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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

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For Local Matters see next page.
See next page for Telegraphic News.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAIL ROAD.—Louisville has got the start of Pittsburgh in railroad construction. Twenty seven miles of the Louisville and Frankfort Rail Road, from Louisville to Lagrange, are nearly completed, and are to be opened for use about the 1st. of December. The track has 7 rails of 56 lbs. per yard, and the grading grade is 52 feet per mile. The whole distance to Frankfort will be 65 miles.

We have heard some complaints of the course pursued by the Common Council of this city, in not giving the Sanatory Committee power to remove nuisances. An ordinance to that effect passed the Select Council on Tuesday evening, but was rejected in the Common Council. We trust that this decision will be reconsidered. Every thing which has a tendency to endanger the lives and health of our citizens should be removed, and the public authorities which neglect their duties ought to be held accountable.

The Steubenville and Indiana Rail Road, again.

The *Steubenville Herald* is not satisfied with our explanations, but keeps up its complaints and assaults, in which the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, in its course on the Western Rail Road question, is the burden of its song. From an article in that paper of last Tuesday, we take the following extracts, which contain the only items we deem worthy of comment:—

"A committee from this city was also denied a hearing before the Board of Trade through the same influence; and any paper in the city of Pittsburgh, which dared express a favorable opinion of this route, has been branded as an enemy to the interests of Pittsburgh, unworthy of public confidence—or its opinions unworthy of consideration.

"Every thing on this route, in the fair seeing judgment of the editor of the Gazette, presents insurmountable barriers—the distance between points are larger—the hills higher—the river larger—the country poorer—less productive, and haunted with all sorts of hobgoblins—in comparison with the much admired Northern route—although the very opposites are the facts. For instance, the distance from Pittsburgh to Mt. Vernon, by that route, is not less than 126 miles, and the probability is, by rail road, will far exceed that. The distance between the same points, via Steubenville, is only 131, making a difference in distance of 64 miles, and a difference in cost of over over $900,000. The Steubenville route follows water courses—the Northern route goes through hills, over summits and declivities. The Steubenville road will not exceed a grade of over thirty, while that of the Northern route will not be less than forty feet to the mile."

Those who accuse others of misrepresentation ought to be careful themselves not to misrepresent. It would be well for the Steubenville Herald to remember this.

Soon after the surveys for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road were begun last season, a committee from Steubenville came to Pittsburgh, and began to make war upon the project. They appeared before a meeting of the Board of Trade, and were heard at length, in favor of the route by Steubenville. It was evident upon of the question for Pittsburgh to undertake to make two western rail roads at one time.

The President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road prepared a reply to this attack, and submitted it to the Board of Trade, at a subsequent meeting. The Steubenville Committee rejoined in their celebrated "snow drift pamphlet," which they published in October, 1848, in which they represent, among other imaginary facts, that the country between Salem and Mansfield is buried in snow during the winter, and would be almost impassable for railway trains.—See page 9.

To give this pamphlet circulation, the name of Thomas Bakewell, Esq., the President of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh was emblazoned upon the back of it, although he had nothing to do with its issue. It was given away in great numbers in Ohio, in Pittsburgh, and in Philadelphia. An attempt was made by means of it, to impose upon the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, but the directors, aware of the importance of a connexion with Cleveland, and impressed with the difficulty of crossing the Ohio River, were not to be deceived.

The statements of distances contained in that pamphlet, though grossly inaccurate, are not as much so as those of the Steubenville Herald. The pamphlet, page 13, gives the distance from Mount Vernon to Steubenville at 120 miles; the Herald says it "is only 131" miles from Mount Vernon to Pittsburgh via Steubenville; which will make the distance from Steubenville to Pittsburgh *only eleven miles*, which is rather too strong a draft upon the credulity of even the most ignorant. By the route in the valley of the Ohio river, via Wellsville, the common sense route, and the route preferred by Col. Collier, and other intelligent men who are more anxious to make a rail road than to make out a case, the distance from Pittsburgh to Steubenville will be 70 miles.

If they can get from Steubenville to Mount Vernon in 120 miles, which we do not believe, it will make the distance from Pittsburgh to Mount Vernon via Steubenville, 196 miles.

By the route of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Columbus and Pittsburgh Rail Roads, via Beaver, Salem, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, and Londonville, the distance from Pittsburgh to Mount Vernon is estimated at 170 miles, or twenty miles less than by Wellsville and Steubenville.

It is conceded that by building two enormous rail road bridges across the Ohio River, at an expenditure of $600,000, these distances may be equalized, or nearly so, but when done there is nothing gained, and the river navigation is obstructed.

