deceive the public. His brother is a resident of this city. Without farther comment we subjoin the letter:

DUBLIN Aug. 3, 1848.

No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the battle of Slievenamon, but from all we can learn the people have had a great victory. Gen. M'Donald, the commander of the British forces, is killed, and 6,000 troops are killed and wounded.—The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in thousands to assist in the country. Mr. John B. Dillon was wounded in both legs. Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms. It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the jails on Sunday night, (Aug. 6.)

All the people coming in on the Rail road are commanded not to tell the news. When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence. The Police drive away those who are seen asking questions. Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened which they want kept as a secret? If they had obtained a victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs (a regiment of Infantry) *turned and fought with the people.* The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain of Slievenamon is almost inaccessible There is but one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has sixty thousand men around him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they chose to come out themselves.

A lady who came to town yesterday, and who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

Wexford was quite peaceable till recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that we are fairly and spiritedly at it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us? People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance. Dont let us be disappointed.

From the Rough and ready

THE LAND SPECULATION — THE FACT CONFESSED!!

In our former Nos. we have presented the evidence which had been produced in regard to the connexion of Gen. Cass, whilst Secretary of War in stupendous Land Speculation. As has already been observed, when the charges were originally made by Mr. Wise, Gov. Poindexter, and others, the locofocos expressed the utmost indigation that such fiances should be urged against a member of the Cabinet. Such a thing as a high officer of the government availing himself of the position he held to speculate upon the public domain, which was, in a manner, entrusted to his charge, was never before thought possible, and they could not but express an honest indigation that Mr. Wise should have conceived it possible that such an idea could be entertained, by a member of Old Hickory's Cabinet, but alone being directly indentified with it. But now, as the proofs are thickening, fastening the charge upon their present candidate, his supporters, of the present day, either having become accustomed to corruption in all its forms, or not quite so virtuous and sensitive as were the supporters of the old leader, can see no harm in a cabinet officer partaking in such speculations!!

The particulars of the charge against General Cass were given from the Louisville Journal, the editor of which declared the statement he made was furnished by one the parties in the speculation—and has subsequently given the name of the Hon. F. O. J. Smith as the author

In the Journal of the 5th. appears a statement which the editors believe to be in the handwriting of Gen. Cass himself. but signed "*B. B. Kercheval*," in an attempted vindication of Gen. Cass from the charge made by Smith, of unfaithfulness to his colleagues in the trust. K. says he was the Agent of Company, and Gen Cass had nothing to do with the funds, which were placed in his hands—but admits, and this is the main fact with which the people have to do, that Gen. Cass was one of the parties to the speculation. Hear him:

"In 1836 an association was formed at Washington for the purchase and entry of Western lands. GEN. CASS WAS ONE OF THE COMPANY, AND UPON HIS RECOMMENDATION, AS HE WAS A WESTERN MAN, AND HAD KNOWN ME FROM MY YOUTH, I WAS APPOINTED THE AGENT FOR MAKING THE PURCHASES AND LOCATIONS; and I gave bond in a heavy penalty for the faithful performance of my duties. The Hon. Henry Hubbard was treasurer, and to him all the assessments were to be paid except those of Gen. Cass, the funds for which being at Detroit, were to be paid to me directly, agreeably to the articles of association. They were so paid, and were credited by me, and were charged to me upon the books of the treasurer, and accounted for on settlement. From time to time, as other funds were required, they were remitted to me by the treasurer. It is not true that Gen. Cass had the control of the whole business — He had no more to do with it than any other stockholder. The purchases were committed to my charge, and I received my authority and instructions from F. Markoe, Esq., corresponding secretary, and from the Hon. Henry Hubbard, treasurer."

The editors of the Journal, in publishing this letter of Kercheval, makes the following comments, in the correctness of which every honorable mind must concur. The parties are all locofocos, and whether Smith or Cass is convicted of the falsehood which rests between them, in regard to the misappropriation of the funds, the main facts in the case are clearly proved against Gen. Cass, of availing of the position he enjoyed, in an unwarrantable speculation of the public lands, and his election to the highest office in the nation, would be the signal for every office holder under him, without fear of punishment, to participate in every kind of fraud and peculation, which his station might afford. The Journal says:

