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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

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WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

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WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,

JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

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

Are You Assessed?

Let every Whig voter see to this at once. Examine the list put up in your election district, and if your name is not there, have yourself assessed immediately—for if you are not assessed at least *ten days* before the election, or have not paid a *State or County* tax within two years past, you will lose your vote.

The *Daily Chronicle* came out yesterday morning in its new dress, making a very respectable and handsome appearance. It is now one of the best looking papers in town, and is edited with a good deal of industry and spirit. We wish the proprietors every success.

The most of news we give to day, from various quarters, has left us little or no room for editorial comment. Our readers will probably be just as well, or better pleased, as they will find the European letter of surpassing interest, and the letter from California not less so, as it shows the first impressions of a young and intelligent Pittsburgher, of the land of golden promise.

RECOGNITION OF HUNGARY AND ROME.—Those persons whose object is to find fault with the national administration, whether any cause of censure exists or not, have made loud complaints because the Republics of Rome and Hungary were not recognized officially by our Government. We never had any doubt that Gen. Taylor and the Cabinet Officers as keenly sympathized with the struggling Republics of Europe as any persons in the country, but their high duties demanded the exercise of prudence and caution in all our foreign relations. The following extract of a letter from Washington, to the *Baltimore Sun*, shows that the Government is not deserving of any censure in this behalf.

"The facts as regards Rome are briefly stated. When Major Cass was appointed Charge to the Eternal City, he was instructed by Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, to watch the course of events, and, without taking any part, to report home how matters were going. When Mr. Clayton came into office he adhered strictly to these instructions, and directed Major Cass to use his own judgment in the period of recognition of the Roman Republic, but to recognize it at the earliest moment he considered it safe and practicable. It will thus be seen that so far from the administration being unfavorable to the Roman Republic, that it used every means to facilitate its recognition, leaving it wholly to the discretion of the democratic Charge, so as to avoid the delay which would be necessary were he to report home before acting. Major Cass was the representative of the opinions of the former administration, and if he has failed in his duty, the present cabinet cannot rightfully be charged with the offence.

As to Hungary, not only were all the sympathies of the administration with the unfortunate Hungarians, but the most active exertions have been used to ascertain their true position, with a view to their recognition, if found practicable.—The sudden disastrous issue of the contest has proves how impolitic it would have been, had the government permitted its feelings to bring it into an act which might have involved us in a European war."

BARNBURNER CONVENTION.—*Town of Delaware.*—The Convention of the Free Soil Division of the Democrats or New York, assembled at Utica, have adopted proposals for a union tendered to them by the Syracuse Convention, and henceforward they will again move together as one body. The Convention then nominated the following candidates: For Judge of Appeals, Freeborn C. Jewett; for Secretary of State, Henry J Randall; for State Treasurer, Benjamin Welch editor of the Buffalo Republic, and for State Engineer, Alexander Campbell, of Albany. The remainder of the ticket is to be nominated by the Old Hunkers.

If we mistake not this coalition of such opposite sentiments, for the purpose of breaking down the Whigs, will drive back into the Whig party all who may have been led away by attachment to Free Soil principles. Let the Whig party stand firm, and enter into no unnatural coalitions, and it will always receive the respect of the people, will gather strength daily, and will in the general be successful.

The Post Office Department announces that the next mails for Chagres, Panama, Monterey, and San Francisco will be despatched by the Government steam ship "Ohio," from New York, on the 22th instant: from Charleston, S. C. on the 23d, in the morning, and from New Orleans by the steam packet "Falcon" on the 6th of October next.

THE IRON INTEREST.—The Iron Masters of Botetourt, Rockbridge, Virginia, and the adjoining counties, were to assemble in Lexington on the 13th inst., to take into consideration the present condition of the Iron business, and to respond to the recent interesting move of the Pennsylvania Iron men." In publishing the call for this meeting, the Valley Whig remarks "Virginia, doubtless, has as deep an interest in this subject as any other State—and no county in the Union is more vitally interested than Botetourt. The matter has now evidently arrived at a crisis, and we verily believe that, unless the next Congress shall do something to relieve the *Iron interest* of the country, there will not be a furnace *in blast* in this or any of the surrounding counties, in twelve months from the present time."

Important from Cuba.

There have been rumors, for some days, that an insurrection has actually broken out in Cuba—There is no doubt now, that the expedition suppressed by our Government was intended to co-operate in their out-break. A letter in the Baltimore Sun, from Washington, says that despatches have been received from the American consul at Havana, confirming, in a great measure, the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the cantonpian regiment, whilst on parade, shouted "Viva la Republica," "Viva Gen. Lopez."

"The officer in command immediately drew his sword and advanced to cut him down, when at that instant another soldier levelled his musket and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier aimed, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the late "secret expedition." If proof were necessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban Government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.

The consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the government had despatched, several days ago, the fine frigate Germantown, to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the consul's despatch."

