

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

TERMS: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. For six months, 75 cents. All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Delegate Elections. COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig voters of Millin county are requested to meet in their respective townships and boroughs, at the usual places of holding their Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, to elect TWO DELEGATES from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the TOWN HALL, in the borough of Lewistown, on

MONDAY, the 27th day of August, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to put in nomination a Democratic Whig County Ticket, and do such other business as the good of the cause may require. By order of the County Committee. L. T. WATSON, Chairman.

AN EXTRA, containing eight columns of advertisements, accompanies to-day's Gazette.

Our readers are referred to a number of city and home advertisements.

THE WALKER MINSTRELS, an association of young men from a neighboring county, gave an exhibition at the Town Hall on Thursday evening to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who expressed themselves much pleased with the performances, which were entirely free from the vulgarity too often found among "minstrels." A second performance was announced for Friday evening. We understand that the "Minstrels" purpose visiting Bellefonte.

ARREST.—Deputy Sheriff Moore, of Blair county, arrested Johnstone McKee at Duncan's Island on Wednesday last, for passing counterfeit money in Blair and Cambria counties. The notes were of the denomination of \$5, on the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, Western Bank, Baltimore, and a New Jersey Bank. Some of the Franklin Bank have been circulated in this place, and are well calculated to deceive. It would, therefore, be well for dealers and others to examine carefully before receiving such. McKee, on his way down, spent a day or two here, and left this on Monday in the down packet. The amount passed is said to be large.

CORRECTION.—We have been requested to state that the fight between Long and Eisenbise originated from a remark made by Long to the effect that E. must have struck Wright with a stone, to which the latter was given, with the usual accompaniments. It was after this that L. made the remark that if E. wished to try if he should not fight there but step down into the yard, and if he "could bruise him in that manner, he would charge nothing for it." We also learn that Wright, when intoxicated, was at times quarrelsome, and had given Eisenbise strong provocation on the day of the fight.

A Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church commenced yesterday, near Dr. Henderson's in the Valley, and will continue until Wednesday next.

LATEST NEWS.—The Democrat, in speaking of the whig meeting, says that the attendance was small—the speakers old hacks and broken-down politicians—that resolutions were reported but not adopted, and that the meeting broke up in confusion—all which choice information the editor obtained from "a whig"; and then adds that delegate elections will be held on Saturday, and "the usual farce of nominating a whig ticket come off on Monday next—the result of which will be given" in his next paper. We do not know whether the Democrat intends to give all this news as a joke or in earnest, but as there is hardly a word of truth in its whole paragraph from beginning to end, it is intended for the latter it out-herods Herod by a foot. No such delegate meeting was called or will be held to-day—no county convention meets on Monday next—and the editor will not announce the result in his next paper. The resolutions were adopted—the meeting did not break up in confusion, and it was quite as large as a certain locofoco meeting which at one time adjourned from the Town Hall into the street for want of room. As for the speakers, we dare say Gen. W. H. Irwin, A. K. Corry, and James T. Hale are quite willing to be considered old hacks and broken-down politicians, when compared with Ephraim and the dog-type taker.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—The locofocos of Juniata county met in the Court House on Monday last, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—John Dimm. Sheriff—David McKinstry. Commissioner—Samuel Reynolds. Treasurer—Benjamin F. Kepner. Auditor—John Guilford.

LIBERAL.—The democracy of Bucks county have raised the enormous sum of \$24 towards the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Gov. Shunk.

A GALLANT JEW.—In the ranks of the Hungarian army, fighting for their liberty, says the Jewish Chronicle, is a Jewish officer of high merit, M. Danneberg, who had served under the Americans in the Mexican War, but no sooner did he hear of the struggles against oppression in his native country, (Hungary) than he proceeded from New York to Bremen, and thence to the scene of war, where he is now earning golden laurels.