We said some time ago that we did not fell disposed to insist upon the charge of villiany alledged to have been made against Gen. Cass in reference to the management of the affairs of the "Western land association." We merely stated, on the authority of a highly respectable gentleman, one of the principal members of the association, that such a charge had been made by the Hon. Henry Hubbard, in a letter to Gen. Cass, but we were not inclined to urge this matter, for, besides not knowing whether Hubbard had or had not made the charge, or whether it was or was not true if he had made it, we thought that the squabbles of the speculators among themselves were not a matter that particularly interested the public. What chiefly concerned the community, it seemed to us, was the fact that General Cass, whilst acting as secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, became a tremendous speculator in Western lands—that he got up an association with an immense capital for the purpose of monopolising to a vast extent, the choice lands of the West; and this fact is admitted in his Kercheval letter. He has even the effrontery to contend that there was no impropriety in his getting up this monopoly during his Secretaryship. We shall not insult the moral sense and the common sense of our readers by undertaking to argue this matter. We shall not stop to reason upon the propriety or the impropriety of conduct, at the bare statement of which the public mind revolts with unutterable loathing. We are willing to leave it to every honest man's unbiassed sense of right and wrong to decide whether it is proper that a member of the President's Cabinet, not only drawing a salary of thousands per year, but occupying a position to obtain the earliest intelligence in regard to chances for land speculation, should get up a stupendous association for the carrying on of that business to the manifest disadvantage and injury of the humble emigrant, who, with his few hardearned dollars, is of course utterly unable to enter into successful competition with the mighty, the overshadowing, the all-crushing monopoly. When the Hon. Henry A. Wise, in his testimony before a committee of the House of Representatives, in 1836, made oath of his belief that Gen. Cass, whilst Secretary of War, engaged in Western land speculations, the whole Democratic party of that day thundered forth the loudest denunciations of what they professed to consider the atrocious calumny. None of the party dreamed of admitting and attempting to justify or palliate the participation of a Secretary of War in land speculations—the only mode that occurred to them of defending Cass was to treat the oath of his accuser as a slander too foul and outrageous for belief. Little did they then think that, twelve years afterwards, the accused functionary, finding his land speculations during his Secretaryship laid bare to the public gaze through the agency of one of his own associations, would have the audacity to contend that that monopoly of the public lands by an all-powerful association, with the Secretary of War at its head, was a perfectly unobjectionable transaction.

Gen. Cass tries to give us to understand in his Kercheval letter that there was nothing at all extraordinary in a Secretary of War's engaging in land speculations.—We do not pretend to say or to know what may possibly have been done by other cabinet officers under Jackson and Van Buren and Polk, but, if Gen. Cass can show that any cabinet officer, prior to the inauguration of Jackson, ever took part in land speculation and land monopolies, we will admit that his own conduct as Secretary, guilty as we deem it, was not wholly unparalleled. He says that his official station did not give him the slightest advantage as a speculator in lands. This is not true in respect even to the ordinary lands, and, if we are rightly informed, it is most especially and grossly false in respect to the mineral lands; and our readers will remember that a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, whom that paper vouches for as a gentleman of high standing, states a fact which goes directly to prove that speculation in mineral lands was the express purpose of the "Western Land Association," and, that Gen. Cass' official advantages as Secretary of War were what was chiefly relied on by the members of the association to render their speculation a golden one.

In regard to the squabbles among the members of the "Western Land Association," we have little more to say at present than that our information was from the Hon. F O. J Smith, who was a prominent member of Congress at the time the association was formed. Between Mr. Smith's statements and some of the statements of Gen. Cass in the Kercheval letter, there is an obvious inconsistency. We leave Mr. Smith to vindicate his own statement. We are curious to see further developements in regard to the letter alledged to have been written to Cass by Hon. Henry Hubbard. Smith asserts positively that Hubbard did write such a letter, and the silence of Hubbard himself, who is now a high Government officer in Boston, seems strongly and necessarily to imply that he wrote the letter, yet General Cass, writing for Kercheval, says that he knows nothing of any such letter, and, that he does not believe Hubbard wrote such a one. If Hubbard wrote such a letter, then this statement of Cass, though given in Kercheval's name, is neither more nor less than a deliberately-perpetrated falsehood. We shall keep the manuscript of the Kercheval letter, so as to be able to prove, by the fact of its being in Cass' handwriting, that, if it contains any expressed disbelief or denial of what Cass must know to be true, he is justly chargeable with mendacity.

The last number of the Boston Atlas republishes our statement in regard to Gen. Cass' connection, whilst Secretary of War, with the Western land association, and also in regard to the charge of villainy preferred against him by the Hon. Henry Hubbard, who was then a U. S. Senator from New Hampshire and one of his associates in the stupendous speculation. The Atlas says:

"The Journal has its information from one of the parties, who invested in the speculation $10,000, and who has never received any consideration for his money. He calls "for the publication of the letters, particularly the letter of Mr. Hubbard, charging Cass with villainy in all its forms." Mr. Hubbard is the U. S Sub-Treasurer in this city; will he deny or affirm the statement?"

