

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

THE COMMOTION IN IRELAND. INSURRECTION NOT YET ATTEMPTED. THREATENED OUTBREAK AND PREPARATIONS TO CRUSH IT.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LATE ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

MORE ARRESTS CONTINGENT.

Trains leaving for Ireland.

Boston, Aug. 13—4 o'clock.

The steamship Acadia has anchored in the harbor, and owing to fog, which is very dense there is some doubt of her being able to get up.

A person has arrived in the city from her. Every thing is quiet in Ireland and France. Consols closed at 86 1/2.

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.

It seems tolerably certain that we are on the eve of an insurrection, whether it has exploded or not.

Reluctant as we are to say any thing inculpatory of the government at such a time, we cannot but express our surprise that Lord Clarendon should have 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.

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 present tranquillity and the apparent absence of excitement among the people.

In these counties the people are more primitive, more subject to the influence of the 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 preparations being made for insurrection. Certainly no alarm is felt among the gentry.

Uster is safe—the demonstrations of loyalty physical force made by the Orangemen on the 12th of July, have precluded the probability of any outbreak in that province.

We do not even expect partial rising there. In the northern and midland counties of Limerick, the case is different; the people are an energetic, determined race, the descendants of the English—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 mentioned, 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 gives 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 30,000 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.

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

During the week the Mayor and Magistrate have been actively engaged in raising constabulary forces, and this body now numbers 20,000.

On Friday evening, a company of the Royal Artillery, with their guns, arrived at Monk's ferry by railway, and at early on Sunday morning were conveyed to 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 3300. The men, in addition to their usual duties, have been drilled to the use of the cutlass and firelock on the principle of the Irish constabulary. The military force has been greatly augmented.

Stamps were on Thursday refused for the Fein and the Nation, which therefore could not appear yesterday, inasmuch as they were not to be transmitted through the mails, and if despatched 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. Doherty, Mr. May, &c.

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, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Doherty, £300 each.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the printing office of the Nation, at 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.

The Dance and the Germans.

The news from Vienna is to the 21st inst. The opening of the Diet by the Archduke John, was to take place on the following day. After this ceremony the Vicar of the Empire

will return to Frankfort, and it is said that the Emperor will afterwards return to Innsbruck, to his capital.

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

From the Danube principalities no further authentic 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 muskets 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 still not regarded as an act of aggression.

In Italy the war is carried on with variable success. The Austrians have entered Terrara, levied contributions and supplies, and then again withdrew from the city.

By the most recent accounts from the royal camp, all communications between Mantua, Verona and Lagnagno are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoa, 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 Dicastello to prevent the egress of the Austrians on that side.

Continental 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.

Spain.

From Spain we learn that the Queen has been officially declared to be *exilente*. However, some impediment has occasioned alarm, and 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 so little trust-worthy, that it is impossible to speak of the subject with any degree of certainty. Don Francisco de Paula, 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 news from France had occasioned great alarm, and business was at a stand still. Riley, Corrie & Co. had stopped payment.

Exciting Scenes in the Senate Chamber—Cheers in the Galleries for Henry Clay—Flare up between Benton and Butler—The Lie Given, &c., &c.

We have received a telegraphic despatch from Washington, giving the details of by far the most extraordinary scenes that have ever transpired in the United States Senate.

Subjoined is the despatch:

SUNDAY MORNING, 6 o'clock.

This has been a weary night for reporters and legislators, and were it not for the intensely exciting scenes that have taken place in the Senate, the fatigue could scarcely have been borne.

The Oregon bill which passed in the same shape as originally adopted in the House, was the great bone of contention. Now for scene first.

About three o'clock, while Gen. Houston was on the floor discussing the Oregon bill, he remarked, in reference to the Missouri compromise, that Mr. Clay, for that act, concluding as it did the gloomy rupture between the North and the South, deserved a monument of perpetual adamant, to stand in the rotunda hall of the Capitol, for future posterity to gaze upon, and remember in an hour of similar trial. He had scarcely uttered the words, amid the most breathless silence, when, as if moved by a common thrill of sympathy, a hundred voices resounded in the galleries, accompanied by a clapping of hands which seemed to shake the very building.