The Locofoco County Meeting. Want of room last week prevented us from paying due honor to the proceedings of this body, which, we must confess, are both amusing and instructive—the former in exhibiting the facility with which "democracy" can twist and turn itself to suit the times, and the latter in showing a party professing to be all principle to be as devoid of that article as Ireland is of snakes. Passing over the rodomontade of the principal speaker, we come to the resolutions adopted, the first of which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the present National and State Administrations. If by "we" the meeting meant the office-holders and office-seekers, this laconic condemnation of Gen. Taylor and Gov. Johnston is no doubt correct—and we dare say that the "confidence" is fully reciprocated by those functionaries; but if they mean to assert that the people of Millin county have no confidence in the National and State Administrations, we believe they are mistaken. Next we have—

Resolved, That Gen. Z. Taylor, has forfeited the pledges which he made, and by which he induced many unsuspecting Democrats to vote for him and thereby secured his election, to wit: that "he had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and that he would not be the President of a party."

Last year the locofocos were anxious to persuade the unsuspecting democrats that Gen. Taylor had no principles, but the honest democrats were wide awake, and have not yet seen cause to regret their votes. We may also remark that no such sentence as is attributed to Gen. Taylor in the above resolution was ever uttered or written by him. Of all the resolutions adopted within the last ten years, there is none that surpasses the following:

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the honesty and integrity of our present Democratic Canal Commissioners. As it is well known that Longstreth and Painter are wide as the poles asunder—that the latter, under cover of Jesse Miller's paper at Harrisburg, is even indirectly assailing Longstreth as guilty of squandering the commonwealth's funds—we should like to know how the meeting can have confidence in both! Some people, it is true, have the facility of blowing hot and cold with the same breath—of being tariff men one year and free-trade men the next—of being bank and anti-bank men within a lunar change—of preaching against monopolies and at the same time sending men to the Legislature who give their votes and influence to the creation of these dire monsters—but we should like to know something of the modus operandi to which our government is founded, and leave behind us a salutary pride for our free institutions. To us, therefore, as to yourself, your visit will be of lasting benefit.

Reiterating the gratification of our citizens at your presence among them, I cordially welcome you to our hearts and homes. President Taylor, evidently from the impulse of the moment, and with earnest sincerity, replied to this greeting as follows: GOVERNOR.—I am deeply thankful for the kind reception which you have extended to me. I am also grateful to my Maryland friends for the hospitalities I have received at their hands. Travelling, as I do, for the sole purpose of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the various sections of our Union, of their various pursuits and interests, the kindness with which I have been everywhere received by my fellow-countrymen, has been to me peculiarly gratifying. I have been heretofore honored by the confidence of Pennsylvania. I feel great pleasure in now mingling with her people; and I pledge myself to endeavor to show, by my future conduct, that the confidence of the Keystone State has not been misplaced.

At York the party partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by the borough authorities, and then took the cars for Columbia and Lancaster, at which places he was welcomed by thousands. On Saturday they left Lancaster for Harrisburg, where they arrived at 3 o'clock, and amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the acclamation of vast numbers who had gathered there from the surrounding country, proceeded to Coverly's Hotel, where he was addressed by Robert Harris, Sen. Some remarks were made by the General in reply, and subsequently by the Governor.

On Monday the President reached Carlisle, somewhat indisposed, but soon recovered sufficiently to proceed to Chambersburg. Bedford Springs, Aug. 15, P. M. General Taylor arrived here safely this afternoon. His health has been entirely restored and he is in fine spirits. He was received in a most unique and enthusiastic manner by our citizens who turned out in large numbers to give him welcome.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH.—Isaac Harris, an old merchant of Pittsburgh, publishes a note in the Gazette, in which he estimates the population of Pittsburgh at 120,000. He says, "There are in our city about 25,000 persons from Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, and about the same number from Germany and France." The number of Americans by birth he estimates at 70,000. He adds, "within this circle we have about one hundred churches."

BRIG. GENERAL BRADY, of this State, now stationed at Detroit, is the oldest surviving officer in the American army. He is now Colonel of the 2d Infantry. A few days since the General was taken violently sick. The attending physician thought him to be dying and communicated to him his fears. "Beat the drum—my knapsack is slung, and Hugh Brady is ready to march," was the soldier-like response.

Mr. Ewing having removed some fifteen Locofocos from his Department, who had raised funds last fall to carry persons from Washington to vote in Pennsylvania, the Union denounces the removal as illegal, and advises his compeers to hold on and claim their salary! Let them try it.

