ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

A Week later from Europe.

By the steamer Cambria we have advices from Europe a week later than those previously received, the present dates from Liverpool and London being of the 21st ultimo.

There continued to be much activity in the cotton market, and the article had gain advanced in price. In view of the present flattering prospects of a good harvest, breadstuffs were very dull, with a tendency to decline.

ENGLAND.—Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th instant. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make, with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday. The resolutions embraced a wide range of subjects, and implied a direct censure of the foreign policy of the Government.

In the debate which took place on the 20th, in allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, that he had reason to know that not one half of the cases were reported to him. Enough, however, is officially known to render it certain that the epidemic is ravaging many parts of the country in dreadful extent. During the last week 330 deaths by cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week. At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and all along the whole of the south coast, it is raging in very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing, the number of cases reported for four days previous to Thursday were, respectively 61, 74, 85, 102.

Scotland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge.

IRELAND.—On the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Aghrim, a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics, near Castle William, in the county of Tyrone. The Orange party having celebrated the day at Ballymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brae, found a party of Ribbonmen laid. All the pass and surrounding hills were occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics, provided with guns, pikes, fire-arms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence, and succeeded in forcing their way through the pass, after a short struggle, in which forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides, much the greater portion being of the Roman Catholic party. Thirty-eight Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners.

The Cork Examiner, in alluding to the pass crop, says that the disease has appeared in a few fields there can be no doubt, but it is equally positive that as yet the general crop is saved, and in almost all places unusually abundant and promising. The general impression is that it is so far advanced that, supposing a blight to set in, the tuber will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

FRANCE.—The committee of the Legislative Assembly, to which the question of the prorogation was referred, has come to the unanimous decision of recommending that the Assembly should be prorogued from the 15th of August to the 15th of October.

The *National* announces that Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Bonaparte and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, has been arrested at Orleans by order of the Government, on his road from Marseilles to Paris. It is said that he has a claim against his cousin Louis Napoleon for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it, the cousin's conduct against Rome having aired up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America.

The election to fill thirty-five vacancies in the Legislative Assembly turned out to be much more favorable to the Government than was anticipated. With the exception of M. Jules Favre, who is returned for Lyons, every one of the newly-elected members are all of the party who will support the Government as long as the majority hold together.

The progress of the investigation into the affairs of the 13th of June has become more active, owing to some recent events. It made, and the discovery of important correspondence. There is a talk also of certain revelations which will increase the number of accused, who are to figure before the high courts of justice.

ITALY.—The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot, on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may exist. He adds that he does not wish to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General, his army, and the French nation.—The letter was dated Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Perolli and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 9th. The latter is Grand Chamberlain of the Apostle Palace.

Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression that Pius 9th is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that palace. The French are doing all they, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in favor of his return.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all being drafted out, the whole force remaining now amounts to less than one thousand men. Of these many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give consent. The Pope's emigrants being asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting his service. Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant. The reason given is that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guaranty as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making good his escape from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured the ammunition and military stores.

The cholera continues against Venice have been discontinued, in consequence of the total prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops by the excessive heat and hard work.

HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.—Although, numerically considered, the hostile forces are of appalling superiority, the Hungarians are very far indeed from being in any desperate extremity.

A Turkish ahnesaide in Paris received a dispatch on the 10th instant, by courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Luders, in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia, with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna of the 12th of July state that Buda-Pesth surrendered to the Austro-Russian troops on the 11th instant without resistance. From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 9th between Comorn, between the combined armies and the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with desperate impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and the loss sustained by them in the action was so far in excess of that from the circumstance that several of the guns had to be served latterly by the Hussar cavalry, which Gorgey could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russo-Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with the wounded. The Russians have taken Pesth, and occupied Presburg. But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken.

Bem has collected all his troops near Szegedin to make head against the Russians. The Banholds the enemy in check making sorties.

Comorn will soon be invested. The corps of Gen. Grabbe were marching on it. The Hungarian General, Gorgey, is said to have left the place, in order to join Bem, which leaves the garrison, which lately not only wounded and killed him, but also deprived him of his command.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.—The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities, both by sea and land, for six months is agreed on. At the end of the period the armistice, if not to be renewed, is to continue six months longer. The blockade is to be raised and the Danish and Prussian troops have been moved to the south of Flensburg. The captured vessels, with their cargoes, are to be released on both sides.

During the continuance of the armistice, the Duchy Schleswig is to be governed by a commission, of which one member is to be nominated by the King of Denmark and one by the King of Prussia. The Queen of England is to be requested to nominate a third member, who is to decide in all cases in which the other two cannot agree.