The New *Orleans Delta* publishes a letter from Havana, to the 20th of August, which states that troops have been despatched from Havana to Puerto Principe, where, it was reported, the people had disarmed the troops, and taken possession of the public works. It was said, that Puerto Principe and Trinidad de Cuba, have pronounced for independence, and that the troops at those points have joined the people.

It was certain that the Gov. General had despatched all his effective forces to those points, and had called out about 4000 volunteers. The *New Orleans Picayune*, however, expresses strong doubts whether the insurrection had really broken out.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our telegraphic despatches announced the arrival of the Empire City at New York from Chagres, which place she left on the 1st of September. Her dates from San Francisco are to the 3rd of August. We proceed to give such details, from the New York papers as are of interest. The Empire City brought about $600,000 in specie, consigned to different parties in New York. She brought 49 passengers from Chagres. The California had arrived at Panama from San Francisco which place she left August 2.

Among the passengers in the Empire City are many emigrants who return in bad health, with constitutions much impaired.

The steamer Oregon, to sail from Panama on the 28th of August, had about 250 passengers engaged.

On her way to Panama, the California passed the steamer Panama; she had gone into Mazatlan on her way to San Francisco, with 300 passengers —all well.

The California, on her passage, lost nine passengers, mostly cabin, by fever. Among them were, Mr. Jira Payne, late of Brooklyn, Miller, and a Mr. Emmons, brother of Lieut. Emmons of the Warren.

The election in California ordered by Gen Riley had taken place, and was conducted with perfect order, though with great animation and not a little excitement.. Peter H Brunett was elected Judge of the Superior Court. Horsa Hames Prefect; John W. Geary, Alcalde. John Turk and T. Vinget, Second Alcaldes. Talbot H. Green, for Town Council; Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton Wm. M. Gwyn, Joseph Hoiwon, and W M Stuart Delegates to the Convention, and Wm. D M Howard, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sinchez, Rodman M. Price, Supernumery Delegates

The result is said to have been general Whig victory.

The Alta-California of August 2 says the steamer is mainly filled with an account of an attack by an armed party of Americans, on the 15th of July, upon the Chilians, and other foreigners in San Francisco, with the consequent proceedings of the citizens. The attacks appear to have been unprovoked and very savage and the assailants were a large number of turbulent and lawless fellows, who had organized themselves for mischief under the name, first of "Hounds, and then of "Regulators."

A meeting of citizens was called in the afternoon and attended by about 2500, who formed themselves into a police and proceeded to arrest the Regulators. Seventeen were in custody by sun down, who were placed on board the U. S. ship Warren for safe keeping. The leader of the gang was among them—named R. Ivers.

On Tuesday July 17, a grand jury was organized for the occasion, and soon brought in an indictment against the prisoners, charging them with conspiracy, riot, robbery and assault, with intent to kill.

The trial is reported at length occupying many columns in which are given the testimony, the speeches of counsel, &c. &c.

Finally Samuel Roberts was found guilty on all the charges, and the jury recommended that he be sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United States," never to return on pain of death.

Theodore R. Saunders was found guilty on all the charges except that of conspiracy.

John Curley, David Gale, John F. Barker, Wm. Meckle, Augustus S. St. John, James H. Harrison and George Batchman, were found guilty on some of the charges, and John Powers, George Childs, and Cyrus Leatherby were acquitted.

Sentences—S. Roberts and T. R. Saunders, ten years in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

John Conley, fine of $1000 and one year penitentiary

David Gale, fine of $500 and six months penitentiary.

A. St. John, fine of $500 and to give bond in $5000, to keep the peace.

John F. Barker, fine of $250 and $1000 bond.

Wm. Meckle, fine of $250 and $2500 bond.

FROM THE MINES.

The accounts from the various scenes of operation are not important. The number of diggers continued to increase, and new diggings were constantly entered upon, as the old ones gave out. Health and good feeling prevailed though there was some ill-will against foreigners, especially South Americans, many of whom were leaving.

At the diggings, the most serious losses have almost entire control They are sober, honest, hard-working men, and enforce with the utmost rigor the laws they have made for the protection of life and property. Persons convicted by a jury, of theft, are invariably sentenced to have their ears taken, disorderly vagabonds also meet summary punishment. The Oregon men take the responsibility of enforcing law and order, and they are fully supported by the great body of the miners.

Our informant states that the condition of society at the diggings is far better than at San Francisco. He says that a gamblor, and a fancy girl, are to every shape prevail to an incredible extent, and reach nearly all cases, officers in high position not excepted.

The precautions are constantly used often with the connivance of those whose duty it is to see them enforced. Vessels from Chagres are told, with cargoes of brandy, have difficulty in landing them free of duty.

There had been two or three trifling skirmishes between Americans and foreigners, but they remounted to nothing.

A good many cases of diarrhœa had occurred in a form very like cholera. Unless checked within a day or two it proved fatal.

Of the passengers who went out on board the City, 15 had died in crossing the Isthmus—and 35 of those who went from New Orleans on the Alabama.