It may suit the views of some persons in Steubenville, to represent that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road cannot connect with Mount Vernon, except by the way of Mansfield, but that is all humbug, and no body knows it better than the people of Mount Vernon themselves, witness the letter of the Hon. Columbus Delano, in our paper of Tuesday last.

Cholera Record.

In Louisville the disease is not on the increase. At the last dates the deaths from Cholera were from two to four daily.

NASHVILLE.—The *True Whig*, of Thursday, states that the epidemic has considerably increased during the previous two days. It reports 14 burials and 2 other deaths during the 3d and 4th instts., of which 10 were of Cholera. Business is again at a dead stand.

MASON COUNTY.—The Maysville Eagle of Thursday afternoon, says:

"Three deaths have occurred in our city, by the epidemic, since Tuesday noon, 48 hours, Frank Cotton, a colored barber, John M. Powning and Mrs. John Hont.

A man named Mozingo died last night, of Cholera, near the Pork House, about a mile below the city.

Two deaths have occurred in East Maysville since our last—Daniel Clark and Mrs. Walter, a German woman.

The most fearful mortality that has yet occurred in our county, was at the house of Mr. Harlow Yancy, near Helena, in this county. Within a few days, up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there were nine deaths at that house. Mrs. Yancy and three children; four negroes belonging to Mr. Yancy, and a negro man of Mr. Lucien S. Luttrell's. There were six died in the house at one time on yesterday, and two others were expected to die."

MADISON AND AURORA.—The Madison Courier, of Thursday evening, says:

"Since our last report we hear of four new cases in Aurora, the Cholera is still prevailing. From Sunday noon until Monday noon, thirteen deaths were reported. Five more who had been attacked on Monday, would, it was thought, not recover. There was not more than 250 persons in the town."

The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following as the interments in three cemeteries for the week ending on the 23d. There are six cemeteries in the city, but three of them had made no reports:

CHARITY HOSPITAL CEMETERY.

Of Cholera	13
Of other diseases	15—28

PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

Of Cholera	3
Other disease	1—4

ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY.

Of Cholera	2
Other diseases	1—Deaths 34
Of Cholera 17, other diseases 17	

The other cemeteries to be heard from are Potters Field, St. Vincent de Paul, and the Catholic cemetery in the First Municipality. These we believe, will show as great a falling off in the list of interments as those reported above.

The Charleston, (S. C.) News, of the 5th inst., says:

"The Cholera has made its appearance on the Savannah river, about a mile and a half below the city. Dr. Screven has attended twenty cases—no deaths. Dr. Deuteis reports eight cases, four of which have proved fatal. Several scattering cases have occurred lower down the river. There has been a case or two on Wilmington Island, which is a high sea island. The planters are removing their slaves."

At many other points in the west, there are cases and deaths occurring.

In St. Louis there appears to be no abatement of the disease, although the population is greatly thinned by deaths and removals. Not less than 1000 die weekly. This, in a population of some 50,000, is dreadful.

INDIANA.—We find the following items in the New Albany Democrat, of Thursday evening:

"We learn that a death by Cholera occurred at Greenville yesterday.

The Indianapolis Journal says that several deaths have occurred at Lizzelath, a little town on the railroad, between that city and Madison.

We learn from the Jasper Mail Carrier, that the Cholera broke out in Jasper, Dubois county, on Friday last, and that twenty five persons had died up to noon on the next day. In Jasper and the vicinity there had been one hundred and seven deaths up to the time he came through, on Tuesday. If this is correct, it exhibits an awful mortality."

The N. Y. Express relates the following melancholy Cholera incident:

"Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished, Mary Louisa and Virginia Starr, one 19, the other 21 years of age—were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On the Saturday night previous, both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of ice cream, strawberries, and other fruits. The hour appointed for their wedding found both of them cold in death, with their bridal garments for a winding sheet."

The progress of the epidemic in New York will appear from the following statement prepared from the daily reports of the Sanatory Committee of the Board of Health.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Week ending May 26	15	4
" June 2	41	17
" " 9	251	91
" " 16	212	100
" " 23	217	110
" " 30	158	81
" July 7	180	80
Total up to Saturday last	1079	477

On Saturday last, the cases in New York were 67, with 22 deaths, included in the above. While there is now 674 deaths for the corresponding period of 1832 they amounted to 2,658, and of 1834 to 927. In both of these years the epidemic was on the decline at this period of its progress.