That's the question. Will Mr. Hubbard deny or affirm the statement? Let him speak. If he can deny the statement, his locofoco friends in Boston will bring forth the denial without delay. Let him speak.

BARRICADES AT NIAGARA.—*A Battle Fought.*—The question as to who should receive the tolls at the new bridge at Niagara, has led to a collision. The Canadians formed a barricade on the bridge to prevent persons passing over and the tolls going into Mr. Ellet's hands. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says:

"Parties were formed, and a fight took place to-day at the barricade, in which the Canadians had the best of it, and, in the melee, one of the American party was badly beaten, taken prisoner, thrown over the airy structure, and held suspended over the mad river beneath by his head and heels, and finally released, when he made his escape to the American side, and the Canadians remained at the barricade for the remainder of the day. The business of the bridge will probably be suspended for a season. The matter in dispute will probably lead to a suit at law."

PRENTICE is responsible for this hit, at the catlike vitallity of candidate Cass:

"One of the Boston transcendentalists says that 'too much life is death.' If that's the case, we apprehend that Cass' seven lives will be the death of him."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

Attention, Whigs of Talbot!

You are respectfully requested to assemble in general County Meeting on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at the Court House in Easton, at half past two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting a Whig Candidate for Sheriff, and two Whig Candidates for County Commissioners from the Easton District. Let every genuine Whig be at his post.

You are also recommended and requested to assemble *forthwith* in your respective districts of the County for the formation of "*Rough and Ready Clubs*," for the promotion of the Election of the Patriot and Hero ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to the Presidency and of MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Per order, SAML. HAMBLETON, Jr.,
Chairman Whig Central Committee for Talbot County.

Aug. 19, 1848.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S POSITION.

The Star of Tuesday last publishes the letter of Gen. Taylor to Geo. Lippard, Esq., (in which he reiterates his determination to be the President of the people and not of a party,) and remarks that our candidate "has evidently become alarmed after finding himself on the whig platform, and wishes now to get back into the no-party traces." From the first political letter that Gen. Taylor has written, to the last, he has steadily and uniformly refused to be the President, if elected, of a party, but of the whole country. He has never been on any "platform" than that laid down in the Allison letter. Although a whig he, like Gen. Harrison, will not pledge himself to be the President of that party, nor any other. The assertion that he stood on the whig "platform" is, therefore, without foundation. Is it any proof that he is not a whig because he would receive the nomination of other parties? His nomination by a party, whether whig, locofoco or native, would not alter his course in the least, as he distinctly informed them they "must do so on their own responsibility, as he would not be the exponent of their party principles." The whig National Convention have done so, and he is now the candidate of the whig party without in any way altering his position as the candidate of the people. The Star also says that "Gen. Taylor wanted Mr. Clay to be President and then would not withdraw if Mr. Clay was nominated." In answer to letters addressed to him in regard to the Presidency, he did express a desire to see Messrs. Clay, Crittenden, Webster or Clayton in the Executive chair, rather than himself. After he was nominated in almost every State in the Union, he thought he could not consistently withdraw from the canvass in favor of any one, but if his friends should at any time think it necessary for the welfare of the country that his name should be withdrawn, they would have his cordial approbation in so doing, and he would retire content. That he was willing his name should be withdrawn by his friends in favor of any one of the distinguished statesmen mentioned, cannot for a moment be doubted by any one who has perused the statement of the Louisiana delegation, but that he was nominated on other than broad National grounds we deny. His course has ever been straight-forward and consistent, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of his opponents to make it appear to the contrary.

How will his election benefit the whig party? Could any one of our measures be better or more surely carried out with Henry Clay as President, than with Zachary Taylor? Certainly not. Gen. Taylor declares himself opposed to the conquest of foreign territory, and in favor of restricting the veto power to the limit intended by the constitution, principles for which the whig party have ever contended.—He thinks a protective tariff, internal improvements and a national bank constitutional, and would not veto them. If we have a whig Congress, and we have the authority of the Washington Union for stating that we certainly will if Gen. Taylor is elected, every principle of the whig party will be faithfully and speedily carried out. He has no sympathy whatever with the Locofoco party, but thinks their measures destructive to the best interests of our country. With General Taylor as our leader our principles are safe, and we stand on the only true Democratic platform, the sovereignty of the people. With Lewis Cass as President we should probably have a Locofoco Congress, and certainly another four years of Locofoco misrule. In view of these facts, let every whig faithfully perform his duty, and once again our country will be prosperous and happy.