The north of Germany is again quiet, but it is equally positive that as yet the general crop is saved, and in almost all places unusually abundant and promising. The general impression is that it is so far advanced that, supposing a blight to set in, the tuber will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 10, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. Case, Esq. Sun Building, S. East Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*; and Messrs. Wm. Tassevan Co., corner of Baltimore & South Calvert streets, *Baltimore*—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions—"The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.
AUDITOR,
JOHN ELDER.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JESSE D. NEWMAN.
TREASURER,
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

The Nominations.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the Whig County Convention on Monday last. Although, as usual, a number of the delegates came together with conflicting preference in regard to the offices for which nominations were to be made, the doings of the Convention were characterized by good feeling. That the result of its deliberations will be triumphantly accepted by the Whigs, instead of being sunk in the private coffers of supervisors and superintendents upon FORGED RECEIPTS, there should now no possible pretext for the clamor raised by Messrs. PAINTER and LONGSTRETH, and the editors of the Keystone, in regard to their pay. It seems to us the men most deserving of the confidence of the party are those, and those who have *uniformly and systematically connived at the forgeries, frauds, and malpractices*, of which the editors of the Keystone so feelingly complain. What has been done, it is proper for us to say to that We incline to the opinion that these notorious frauds and malpractices, on the part of the Locofoco survivors, are about as worthy of the attention of the *Canal Commissioner* as the pay of the men who "hire." What do the people think of it?—the hard-working farmers, miners and mechanics who pay the taxes of the Commonwealth, and contribute from their hard earnings the money which is thus stolen and plundered from the Public Treasury upon *false receipts!* What nice sentiment will the Hon. Mr. Longstreth propose to this portion of the community *in* his report? Will he arrange to be righted, abuses to be corrected,—no interests to be guarded and protected? We shall see at the BALLOT BOX!—where if we are not much mistaken, there will a certain class of supervisors and Public Works, who will receive their 'hire' with a promptness they very little expect.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT ROME.—The latest foreign newspapers mention, as an incident connected with the prevailing disorders at Rome, that the American Charge d'Affaires has been compelled "to take down his arms," in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of deserters. The Charge d'Affaires has been compelled "to take down his arms," in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of deserters. In the Boston Daily Advertiser we have a history of the affair by an American, who writes from Rome under date of the 5th and 9th July, as follows:

"An affair took place on the 5th which may prove a matter some difficulty between the French and our own Government.—You must know that our Consul, as well as the English Consul, has been very actively engaged in giving passports to the poor devils who have been compromised by the course of events. There was a crowd of these people before the house of our Consul (Mr. Brown) when a picquet of French soldiers passed. For some reason or other, probably from some injurious words from some one in the crowd, the soldiers demanded to know who entered the house of the Consul, and took two men prisoners. Mr. Freeman, our Consul General, hearing of the affair at the house, and he protested against this violation of our flag—for the American flag floats over the house. The officer in command of the picquet, on the ground, refused to release the men, and ordered the Lieutenant Colonel, who expressed himself very much annoyed at the sets of his soldiers. In the evening Mr. Cass wrote, on the complaint of Mr. Freeman, to Gen. Oudinot, demanding an apology for the insult. The answer has not yet arrived. In the mean time our flags have been taken in from the houses of the Consul and Charge, and if an ample apology is not made, Mr. Cass will leave immediately. So stand affairs at present."

MINNESOTA.—The Locofoco Press seem to give up all idea of a struggle for the ascendancy in this rapidly increasing territory. The Northern Tribune (Bath, Me.) copies a letter from the Advertiser which speaks of Gov. Ramsey, the other officers of the territory, and the spirit of the times, plainly and honestly: "They seem to be well fitted to their stations. Their greatest fault is their being Whigs. I fairly believe they will *Whigize* the territory, and that you will hear that good the westward off in full blown with rapid and internal improvement destines in their second, if not in the first Legislature. Mr. Sibley, the delegate, is the most popular of the territory. He is dieting for the United States Senate, and will be re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of the Whigs. The territory is settling very fast. No Democratic paper in it yet, but three Whig papers."

FATHER MATTHEW.—Father Matthew meets with good encouragement in his labors in the cause of temperance in this city. On Sunday, he preached in the church in Franklinstreet, and administered the pledge to about 2300 persons. On the afternoon of the same day, he gave the pledge to about 1000, half of whom were children, at the church of the holy family, a hall No. 703 Washington street. Yesterday, at the vestry of the Franklin street church, he pledged 2000 more. Since he came to the city, he has given the pledge to some 10,000 to 12,000 persons. Today and to-morrow, he is at the church in Moon street.—*Boston Jour., Tuesday.*

President Taylor's Visit to the North.

President TAYLOR was to leave Washington yesterday on a tour through some of the Northern and Eastern States. He was expected in York to-day, whence he would proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, &c. to Pittsburg. Extensive preparations are already being made along the route to give the old Hero a cordial reception. The Washington Republic thus refers to the President's tour:

"Having long since been invited to Pittsburg, and being recently reminded of his promise to visit that city, and having been also urged to view the great iron and coal establishments of Pennsylvania, his journey will, in the first instance, be directed to that State. He will then proceed to Boston, expecting to reach that city in September, and will spend several days there and in the vicinity. Thence he will proceed to Syracuse, where he expects to attend the Agricultural Fair about the middle of September, and thence to Buffalo, Niagarington, he will visit, in succession, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We understand that the President makes this journey to become better acquainted with the manufacturing, agricultural, and other interests of the North and Middle States, at the same time, the numerous friends who have favored him with their kind invitations and that it would be his choice to travel and be received in the plainest and least ostentatious manner."