In Philadelphia, we are enabled to make the following complete statement of the progress of the disease, from the commencement to Saturday as

	Cases	Deaths
Week ending June 2	7	2
" " 9	9	1
" " 16	11	2
" " 23	34	12
" " 30	224	73
" July 7	328	129
Total to Saturday last	613	219

In New Jersey, at Camden, on the 6th, 7 cases 3 deaths; at Newark, on the 6th, 1 death at Paterson, 4 deaths on the 6th.

At Petersburg, Va., the Cholera has materially subsided, although there are cases still occurring.

At Troy, N. Y., 2 deaths by Cholera were reported from Sunday to Thursday.

At Syracuse, N. Y., one fatal case occurred at a hotel, on Thursday.

At Buffalo, on the 5th, seventeen cases and seven deaths, and on the 6th, fourteen cases and five deaths were reported.

At Chesapeake city, Maryland, on the 6th inst., the Elkton Whig says there were two cases of Cholera—the persons being in a dangerous condition.

Fairness and Hospesty of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Since the close of the Locofoco State Convention, which met in this city, the *Pittsburgh Morning Post* has been publishing a series of articles entitled "the Platform of the State Convention, all of which abound in errors, more or less gross, baseless assertions, and false arguments. We have not thought it worth while to trouble our readers with an exhibition of the nature of folly and falsehood which they have exhibited, feeling satisfied that no intelligent reader of any party could be deceived by them, and that those who approved were too ignorant or incorrigible to be cured—But that paper of yesterday, in discussing the last platform of the party, so grossly departs from facts that we have constrained ourselves to give a passing notice. The first extract we will take is the following.

"The "Compromise Act," as it was called expired by its own limitation, in 1842. The Law passed that year, known as the "Tariff of 42," was but a temporary expedient forced through Congress on the eve of its adjournment as an opiate for the country without reserve. *It was opposed by the whole members of the whig party generally* solely for the purpose of stopping the country, and leaving the then Administration without the "sinews of war."

Here the assertion is made that the Whig members and Whig party generally, *opposed the passage of the Tariff of 1842.* What are the *facts*. On the usual pass call of the bill through the House—*Eighty five Whigs voted in the affirmative*, and only *twenty Locofocos*—and of these *ten* were from Pennsylvania, *nine* from New York, and *one* from Massachusetts—all the rest of the Locofocos present, numbering *sixty nine* voted against it. Only 34 Whigs, mostly from the South, voted against it—In the Senate there was the same difference, the Whigs generally voting for it, and the Locofocos against it. So also in regard to the Whig party. The passage of the bill was received by the Whig press with almost universal joy, while the Locofocos made many dry faces. Mr. Buchanan, although he voted for the bill, did so under a protest. Charles Brown, of this State, said it was the bitterest pill ever he had to swallow, and various Locofoco papers, even in the Northern States, opposed the measure. So much for the Post's statement. It is indisputably false in every particular. The editor proceeds as follows

"It was found, however, subsequently, that the Act of 1842, was unequal and unjust in its operations,—oppressing the poor and benefitting the rich,—building up monopolies, with special privileges which were inimical to the well being of society. Hence the Whig party, *as a matter of course* became its peculiar champions, and the Democracy with the exception of the "fishy" politicians, became its deadly opponents."

This is a beautiful paragraph. In the first place Mr. Harper tells his readers that the Democrats passed a Tariff which was "*opposed* by the Whig members and Whig party generally," but that the *Democratic* tariff thus found to be "unequal and unjust"—"oppressing the poor and benefitting the rich"—"building up monopolies," and "inimical to the well-being of society"—altogether a most radically and ruinous measure, according to this showing—and that then, when it was found out to be such a monster of iniquity, the Whig party, "as a *matter of course*," as a very natural consequence, became its peculiar champions. Which is the most surprising, that the Locofocos should have persisted in passing such a villainous measure, against the opposition of the Whigs, or that the Whigs should become its warm champions when its enormities had been developed? The Democracy however, became its "deadly opponents," except the "fishy politicians" No doubt these saints repented in dust and ashes for the wicked act of passing such a rascally bill against the opposition of the Whigs. But who are the "*fishy* politicians" who alone did not become the "*deadly opponents*" of the Tariff of 1842? This is an interesting question.

In the first place, we affirm, and defy contradiction to the affirmation, that the whole Democratic party of Allegheny county, and of Pennsylvania, with rare exceptions, were the open, avowed, and strenuous friends of the Tariff of 1842 These then, are the "*fishy* politicians," and they comprehend the Williamses, the Shalers, the Moorheads the M'Candlesses, the Butlers, the Lowries, and all, without exception, of the well-known and accredited leaders of the party. The exceptions, if there were any, were found among the same delectable crew who excited the turn-outs and mobs which have ruined the Cotton business in this county. And among the warmest supporters of this "rich-benefitting," "unequal and unjust" tariff of 1842, from the time of its passage until its repeal, and *afterwards*, was the *Pittsburgh Morning Post*. So this paper was *fishy* also.