President Taylor's Journey.

As previously arranged, General Taylor left Washington on Thursday of last week. At Baltimore he was received by a large concourse, who paid him every demonstration of respect. From thence he proceeded towards York, and, as we learn from the York Republican and Advocate, was received at the State line by the Governor and Committee of the citizens of York county, when Coleman Yellott, Esq., of Baltimore, on behalf of the Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, addressed William F. Johnston, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, in the following terms:

GOVERNOR.—We come from Maryland, honored with a pleasant duty. We come to introduce to you and the citizens of your State, a distinguished visitor. We are sure that he will be received with the respect due to the President of our common country, and with the gratitude of merit, by the brave soldier whose gallant deeds have covered the American name with honor and glory. Governor, we now surrender to the hospitalities of the Keystone State, General Zachary Taylor. To which Gov. Johnston replied in the following appropriate address:

MR. PRESIDENT.—As the honored organ of the citizens of this Commonwealth, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to cordially welcome you within our borders. In their name, and speaking their sentiments, I tender to you the hospitalities of the State. To you it must be a source of gratification, and a measure dictated by a proper regard for your health, to leave for a brief period the desk of official duty—the cares, the anxieties and labors incident to your responsible station, and to forget, amidst the happy contentment of an honest and industrious people, the perplexities of public office. To us, the presence of the Chief Executive officer of the National Government, in whom are reposed, in connection with other branches thereof, the peace, the honor, the dignity, the public faith, and public justice of the country, and the prosperity of the citizens, affords an opportunity of manifesting our devotion to the sacred cause of freedom, in our undiminished respect to the most exalted officer of the republic. Although your fame as a military commander extends to the furthest corners of the earth, and will endure so long as heroic courage, tempered with humanity, is considered a virtue—we see you on this occasion clothed in a still nobler character; wreathed with a brighter diadem—the recipient of a people's love and admiration—as the supreme officer of the only free Government of the age. Viewing you in this aspect, we have raised no arches to military merit—prepared no laurels for a hero's brow—sounded no trumpet to herald a conqueror's approach—but we have met you as citizens who love their country, without party distinctions, to honor your peaceful virtues and your public character, and to open to our homes and firesides a free passage for our distinguished guest.

In passing through our ancient Commonwealth, traversing our valleys and our mountains—in hastily glancing at the exhaustless resources of industry and wealth, in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral departments of the country—in travelling through our towns and villages, and witnessing the occupations of our people, you cannot fail to observe the sources of our prosperity, and the means calculated to encourage them. In mingling in social intercourse with us, receiving our congratulations, and partaking of our hospitalities, you teach the true principle of equality on which our government is founded, and leave behind you a salutary pride for our free institutions. To us, therefore, as to yourself, your visit will be of lasting benefit.

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The Representatives elect from the State of North Carolina to the thirty-first Congress are politically divided as in the last Congress, viz., six whigs and three locofocos.

Whigs. Locofocos. Thomas L. Clingman, Abraham W. Venable, Joseph P. Caldwell, John R. J. Daniel, Edmund Deberry, William S. Ashe, Augustine H. Sheppard, Edward Stanly, David Outlaw.

We give the results of the Congressional elections in the States of Kentucky and Indiana, as corrected by the latest reports:

KENTUCKY. 1st District, Linn Boyd, 2d do James L. Johnson, 3d do Finis E. McLean, 4th do George Alfred Caldwell, 5th do John B. Thompson, 6th do Daniel Beck, 7th do Humphrey Marshall, 8th do Charles S. Morehead, 9th do John C. Mason, 10th do Richard H. Stanton.

The names of the locofocos are put in italics. The Delegation from Kentucky is politically divided as in the last Congress—six whigs and four locofocos.

INDIANA. 1st District, Nathaniel Albertson, 2d do Cyrus L. Dunham, 3d do John L. Robinson, 4th do George W. Julian, Free Soil, 5th do William J. Brown, 6th do Willis A. Gorman, 7th do Edward W. McGaughey, 8th do Joseph E. McDonald, 9th do Graham N. Fitch, 10th do Andrew J. Hartan.