EP It is one of the misfortunes of the Whig party in Pennsylvania—a misfortune, by the way, not peculiar to Pennsylvania or the Whig party—that one or two of the presses professing devotion to its principles, are under the control of some selfish or ignorance selfishness can never recognize any good in whatever claims with their own immediate personal interests. Supposes selfishness and supposes vulgarity generally go hand in hand, and they are naturally happens that upon every official vacancy, whether in the shape of a petty village Postoffice, or a Collectorship of Customs, or a seat in Congress, either the appointing power or the dear people are plied with persuasively importunities to the exclusion of all other considerations, and the consequence is that a number of disappointed office seekers, who have claims upon the party, and who are the very men to be well fitted to their stations. Their greatest fault is their being Whigs. I fairly believe they will *Whigize* the territory, and that you will hear that good the westward off in full blown with rapid and internal improvement destines in their second, if not in the first Legislature. Mr. Sibley, the delegate, is the most popular of the territory. He is dieting for the United States Senate, and will be re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of the Whigs. The territory is settling very fast. No Democratic paper in it yet, but three Whig papers."

The Next Election.

In two months time, the voters of this State will be called upon to act the part of freemen. In more than one respect will it be a very important election, as we shall vote for Judge, and other important officers. It is not too early then, to remind the voters of the great importance, when the election of such officers is to take place, and the present National and State administrations are to be upheld, that no obstacle may be put in the way of their enacting good Whig measures, and of the unprecedented prosperity of a thriving and complete organization. For, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, this is an important crisis in the domestic affairs of the country, and Pennsylvania, unquestionably, never so much as at the present time.

THE SETTLING TARIFF POLICY OF THE COUNTRY DEPENDS UPON THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Whatever decision she may assert at the coming election, will be taken as the matured judgment and settled convictions of the State; and being as she is, more deeply interested in the preservation of the Protective policy than any other State of the Union, should she waver or faulter now, in the maintenance of her oft-expressed opinions, an influence unfavorable to the measure might be drawn from such a circumstance, and thus the labor of years be LOST.

To guard against the possibility of a result so disastrous, we would invoke the active and unitiring exertion of EVERY TRUE WHIG. Every man should act as if the result of the contest depended upon his individual exertion, and if he should do this, no man should be neutral. The future interests of the State ARE AT STAKE, and in every quarter we hear the cheering "Cheer up, ye men who feels the responsibilities of a cheiftain should look for their outcome." Instead of waiting upon Dr. Dupler for his opinion, let every one ascertain for one's self, and then let the Democrats go to the wind, and let the aspirant, the agitate and and united exertion, put the adoption of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF beyond the possibility of contingency or fluctuation.

The Elections.

The election in North Carolina has resulted in the choice of five Whig members, (Messrs. Clingman, Caldwell, Sheppard, Barringer, and Outlaw,) and three Locofocos, (Messrs Venable, Dodd and Ashe,)—one district in doubt, the vote being close between Stanly and Lane. The last delegation was Whig by a majority of one.

Tennessee, according to a despatch in the Washington Union, elects the Locofoco candidate for Governor, by about 2,000 majority—the Locofocos gaining 8 members of Congress. Doubtful.

Indiana looks well thus far—the vote generally showing a handsome gain over Gen. Taylor's vote of November. The Whigs may gain one or two members of Congress.

Kentucky votes three days—nothing definitely known. The Louisville Journal, in one hundred a portion of the Emancipation Legislative ticket would be carried.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the America.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, with advices to the 27th ult.

The news from Hungary, although contradictory and somewhat confused, shows that the succession of heavy fighting has taken place between the Magyars and the Austro-Russian forces in which the latter have been uniformly beaten, the true position of matters at present. It is admitted on all hands, however, that the Austrian forces have been concentrated, and are now in front and broken up by the Magyars under Bem, who the day after the battle entered Tyombar amidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of 100,000 men. Austrian advices on the other hand, bring accounts of several sharp actions between the Magyar forces under Gorgey and Dembinski and the Russian divisions under Sass and Luders, in which the latter claim to have had the victories, having succeeded in beating back Gen. Sass; but Gen. Ramberg coming up, a general rout ensued, in which the Russian rear guard was defeated and forced to retreat, while Gorgey was slowly edging his way to the North. This, however, it must be remembered, is the Austrian version of the affair, and it would not surprise us if it should turn out that the Hungarians claim to have beaten the Russians, and that the Austrians have taken Pesth from the Magyars under Bem, who the day after the battle entered Tyombar amidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of 100,000 men. Austrian advices on the other hand, bring accounts of several sharp actions between the Magyar forces under Gorgey and Dembinski and the Russian divisions under Sass and Ramberg. Dembinski, it is admitted, was at first victorious