Does Mr. Harper call for the proof? He shall have it. Does he recollect the Convention which took place at Hollidaysburgh, shortly after Mr. Polk's election, and which was attended by the leading Democrats of the State, and which was called for the purpose of sustaining the tariff of 42? If that was too long ago, we will come down to a later period.

On the 7th of February, 1846, a Mass Tariff Meeting was called in the Old Court House, Pittsburgh, and John B. Butler, the Mayor, was Chairman, and James S. Craft and E. D. Gazzam, were Secretaries. Hon. Charles Shaler offered a long string of resolutions, which were adopted. Among others, equally strong, were the following

Resolved, That at a crisis like the present, when we are threatened by hostile demonstrations from more than one nation, and all the resources of the Union are like to be put in requisition to answer the public exigencies, any legislative action serious of impairing the Tariff of 1842, would be greatly to be deplored. Nothing would tend, with more certainty, to shake the confidence of capitalists, and to bring the most serious distress upon the laboring classes of the community, to darken our prospects, and to create the direbest national despondency, than a proceeding uncalled for by the voice of the people, and unsanctioned by any doctrines of political economy.

Resolved, That would we should deplore any action of Congress violating the principles of that *great Magna Charta of National Industry, the Tariff of 1842*, we would most solemnly deprecate any attempt by *treaty*, to trifter away the advantages to be derived from home protection, not only because such an act would be unwarranted by the popular voice, but likewise, as it would violate the sacred principles of the Constitution, as they have received the practical construction of the National Government from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day.

This is tolerably strong, we take it, and these politicians must have been decidedly "fishy." These resolutions were passed, after the Tariff of 42 had been in operation nearly four years, and within a few months of its repeal.

On the 6th of February, 1846, a resolution was passed in the Legislature of this State, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives, to oppose *any* modification of the Tariff of 42—by a vote of 79 to 17 These politicians were also pretty "fishy."

But to come down a little further. On the 26th of June, 1846, after the Tariff of 46 had passed the House of Representatives a mass meeting of the democracy convened in the Market Place, by a call in the Pittsburgh Morning Post, which was signed by great numbers of the party among whom were P. Malvaney, A. Burke, R. C. Townsend, Wm. M. Edgar, Rody Patterson, John Coyle, G. R. Riddle, J. C. Davis, W. H. Lowrie, J. R. McClintock, P. McKenna, Thomas Flood, E. Trevitt, and one hundred others, all simon pure locofocos. At this meeting William Wilkins presided; John Anderson and J. K. Moorhead were Vice Presidents, and John Barger was Secretary. J. K. Moorhead, W. H. Lawrie, E. D. Gazzam, A. McIlwaine, S. H. Woodward, Capt Robert Porter, and P. Mulvany were the committee on resolutions. It was at this meeting that Judge Wilkins made the remarkable declaration, "that the whole world could not produce an act which had operated so beneficially as the Tariff of 1842." At that meeting the following resolutions were passed

Resolved, That during the last years of the existence of the compromise act, the business of the whole country was in a state of unparalleled prosperity, labor found no adequate reward, capital no opportunity of profitable investment, and the currency was debased to a degree unknown in our financial history, individual credit was destroyed and universal bankruptcy hung threatening over every industrial energy and enterprise of the country. The substitution of a protecting policy of the compromise law was repudiated, this unfortunate condition of affairs have been reversed During the last four years, labor has had ample employment and fair and liberal compensation, capital has been freely invested and profitably invested, and the country has resumed a healthy and sound condition At this moment a prosperity as universal as former depression pervades the whole extent of our country As Democrats of Pennsylvania, we call on it that the united voice of Pennsylvania speaking in behalf of the interests of her citizens, of her industry, and in favor of her own industry, shall not be disregarded. We claim that the present comparative prosperity of our farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, shall not be interrupted. We claim that Congress shall do nothing to depreciate the wages of the productive industry of this country. We claim that the practical working of a tariff that discriminates for protection is to the evidence of its expediency than the abstract reasonings of political free trade theorists.

As Americans and as Democrats, we call on Congress that for the wages of the free and industrious citizens of America against the starving wages paid by the capitalists of England and their poor slaves, which make up the balance that is necessary to support their laboring population.

The above is pretty strong language in favor of a tariff which the Post now calls unequal and unjust and as an oppressor of the poor. Are the resolutions the Post now calls unequal and unjust and as an oppressor of the poor Are the resolutions the Post never found out these things the Post never found out these things until after the tariff was repealed? It was from the time it was whose existence.