Of the Indiana Delegation in the last Congress the whigs had four members. They now have but one. The Free-soil member was elected over a regularly nominated whig by the aid of the locofocos.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN MITCHELL.—The Beaver Argus of last week brings us the intelligence of the death of Gen. Mitchell. He was a native of Cumberland county, but very early removed to Centre county. He was twice elected to the office of Sheriff of that county. Subsequently he was elected to Congress and served his fellow citizens throughout two successive terms in that office. General Mitchell was employed as Surveyor and Civil Engineer, in the location of many of the Turnpikes in the Northern and Middle portions of the State. He was the first Engineer on the Erie Extension Canal, and superintended the construction of the French Creek Feeder. He also repeatedly represented his fellow citizens in the State Legislature. Early in the administration of Governor Wolf, he was appointed Canal Commissioner, and served faithfully in that capacity until the coming in of the Ritner Administration.

After his removal from the office of Canal Commissioner, he engaged in the Iron business, and invested in it all the means he could command. This enterprise proved disastrous, and at the age of 63, General Mitchell found himself bereft of the earnings of a life of labor and privation. In the autumn of 1842, he removed with his family to the county of Beaver, and was appointed Supervisor of the Erie Extension Canal. In this office he was continued until that portion of the State Works passed out of the hands of the Commonwealth, when the Company to whom the works were transferred, re-appointed him to the same office; and in the faithful performance of the duties of which he was found by the grim messenger of death.

TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.—It is stated by the National Intelligencer that orders have been sent from the War Department to Brevet Major General Twigg—who is now at Pascagoula, Mississippi—directing him to proceed to Florida, to take command of the military detachments which have been ordered there. Two companies of the 4th Artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay, and the 7th Infantry, recently at Jefferson Barracks, to St. Augustine. Besides these, one company of the 2d Artillery, stationed at Savannah, and one at Charleston, moved a short time ago to St. Augustine, and the latter company has already made report of its arrival to the Department. A company of 2d Artillery, from the Augusta arsenal, is to be stationed at Pilatka.

These movements have reference, no doubt, to the recent disturbances made by the Indians, and they look as if the Government is about to act very vigorously in the matter. We trust they will prove effectual in restoring tranquility, by keeping the Indians entirely in check.

ROMAN REFUGEES.—The British and American Consuls appear to have furnished the strangers in Rome with the necessary passports to quit the city in safety; and many of the parties compromised intend to repair to the United States.

A Military Encampment is to commence at Getztown, Dauphin county, on the 23d of August, and to continue until the 29th. It is in a pleasant part of the country, and it will no doubt be well attended.

FAMILY GATHERING.—The descendants of Richard Haven, of Lynn, Mass., were to have had a great family party, at Farmington, on the 30th ultimo. Five years ago, there was such a gathering of the family, at which 1500 were present, and it was then voted to have a second, and if possible a more general meeting in 1849. All the Havens, and all connected with them by marriage, or who expect to be so connected, were invited to assemble on the occasion.

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Ex-President, has been appointed a delegate from Columbia county, N. Y., to the Barnburner branch of the Convention at Rome, without the power of substitution. The Philadelphia Sun says that the re-union between him and MARCY will doubtless be of the most friendly character!

CHOLERA ITEMS.

At New York, on the 14th 109 cases and 38 deaths. At Brooklyn, on the 14th, 28 cases and 13 deaths.

At Boston, on the 14th 17 deaths. At Albany, for the 48 hours ending 13th, 26 cases and 11 deaths.

At Newark, N. J., on the 14th one new case and two deaths. At New Brunswick, during week ending 11th inst., 22 cases and 12 deaths.

At Birmingham, Pa. on the 14th 7 cases and 3 deaths. At Providence, R. I., on the 11th, 4 deaths.

At Buffalo, on the 11th inst., sixty-one cases and sixteen deaths. Whole number of cases since the commencement of the disease, 1,892—deaths, 594.

At Wheeling, Va., on the 13th, the Board of Health report two cases and one death.