☞ The attention of our readers of all parties is invited to the articles in to-day's paper, in relation to the Land Speculations of General Cass. The charge would have been published some weeks since, had we not been fearful of doing injustice to the candidate of the opposition, and we would not now have devoted so much space to it, had not the Star stated that another whig "Roorback" was "nailed to the counter" by Mr. Kercheval's letter. As will be seen, the charge was made on the authority of a Locofoco ex-member of Congress, and not by a whig. Most of the charge is confessed, and if the embezzlement of funds is proved by Mr. Smith, B. B. Kercheval will stand as deeply implicated as any one. The "Roorback" now lies between Mr. Smith and Mr. Kercheval, and with it the whigs have nothing to do. Let every one judge for himself as to the guilt, after giving the articles an attentive perusal.

☞ GENERAL SHIELDS has declined the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and General LANE has received the Executive appointment. It is stated that Gen. Shields intends offering his services to the Irish patriots, and aid them in freeing their country from the thraldom of England. May unbounded success attend him if that is his object. Be this as it may, the "National Intelligencer's stupendous movement of a new Republic on the Rio Grande," does not "fall flat," as asserted by the Star, for the disgraceful scheme is openly avowed and advocated by the New Orleans Delta, and other papers.

☞ Judge MCLEAN, in a letter dated July 28, 1848, says that he has deliberately considered his position, and all the aspects of the free soil movement, and is "*brought to the conclusion that he ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.*" He is evidently opposed to the extension of slavery, but is willing to rest the matter upon the principles of the Constitution.

☞ We return our thanks to P. F. Hemsley, Esq., for a basket of fine large peaches from his orchard. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that he has a "few more left of the same sort."

MURDER.—A German named James Rickner was brutally murdered on Monday night, in Baltimore. A party had collected at a ball, when a fight commenced, which resulted in Rickner's death. A number of watchmen were collected outside of the house, springing their rattles, but not going in until the riot was ended, all the parties escaped. Several persons have since been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the affray.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.

—We learn from the Baltimore American that a destructive fire took place in Albany, N. Y., on the 17th inst. It commenced in the heart of the city, and swept towards the river, destroying five hundred buildings, and burning vessels, barges, &c., in the the river. 15,000 barrels of flour were burned. Fully one-eighth of the city was destroyed. The flames were only checked by blowing up houses in the range of the fire. The property destroyed is estimated at $1,000,000, about $700,000 of which was insured.

☞ Daniel Drayton, the wholesale slave abductor, has been sentenced to twenty years hard labor in the penitentiary. Chester English, one of the hands on board the Pearl, has been discharged.

KENTUCKY ELECTION. The Louisville Journal says that in 79 counties, fifty-five of which are official, Mr. Crittenden's net gain on Owsley's vote in 1844 is 3,345 — The twenty one counties to be heard from gave Butler a majority of 272. If these counties then give the same majority to Powell, they gave to Butler, Crittenden's majority in the State will be 7,697. The State Senate will stand 27 whigs to 11 democrats.

NORTH CAROLINA. A letter to the National Intelligencer, from Raleigh, North Carolina, says that the majority of Mr Manly, the Whig candidate for Governor of the State, is ascertained to be upwards of 1,000 votes, instead of 400 as at first reported, and that the Legislature will be whig on joint ballot by two or four majority.

NORTH CAROLINA—FINAL RESULT — The Raleigh Register of the 16th instant preceeds the returns of the recent election with the following gratifying remarks:

We give below the returns from all the counties in the State, with the exception of Cherokee and Currituck. It will be seen that Mr. Manly's present majority is 844; which result cannot be materially altered by the returns yet to be received.

North Carolina, therefore, is as ever, a staunch and decided Whig State. The diminution in the gubernatorial vote, and the decrease of our majority in the Legislature, are entirely attributable to general lethargy, local causes and a shameful multiplicity of Whig candidates in strong Whig counties.

Our Whig friends abroad may rest assured that if there is a Whig State in the Union, that State is North Carolina. If, distracted as the Whigs have been, by the local concerns of the Country Elections, weakened in their efforts for want of efficient organizations, misled by a wily stratagem of their opponents, and lulled into a false security by confidence in their strength, we have yet carried the election of Governor by a sufficiently decided majority now, we will, under more favorable circumstances, support the Hero of Buena Vista, by a vote at least equal to that by which, in 1844 we manifested our

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