We will now refer to one more fact in order to ascertain who were those "fishy politicians" are, which the Harpers say supported the tariff of 42—all but the "fishy" one. It is recorded he was even in a deadly opposition. In the Morning Post, edited by *Lewis Harper, Esq.*, of Sept. 26, 1846, we find the following sentence

"The *Democrats of Pennsylvania*, in and *out* of Congress, *did stick to the tariff of 1842*, when Clay and Webster *did stick to the tariff of 1832, in the last contest about the tariff*. Congress, and they will stand to the tariff policy till they have arrived at a just and sure footing."

The declaration of Lecky Harper, in 1846, shows, that according to the statements of Lecky Harper, in 1846 the Democrats of Pennsylvania, both in and out of Congress are decidedly "fishy"

If we must now, as though not half done. In the next paragraph, the editor of the Post says: "Hence, under the tariff of 1842, a yard of coarse cloth paid as much duty as a yard of fine, and the extravagance this is what the Whigs and conservatives call *protection*. It is such protection to the poor, as the wolf extends to the lamb"

"He says." Mr Harper Are you sure of your facts. Let us examine. The tariff of 1842 laid a duty on Cloths and Cassimeres of 40 per cent. and the tariff of 1846 laid a duty of 30 per cent. Ten cents difference, on the dollar, in favor of American industry. A yard of coarse cloth, therefore, so far from paying the same duty as a yard of fine, as the tariff of 42 stood on precisely the same footing it does in the tariff of 46 with the exception of the increased duty. For instance, a yard of cloth costing $1,50 in England would pay a duty, under the tariff of 42, of 60 cents, and under the tariff of 46 of 45 cents. That is all. So much for the editor's truthfulness.

There are several errors equally glaring and unfair, but time and space forbid a notice at present.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM NEW YORK.

July 7 1849.

There has been a painful rumor all at for the past few hours, that Henry Clay has fallen a victim to the Cholera. The greatest anxiety is shown to be put in possession of the facts in the case.—Nor is this feeling confined to those who have ever been found ready to claim him as a political friend. The pestilence has gathered in its progress Gaines, Worth, and the ex-President, but if this painful rumor in relation to the noblest son of Kentucky be confirmed, we may well feel that the work is just commenced.

Dismess almost unbroken pervades the city, and the population may be said to exist rather than live. The cholera seems to decrease, and the physicians concur in saying that its ravages are now chiefly confined to the lower classes of our population, and that the mortality of the city would be as great were we free of the Cholera panic—Ship load after ship load of half starved emigrants pour in upon us, and gorge themselves with the superabundance of fruit with which our markets teem, thus seeking death in its most horrible form.

A great explosion has just occurred in the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the public have now the assurance of Mr. Fingg, its late President, and for many years Comptroller of the State, that it will cost twelve millions of dollars to reach Albany instead of six, as has been stated by its projectors. Mr Fingg objected to the sacrifices the road made to sustain its credit, and was in consequence ejected, to be succeeded by the present President, Mr. James Bowman, who is the embodiment of the road as fully as was King Hudson" in his palmiest days. The road is found to have not only a watery basis along the river, but a very uncertain financial bottom. Iron has been bought at $67 the ton, to be unused for years, while the same iron can be had at $42 months hence, when the good needs it.

The Hon John Young has taken possession of the Sub Treasury, and retains all the old clerks as a matter of safety to the government. With a single exception, they were appointed for their experience as "specie clerks," and were taken from leading broker offices in Wall street. No changes will be made, nor are any needed.

Temperance has finally carried the day, and the leading hotels of the city have expressed their determination to shut their bars to-morrow to all except their guests, a resolution that will put the thirsty brethren to a deal of trouble. The licensed retailers, who have persisted in selling for the last two Sundays, have been admonished that they will lose their licenses unless the laws are obeyed, and Sunday drinking may be said to have been scotched, if not killed. Father Matthew continues an honored guest here, but will soon relieve the city from its hospitality, preferring the courtesy of his friends.

In Wall street, business remains dull, and the chief part of the business confined to the brokers themselves in the absence of speculators. Money continues plenty as ever, and the amount seeking investment is larger than for years. The fancy stock market is dull beyond precedent, and no one seems disposed to own them.