About twelve or fourteen cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal, have occurred at the Carlisle Barracks, near Carlisle, Pa., within the last two weeks. No cases have occurred in Carlisle.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the deaths during the week ending 11th inst., were 34, of which 14 were by cholera.

MORTALITY IN CINCINNATI.—The cholera has so nearly disappeared from Cincinnati, that the Board of Health, on the 8th inst., determined to report but three times a week. The following statement shows the mortality of the city from all diseases, for 7 weeks ending the 6th inst.

Table with 2 columns: Week ending, Mortality. Rows: June 25th (567), July 2d (940), July 9th (1022), July 16th (950), July 30th (285), August 6th (211).

Total mortality for seven weeks 4,488

LUMBER TRADE.—Any one who has visited Port Deposit, (Md.) at the head of Chesapeake Bay, during the continuance of the spring freshets, must have been amazed at the immense rafts which he collected there, after a long and tedious voyage from the sources of the Susquehanna.—The men who piloted them are of themselves a curiosity, for rarely are to be seen brawnier or harder specimens of humanity, and it is no infrequent case with them to retrace on foot the long distance they have come.

The Elkton (Md.) Democrat states that the annual value of the sawn lumber brought to Port Deposit, is \$75,000,000; while the shingles and timber logs, floated down the Susquehanna, make the aggregate value about \$200,000,000. On the arrival of the rafts at Port Deposit, they are broken up, and Philadelphia and Baltimore receive the greatest portion.

[There is we think some slight mistake in the above calculation of the Elkton Democrat. Allowing each raft to be worth \$1,000, which is probably more than they average, it would take two hundred thousand rafts to make up the amount given—a greater number than has been floated down the Susquehanna in fifty years.—Had the writer put down the sawn lumber at \$750,000 and the aggregate at \$2,000,000, he would no doubt have been nearer, but still above, the mark.—Ed. Gazette.]

THE WICHITA GOLD REGION.—The excitement increases in the western part of Arkansas, in regard to the alleged existence of gold among the Wichita mountains. Continual statements are published to corroborate the original reports. The latest we have seen is in a letter from Doakville, in the Cherokee nation, which says that some one recently brought down a bulbous root, picked up in a valley among these mountains. In order to keep it fresh, he retained a quantity of earth around it and placed it in a sack. When taken from the sack and the earth washed, it was found to be full of particles of pure gold.—This may or may not be true, but is so much like an old story of an English naturalist, who took plants from California and found gold among their roots, that certainly it is not original. At all events, there is an excitement in Arkansas, and great fears are expressed lest the gold region may be in the territory of the Cherokee nation, guaranteed to them by our government. In this case the Indians will claim all the profits.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The Military Law of Massachusetts is considered by very many the best in the Union. There is an annual general enrollment of all liable to duty in case of emergency; but there are no "blood wood" trainings. It is a part of the system, however, to encourage the formation of uniformed companies—each member to receive \$6 a year. For this, they are required to do camp duty three days in the year. In accordance with this law, there have been recently 4000 men in camp at Wooster, where a grand review took place on Thursday.

HOUSE SNAKES.—We have been credibly informed that a green house snake, about 18 inches long, was found creeping into the mouth of an infant child of George Ship, who resides about a mile from this place. The child was asleep on the bosom when the mother came in, and in her first attempt to draw it out she tore off part of the tail. She then grasped it with the blanket and extracted it. It had entered about half its length. The child was suffocated for about ten minutes before it recovered, and vomited blood the next morning. Sunbury [Pa.] American.

Mr. Greely, being asked by a correspondent at what season of the year a gold hunter should start hence for California, replies gravely, "We consider the 1st of April as good a season as any."

Twenty two homoeopathic physicians of New York and Brooklyn, report that up to August 2d, they have treated 162 cases of cholera only 23 of which proved fatal.

Latest Foreign News.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning last.

LIVERPOOL.—August 4th.—Trade generally has continued quiet but steady, the prospects of the Harvest being of the most favorable character.