The second scene was of quite an opposite character. Mr. Foote had just concluded his remarks. But it being evident that the Oregon bill, with the ordinance of 1787, would pass, unless a "feeling" was immediately got up upon some distracting question, Mr. Butler of South Carolina sprang to his feet, and demanded that the doors be closed for executive session, as he had matter for secret session, materially affecting the character of a Senator then present. Turning to Mr. Benton, "there," he said, "is the man I allude to."

And he immediately read an extract from the New York Herald, showing that Mr. B. had been guilty of making public a portion of the proceedings in executive session, consequent upon the nomination of General Kearney to brevet.

Mr. Benton, with rage depicted in every lineament of his countenance, leaped from his chair. He could scarcely speak, from excessive passion. Turning to Mr. Butler he exclaimed in his shrillest tones—

"It is a lie, sir!"

[Order—order.]

"A lie in his throat!"

[Rap—rap—rap.]

"The basest of lies!"

[Half the Senators on their feet.]

"Here and elsewhere, I will make him take—[voice from the gallery—go it 'Old Bullion!'] back—[order—order] the lie, sir!"

[rap—rap—rap.]

A dozen Senators on their feet—gesticulating in dumb show.

Mr. HALE.—Mr. President, I rise—[several voices—'sit down!'] The free and unbounded people of New Hampshire [with a savage yell are not to be—] "ah—ah"—rap—rap.]

Mr. WEBSTER.—Standing upon the broad platform, Mr. President, of the con—[order—order.]

Mr. STURGEON.—[pettishly] It's impossible to sleep in such a place.

Mr. CAMERON.—Mr. President, such a ding-dong—

Mr. ALLEN.—I rise to a question of order—did the gentleman from Pennsylvania apply the word "gong," to me?"

Mr. CAMERON.—The gentleman from Ohio is laboring under a misapprehension. I said ding and not gong.

These were mere by scenes—the great actors of the great comedy, tragedy, or farce; Messrs. Benton and Butler, not only being the observed of all observers, but the talk of all talkers.

THE VOTE OF THE SENATE ON THE OREGON BILL.

The Oregon bill has been passed and signed by the President. The Senate under great excitement was in session during the whole of Saturday night and did not adjourn until Sunday morning near 10 o'clock.

We are rejoiced to say that the bill as it came from the House, with the ordinance of 1787, or the Wilmot proviso, as it is called, was at last concurred in by the Senate.

The Senate had twice attempted to amend it, once with Clayton's compromise bill, and again with the Missouri compromise, which prohibits slavery north of 36 deg. 30'. The Ordinance of 1787, the very words of which are incorporated in the Wilmot proviso, excludes slavery entirely from the Territory. This is as it should be. The people of Oregon were opposed to the introduction of slavery, and it would be wrong to attempt to force it on them.

The question was resisted until the last, by Southern Senators.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Atchison, Fitzgerald, Calhoun, Mangum, Douglas, Downs, Butler, Jefferson Davis, Niles, Foote, Westcott and Walker.

The question was then taken on receding from the several amendments, and it was decided in the affirmative. So the bill has passed both Houses, without the "Missouri Compromise;" and with the "Wilmot Proviso."

The following is the vote in the Senate on the passage of the Oregon Bill:

Yea—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradley, Brewster, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, Dickinson, Div., Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Webster and Walker—29.

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

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, a bill granting a pension to Richard Reynolds, a poor blind man, who had lost his eyes in the service of his country, was taken up, as Mr. D. said, to give Senators an opportunity to do some good on the Sabbath day, and passed unanimously.

Then, at 20 minutes to 12, the Senate adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.