Flour continues in good demand for export, at the last quotations. Grain is still very dull, and wheat as well as Corn, has changed hands at reduced rates. Genesee Wheat 118@121c, and Ohio 101@102c. Corn—Round Yellow 58c offered, and 59 asked for Northern. Cotton is in active demand at an improvement of 1@½ per cent per lb. since the arrival of the steamer. The supply of Whiskey is small, and prices advancing. Ohio has sold at 22½, and some held at 23. Pork is, if any thing, a shade firmer. Cut meats are in request at better prices. Shoulders have sold at 4½ cts, and Hams at 5½ cts. In Lard, Butter, and Cheese, there are neither sales or changes in prices of the least importance. C.

FURTHER EXTRCTS BY THE CANADA.

The continental papers give various accounts of the great victory of the Hungarians over the Austrians and Russians, representing 23,000 of the latter slain, and 600 of the former, on the 11th June. The New York Tribune translates an account from the Zolnische Zeitung, a very moderate paper, of the 21st June, the very latest received from Germany, which says it is on the authority of several letters received from Vienna. The Zeitung's letters from Presburg says nothing more than that there had been heard great thundering of cannon, and, it adds, it may turn out that the defeat of Schlick was only the cause for exaggerated reports of a universal defeat.

ITALY—THE SIEGE OF ROME.

As before announced, the latest intelligence (to June 15,) is left Rome unscaptured, though there is no doubt as to her ultimate fate. The report that the French had entered Rome, grew out of the fact that on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the gate along with some 1,400 Roman troops, under Garabaldi, who, in making a sortie, had to retreat. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over. The measures of defence on the other hand, and those of attack on the other, were carried on with unremitting zeal in and around the unfortunate city, and the destruction of property rendered necessary by them is absolutely frightful.

SPLIT AMONG THE POPES CARDINALS

PARIS, June 21, evening.—It is confidently reported that a split has taken place in the Sacred College of the Cardinals at Gaeta. Several of these venerable personages, and among them the Dean of the Sacred College, are of opinion that the Pope in consequence of the Triumvirate and the proposals made by the Roman *Constituante*, before the nomination of the Triumvirate and the declaration of the Republic, which propositions were, first, to acknowledge the Pope as the Sovereign of the State, and secondly, a complete separation of the temporal from the spiritual authority.

It seems, however, that Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal Bernetti and other members of the College, are decidedly averse to the acceptance of these terms, and as they are aware that the Pope, who is in great illness, clearly manifests his anxious desire to stop, by any reasonable sacrifice, the shedding of the blood of his subjects, they have secretly dispatched to Paris the Abbe Paleotti, private secretary to Card nal Antonelli, in order to press on the French Government the importance and necessity of entering Rome. Such is the explanation, in respectable quarters, of the Paleotti mission to Paris.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

PARIS, June 21.—I understand that a courier arrived in Paris late last night, with important dispatches from the theatre of war, in Hungary. The courier left Vienna on the 13th instant. Dispatches had arrived at Vienna from General Haynau, the commander in chief of the Austrian army, to the effect that Comorn, announcing that on the morning of the 12th the Austrian army had assumed the offensive, and had attacked the Hungarians on the whole of the line. A joint army of 40,000 men, of which 160,000 are Russians and 110,000 Austrians, are to be employed in this forthcoming move on Ludwigshafen for the purpose of forcing the Hungarians to give battle. According to the plan for the campaign agreed on, the Austrian and Russian troops, under the command of Marshal Prince Paskiewich, were to pass the Carpathian Mountains on the 17th, to force the passage of the river Dukla, and march straight upon Debrecsin, the centre of the Hungarian operations. The Russian General Luders and the Ban Jellachich were advancing toward the centre of Hungary, manœuvring so as to make their operations converge on the one hand with the troops of Prince Paskiewich, and on the other with the main body of the Austrian army, which, under the command of General Haynau, was marching on Comorn. The dispatches describe the Hungarians as hemmed in on all sides, and that they are to be attacked on the morrow by the Austrians or by the Russians, and that they say that within a month the Hungarians will be completely beaten, and Hungary pacified.

GERMANY—HUNGARY—AUSTRIA—THE PALATINATE—CIVIL WAR, &c.

Civil war has commenced in good earnest in Germany. The beautiful banks of the Rhine and of the Neckar now resound to the sound of artillery instead of the gay song of the husbandman, or the merry laugh of the girls tending the plants of the grape. Mieroslauski, the same who headed the Polish rising last year, and afterwards commanded the insurgents at Palermo, has been proclaimed commander in chief of the rebellion in Baden and the Palatinate. Whilst Austria has her hands full with Hungary and Italy, Prussia has assumed the task of putting down the rebellion in the rest of Germany. It began in Saxony, and has now marched its troops into the Bavarian Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz and Baden.

The Sauboen Mercury publishes the following letters.