Under the prospects of a good harvest Breadstuffs of all descriptions are depressed, particularly Indian Corn, of which there is a large amount of good and prime quality on hand.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and out-maneuvred the combined armies of Austria and Russia, placing the former in peril and cutting off the latter from their base of operations. The three grand divisions of the Hungarian army, under Dembinski and Georger, are in full communication with each other, and ready to act in concert—their respective positions being rendered secure by the nature of the country.—The whole population are assisting the Hungarians, by supplying them with all necessary food and provisions, as well as in conveying them intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of the 3d contains Vienna dates to the 28th July. Lord Palmerston's speech fell like a thunderclap upon the Ministers. The news of Georger's victory over the Russians at Comessed, and his entry into Kesthau, came at the same time.

There were rumors even of the Austrian Government having intentions to negotiate for peace.

It is reported that Temeswar has surrendered to the Magyars.

Ben Jellachich was continuing his retreat toward the South of Servia.

Gen. Bem announced his last great victory in three words which are as follows, viz.—"Bem, 'bun,' 'bun'!" In a later despatch he says, "our army has now to conquer but two generals more."

Letters from Craeow of 23d June state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived at Craeow filled with wounded Russian soldiers from Hungary. A postscript in a Liverpool paper of the 4th gives accounts from Hungary through Paris and Vienna, announces another battle at Eyalow, in which the Hungarians were victorious. It appears that the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch came to an engagement which ended in the total defeat of the Russian forces. General Haynau is described as being in a most perilous condition. The Magyar Generals are masters of the whole line from Eszy to Asora, having direct communication with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces. On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought at Watten between the Russians, commanded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians under Georger, in which the latter were completely victorious. The army of Georger broke through the lines of the enemy and marched North, thus effecting a junction with the main army. A letter from the seat of war says that the charges of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's divisions were tremendous, and the Russians were completely borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring. Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Donakes before Dembinski's Hussars as a disorderly flight, and says that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the timely arrival of General Ramberg.

It was admitted in Vienna on the 4th, that the victory of the Hungarians was complete.

There has been a change in the Austrian ministry.

FRANCE.—The President of France is on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men. The spectacle is fixed for the 15th of August.

There seems to be every prospect of a most abundant harvest. In some of the departments the wheat has already been cut under the most favorable circumstances.

The funds are also on the advance, so that national prosperity seems to be within the grasp of the government.

The President is still accused of aspiring to the imperial crown.

ITALY.—Although the French have restored the government of the Pope at Rome, they have not succeeded in persuading his holiness to return to the Vatican.

The Milan Gazette of the 2d states that a rumor was current on the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibaldi had embarked for America under favor of disguise, and that the bands of the Tuscan Apennines merely kept his name as a sort of safeguard or watchword.

Charles Albert, ex King of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 28th of July.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men have been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who might make the attempt to cross the frontier. A Russian Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, that the conspirators intended to overturn the reigning dynasty, and establish a republic. Numerous arrests had been made.

SHAME, SHAME. Is there a respectable man in Bedford county who approves of the gross and beastly attack in the last Federal Gazette upon Gen. Taylor? We do not believe there is one. If there is one let us have his name. The following are a few of the expressions found in an article occupying about half a column in that little 7 by 9.—

"Gen. Taylor came into the Presidential Chair with a lie upon his lips."

"He has an 'unclean conscience.'"

"He is 'one of the most ignorant and reckless men ever elected to a responsible trust.'"

"He is a 'mere man of straw.'"

"Taylor is a fraud upon the country." "He is despised for his treachery." "He should be made to occupy the cell of a prison instead of the Presidential mansion."

"He has disgraced himself."

Would it be believed that the very man who prints these things of Gen. Taylor now, only two years ago was anxious to take him from the field of battle and place him in the Presidential chair, "WITHOUT AN ELECTION"—pronounced him a Democrat, and said that his name was worthy to be associated with the names of WASHINGTON and Jackson! Yet such is the fact. Why this change?—The only reason for it is that he has removed a few Locofocos who were either defaulters, dishonest men, or had prostituted their offices to political purposes and insulted the Whigs who had any business to interconnect with them. Shame! Shame! —Bedford Inquirer.

Gen. Harrison's old residence at Vincennes, Ia. is advertised for sale.