The excitement of the Southern Senators became extreme—Calhoun, Butler, and others, declaring—so it is rumored—that they would resign their seats on Monday.

Up to the time of closing this despatch, the Benton and Butler difficulty is the all engrossing topic of conversation. Pistols and coffee are talked of. The latter would be quite acceptable just now.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

The Senate met this morning, and after the usual opening business was disposed of,—

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, rescinding the joint rule which prohibits the President from signing bills on the last day of the session of Congress. The resolution was offered with a view to enable the President to sign the Oregon bill, which was only passed at a late hour on Saturday night, or rather on Sunday morning.

The resolution gave rise to an animated debate for adjournment, and the opponents of the bill were anxious to defeat the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, rose to speak against time, so as to occupy the Senate till the hour of adjournment. He was frequently interrupted by the other Senators. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Foote opposing the passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Webster, King, Rusk and Westcott, favoring it.

The resolution was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour, and after an impressive prayer by the chaplain, appropriate to the last day of the session, the journal was read and some unimportant business transacted.

The resolution from the Senate, rescinding the joint rule which prohibits the President from signing bills on the last day of the session, was taken up and passed with little opposition.

The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock M.

After the adjournment the Senate met in Executive Session, and confirmed the nomination of Gen. Shields as Governor of the Territory of Oregon. The nominations of Judges and other territorial officers were also confirmed.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

A challenge was sent to Mr. Benton to-day by Mr. Butler, and the time was fixed for the meeting, information was, however, given to the police by Dr. Wallace, and both parties were arrested.

Messrs. Butler and Benton have been released on their word of honor that they will not commit a breach of the peace or leave the city before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the charge pending against them will be tried.

The following is from the Ledger's Washington correspondent, on the passage of the Oregon bill:

After the House had refused to adopt the Senate amendments, the question in the Senate was whether that body should recede, and it being ascertained that Mr. Benton and Gen. Houston were for receding from the Missouri Compromise, in regard to that bill, (because there is still time for inserting it when the territorial bills for California and New Mexico will come up for discussion,) the Senators from the South resolved to speak out the session, in order to prevent a vote from being taken on the subject. The ascertained majority for receding from the Senate amendment was four, and was well known the whole day yesterday; but the question was whether the South would allow the Senate to come to a vote. The majority then resolved not to adjourn till Monday, 12 o'clock, to see whether they could not sit out the Southern members. In this they happily succeeded, for after a session of a little better than twenty-four hours—from 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday till a little after that hour on Sunday morning, the South gave in and the bill was passed by a vote of 29 to 25.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, intimating, that Mr. Benton was a quarrelsome man, the latter rose and said that he was not accustomed to quarrel—that he sometimes fought—and when he fought he fought for a general.

Mr. Benton had in the morning a quiet set-to with Mr. Calhoun, and was, no doubt, bled by the South Carolina Senator, for his stand in behalf of the "free soil" of Oregon. Mr. Butler now took occasion of a statement in regard to General Kearney, made by Col. Benton, and by him handed to Mr. Wallace of the New York Herald for publication, to move for an executive session to examine into this "dishonorable" breach of confidence, committed by the Senator from Missouri.—Thereupon Mr. Benton rose and said, that any Senator applying such terms to him would get "the lie," the "lie direct" to that Senator making such assertions "lied in his throat, and wanted to enm the lie down people's guts;" or something to that effect. Mr. Butler said he would attend to the matter in proper time and in a proper place, and though the thing, apparently passed over, it was not adjusted by 7 o'clock this evening. Gen. Foote being then about to confer with Mr. Mangum as to what was to be done in the premises.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8, 1848.

By an arrival to-day, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and two days later from the City of Mexico.

Paredes had still succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the officers of government, who were still endeavoring to arrest him.

The citizens of Mexico were urging government to recall General Bustamante, to institute inquiries as to why Paredes was suffered to escape.