"MANNHEIM, June 16, 1849.

"The Hessians were really beaten back yesterday, as far as Viernheim, between Manheim and Weinheim. Our soldiers, especially the artillery, behave with resolution. Near Ladenburg a sharp conflict occurred yesterday, at least a fearful cannonade was heard for some time in that direction. In Ludwigshafen and on this side of the Rhine, the cannonade continues almost without cessation, the Custom House on the other side of the river, and several other buildings, are either levelled with the ground or are in flames. They say that Ludwigshafen ieto be totally demolished for the sake of Manheim. The Hessians have suffered considerably.

MANNHEIM, June 16, 1849.

"Yesterday evening bound firing was heard in the direction of Ladenburg, the same also this morning. Near the bridge over the Rhine there was a heavy cannonade from the Baden side. To day the Prussians return the compliment with cannon balls and grenades, that came flying into the centre of the town. The large house on Ludwigshafen is burnt down. The Polish General has declared to the burghers that he does not fear the external enemy, but rather the reactionists in the town, and has therefore had the burghers disarmed who would not fire on the Prussians, and has given out to excite the rides to others. The General has declared that the inhabitants of Manheim must support the revolutionary cause, if necessary with their substance and their blood. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Neckar bridge has been undermined. * * * I hear that the Baden troops have since received some hard blows near Ladenburg, and that the Prussians threaten to bombard the town with red hot balls, if the cannonade against Ludwigshafen is not stopped; but the Polish General will under no circumstances surrender. The number of the killed and wounded is already very great. The dead have been conveyed away at once to the churchyard. If God does not help us, our town will be ruined."

"The German journals contain confused and contradictory reports of various skirmishes, some claiming the victory for the insurgents, commanded by Mieroslawski, others announcing the steady advance of the Prussian troops. All accounts agree that some severe fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Manheim and Ludwigshafen.—Ludwigshafen is occupied by the Prussian troops. A battle is also reported to have taken place between Landau and Germersheim, in which the rebels were completely routed by the troops under the orders of Gen. Willich."

NICHOLAS IN AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Nicholas arrived at five on the morning of the 14th ult. from Warsaw, by a special train, at Matsky, and continued his journey without stopping at Cracow. The Czar was accompanied by one of his sons and Paskewitz, and would not stop at Cracow, but got on to the headquarters of the army in Galicia. At even on the same day the Archduke Wilhar posted through Cosel, on his way to Cracow, to receive the Emperor.

The Emperor of Russia, on arriving at Cracow, remained there for an hour, during which he received the Directors of the railway and other Austrian notables. After reviewing the troops he drove off for Dukla, the headquarters of the Russian army of intervention. His return was fixed for the 21st. All the reports, therefore, about the Czar heading the army are unfounded.

On his return he will leave the railway at Lowicz, and post thence to Kalish. Besides one of the young grand-dukes and Paskewitch, the princes of Bibikoff, Menchikoff and Orloff accompany him

GEN. BEM AND PERSTITION.

In Galicia the sympathy for the Magyar cause was on the increase, not especially for Gen. Bem, but for the cause itself—not on the nobility, but the people, both for that was superstitious. Superstition was called in to aid the cause. Bem's wife, little portraits of the Virgin Mary to his heart, prayers, for instance, in a prison and his battle prayer, were circulated by thousands among the peasantry, and many cures of miracles pass from mouth to mouth, thus, Father Bem had been judged worthy of special revelation of Heaven, commanding him to build a church in Warsaw. In another piece there was a white cock, which had gained a victory over a black and green one, whereupon from all sides the hens ran up to the victor. Bem in another was represented as a saint. All this had an incredible effect upon the people, single inhabitants of Galicia were beginning to regard the war against Russia as a religious war against the infidels.

AFRICA.

BATTLE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.—A late Brussels paper publishes the following.—"We do not know what in the casus belli in this case, but presume the engagement referred to has resulted from French and Belgian efforts in the suppression of the slave trade. The "Rio Nunez" is doubtless a misprint for Rio Nunez, which we belive is on the Guina Coast:—

RIO NUNEZ, April 1, 1849.—The combat with the natives, which appeardd to be inevitable, has just taken place, and manifested a degree of resistance and defensive preparations, on the part of the negroes, which we had not in the least anticipated. The combat lasted three days—the 24th, 25th, and 26th of march. The loss on the part of the blacks was very considerable. You will judge of the loss the shots which were fired by the three vessels, two French and one Belgian—960 rounds of grape shot, 100 bombs, 170 howitzers, 50 bullets, 5,000 cartridges. The loss on the side of the Europeans was insignificant compared with the duration and severeness of the engagement.