The reception of General Persifer F. Smith, at New Orleans, on the 7th inst., was quiet, the Eurpa's letters having been received—prices were full. Other articles remain unchanged.

THE TERRITORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations confirmed by the Senate as the officers of the new Territory of Oregon:

Secretary—Kizinger Pritchett of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice—William Bryant, of Indiana.

Associate Judge—James Turney, of Illinois.

District Judge—Peter H. Burnett, of Oregon.

THE ELECTIONS.—North Carolina is now claimed for the whigs, by a small majority for Governor and a small majority on joint ballot.

INDIANA.—The Senate will probably stand 28 democrats to 23 whigs. In the House a majority of 20 for the democrats.

Our columns this week, are pretty well crowded with the closing scenes in Congress.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—Near the close of the session the Senate attempted to amend the Post-Office Bill, by abolishing postage on papers under 30 miles, which was amended by making papers free in the State and passed. The amendment was afterwards reconsidered and voted down, as it should have been. We want the 30 miles law, or none, for the country. Whether the House bill, with the 30 miles clause in, has passed, we have not yet ascertained.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1848.

THE DEBATE ON THE OREGON BILL.—The consideration of the Oregon Bill gave rise to an anticipated debate in the Senate, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Hunter, and a number of others, participated.

Mr. Webster made a short but very impressive and bold speech against the extension of slavery; and thus took a decided stand as a Wilmot proviso man. Whether, under these circumstances, he will be looked upon as a supporter of General Taylor, I am unable to say; certain it is, that this movement on his part must be considered as indicating the course which Massachusetts means to pursue at the coming election.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, followed Mr. Webster, in a violent speech, in which he declared that he should advise the South to take up arms and defend itself against Northern encroachments. He presented no additional argument, and his speech was not remarkable, except for the vehemence of his delivery. The ordinary plea of most Southern gentlemen is, that they mean to be equals, and that as equals they cannot be excluded from common territories. They consider slaves as personal property, and claim the right to carry them where Northern men carry their goods and chattles.

Mr. Butler was followed by Mr. Hale, in one of his usual abolition tirades, in which the abstract idea of freedom, without reference to position or historical origin or consequence is pressed with the spirit of partisan, and which made little or no impression on the listeners.

Mr. Calhoun made his shortest but best speech of the session—indeed it was the best speech I ever heard him deliver, and full of historical data. He showed the progress of the abolitionists, from a few persons of weak understanding to a political party, courted alternately by minorities on either side, and gradually assuming a consequence which threatens the stability of the institutions of the country. He has come to the conclusion that the slavery question will not be decided in Congress; it will be decided out of it. He could see the struggle coming, and he warned the North to pause. He believed the South were better prepared for it than the North, because the white population of the South were less mixed than the white population of the North—they were mostly of the same origin—descended from substantial Englishmen—and united together by common interests, similar pursuits—and, the possession of slaves. Their lives and their property depended on the common defence.

The North, he argued, were divided into many factions, some of them quite as revolutionary and subversive of the order of things at the North, as they are to Southern institutions. He referred here to the Barnburn Convention at Buffalo, and to their motto of "free soil!" as well as "free labor."

The question of "the slavery of negroes," which puzzled the brightest intellects of Europe, he said, would come, and its agitation after the population of the United States shall have grown more dense, will be quite as dangerous in its consequences to the North, as the question of the abolition of negro slavery, is to the South.

Mr. Calhoun did not enter further into the consideration of native and adopted citizens, but merely pointed, at a distance, to the considerations which at some future day may divide them in politics and religion. He stopped with "the advantage derived by the South, from being sprung mostly from a substantial English stock;" though, by the by, a large portion of the most substantial families of South Carolina, trace their origin to the French Huguenots! He forgot that a great deal of the strength of the North is derived from the cross of breeds, and the interchange of ideas, and that so long as majorities govern, their acts will be as those proceeding unity.

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