The French vessels had two killed, six severely wounded, and eleven slightly wounded. All inferior officers who were severely wounded—The Belgian frigate, the Louis Marie, had only one wounded. M. Eufour, the ensign of the vessel received a severe wound in the head. Nearly all wounds were received during the bayonet charge, which was made in taking the Bike situated in the height of the Mount St. John. This defile was barricaded and defended by seven pieces of cannon, and from 300 to 600 men. After having shot them we quitted the camp and descended the Rio Nunez in our vessels. Both sides of the river, which is six leagues in length, was lined with blacks, who kept up a well sustained fire upon us. In the midst of this fusilade the Louis Marie was aground, where it remained for eight hours in a dangerous position, inclined 30 degrees under the fire of the enemy, who continued to molest us during the whole time.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The elections for filling vacant seats in the French assembly is fixed for the 8th of July.

M Lucien Bonaparte, and M. Lamartine are first and second on the list of candidates to be brought forward in Paris.

The "Republique" states that it has received intelligence of the arrival of M. Ledru Rollin in London.

Madame Cavaignac, the mother of the General had died of cholera.

The second regiment of light infantry, which showed a disposition to sympathise with the Red Republicans in the insurrection at Lyons will, a portion of it, be sent to Algeria.

The Paris "Moniteur" publishes gratifying accounts of the custom returns for May. They are about as high as in May, 1847, and indicate a returning prosperity.

"La Democrate Pacificque" declares that when Louis Phillippe read Louis Napoleon's message to the Sauboen Mercury, he exclaimed "I am avenged."

Among the deaths recently announced in the English papers, is that of Sir Charles Vaughan, who was formerly Ambassador to this country.

Letters from the south of Russia state that a severe famine is prevailing there, and that many of the inhabitants are dying of starvation and scurvy. The Emperor has been obliged to forego his late conscription of soldiers from this part of the kingdom.

The bill for suppressing the clubs has been carried in the French Assembly by 373 to 151 The whole proceeding did not occupy 40 minutes.

The first California gold ($60,000) direct from thence, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st, in the brig Jessie, from California and Valparaiso.

Importing Railroad Iron.

We noticed the other day that the New York and Erie Railroad Company had concluded a contract with the agents of an English house for 5,000 tons of Railroad Iron at $42 per ton, and that another contract for a like amount was about being ratified. These announcements are meeting us almost every week. This state of things is bringing inevitable ruin to the American manufacturer and laborer, and though some may still struggle against it, hoping for an advance in the price of iron abroad, it must speedily result in the closing of every iron mill in this country. Out of 15 mills for making rails, in operation in 1846, four only are now employed, and these are living on their old contracts, making rails ordered long ago, in the case of the Hudson River railroad, whose rails the Trenton and Boonton mills are making at $67,50 per ton. That is a difference of $25 per ton, and when the contract was made, it was made as low as the mills could afford it, or the company could get it. It could now be made for something less, but the difference shows what rate the Tariff of 1846 is bringing upon American labor and American enterprise.

It is true that out of the twelve mills now lying idle, one is soon to resume operations. New parties have recently purchased into the Montour company at Danville, and the mill is to be put at work making rails, but we fear, with the present low price of iron abroad, and while the English manufacturers are looking to this country for their principal market, that the result will prove more disastrous than the enterprising men anticipate or deserve. In sufficient protection against such foreign competition is one mill our rail mills to resume operations, it would at once give an energetic movement to this important branch of business, and the price of iron might be kept at uniform rates year after year.

We have at home all the materials necessary to supply all the iron the increasing wants of the country demands. But instead of supplying our own mills and labor, the one undisturbed, the laborer suffering for the want of employment it would give us, and our people eternally ruling on rails made in British work shops and by British labor, the whole state of things is little better than absolutely living under British laws and customs, for we are paying to Britain the highest tax imposed upon any of her colonies.—*Phila. News.*

The Republicans of Rome.

Our neighbor of the "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" swallows with greediness the account of interested priests and British tories, in relation to the atrocities of the Roman Republicans. Will it give as much credence to the evidence of an American citizen, an eye-witness of what he writes? It will modify its opinions, on reading the following extract of a letter from Duncan Campbell Esq., of Albany, New York—a gentleman of the highest respectability, and who writes with marked moderation He is in Europe pursuing his studies. After giving an account of the disturbances in Genoa and Florence, at which he was present, he says

"I remained in Florence a fortnight and then took the diligence for Rome. The first piece of intelligence I learned was that the French army which had landed at Civita Vecchia a few days before, was approaching to