No trouble of any kind had occurred at the diggings. Gen Smith, after the riot at San Francisco, ordered all the Chilians to leave the vicinity which they did—collecting on Feather river.

A man by the name of Walker, who went passenger in the Greyhound from Baltimore committed suicide in San Francisco by cutting his throat out with a pistol. There is no reason known for the commission of the deed.

Measures had been taken to establish an Episcopal Church at San Francisco.

The hot weather had set in, but as yet there was but little sickness. Provisions are abundant Business was brisk and the prices of merchandize generally were reasonable.

In the month of July there arrived at San Francisco 3814 persons, of whom about 3,000 were Americans.

Parties of the overland immigrants were coming in at Sacramento and other Northern outposts.

At Sacramento city business was brisk, and improve ments rapidly going on. Town property, which three months ago could be sold for $100, now readily commands from 10 to $15 000

From the San Francisco Star 2

PIONEER COMPANIES ARRIVING.—The advance companies of the Rocky Mountain Emigration are entering the country by the northern route. A few members of the first party are in the place—and a few from Sacramento city, dated July 21 contains the following intelligence:

"Emigrants from Missouri, over the mountains are now arriving daily. The first party of packers has been here five or six days, and report the wagons in Pleasant Valley, about 100 miles above, and five or six thousand wagons on the way and not far behind."

The following letter, from a son of our townman, Dr J R. Speer, to his father, will be read with interest by our citizens. It is dated—

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17, 1849

Dear Father—We arrived here on the 5th of July, after a passage of sixty three days from Valparaiso, and one hundred and sixty days from New York.

I was very much disappointed at Valparaiso, in not hearing from you, and was here eight days before I received your letter of the 10th of May. In the letter I wrote you from that place, I gave some account of the trip until that time. We left there on the 6th of May, and were becalmed a early two weeks between that and the Equator, and from there to San Francisco had head winds near by all the time. Nothing of interest happened during the trip, except the catching of three sharks a few days before we got in. These were the first sharks we had seen since we left New York. They measured about ten or eleven feet, and were very ugly looking customers. They cleared a ring for themselves very quickly when they fell upon deck. One of them jumped about on deck for half an hour after he entrails were cut out and his tail cut off.

In appearance and climate this country does not meet my expectations. It is not edible how many falsehoods have been told about it. San Francisco lies on a beautiful bay of the same name It is one of the finest harbors in the world. That of New York is not to be compared to it, but the town is a miserable place. The ground is very hilly and broken, and covered here and there with chapparrel and poisonous vines. A great many of our passengers have been poisoned with them, though not dangerously. About two thirds of the town is covered with sand, which is drifting about in clouds from morning till night. The water is procured from wells, and is not very good, but can be had any place by digging a few feet in the ground. The town has about five thousand inhabitants, but at this time contains from twenty to twenty five thousand persons, composed of all nations. In walking two squares you will meet Chinese, Sandwich Islanders, Chilians, Mexicans, and Danes, and in fact persons from almost every nation on the globe, but the Yankees are gaining the ascendancy, and are driving out all the foreigners.

There is a great deal of gambling carried on here. The Spaniards are very much addicted to it They will walk into a gambling house and bet a hundred dollars at a time, and, if they lose, turn around with a laugh and walk off. I never saw a place where money was so little cared for.—They don't seem to think any thing of it at all.

The town is very well laid out, the streets running at right angles. The houses, intended to be permanent, are built of frame or sun dried brick, but one half of the houses are merely frame work, with canvass stretched over it, which is the same as a tent, the roof and sides being covered with canvass. Lumber is worth from $250 to $100 per thousand. Brick from $150 to $175 per thousand, and there is no lime to make mortar. Coarse clothing, and some kinds of provisions are cheap, on account of the quantity shipped here, but will be up again as soon as the present stock, and what is on the way, is used up, for it is not likely that merchants in the east will send more for some time. I have no doubt a great many of them will lose heavily. It costs nearly as much to get freight from the ship to the shore, ships cannot get within a quarter of a mile of the landing, as to bring it from New York here.—All persons have to bring their own freight on shore.

Living here is very expensive: there are no female servants to be had and cooks get from $150 to $200 per month, a house, containing one or two rooms, rents for from $150 to $200 a month. Butter is worth $1.50 per pound. Lard, 50 cents per pound. Beef, pork, per pound. Sugar 15 to 25 cents per pound. Coffee and tea are as cheap as at home. Bread is worth twenty five cents a loaf such as we can get at home for five cents.—Boarding is from fifteen to twenty five dollars per week. Washing $6 or $7 per dozen. They hardly ever get any thing washed here. Clothing is stored away until a ship comes and then thrown away. Common laborers get from eight to ten dollars a day Mechanics from fifteen to twenty dollars.

As in the States, the professions are overstocked. I cannot tell you how many doctors and lawyers there are here, but most of them are mowing and going to the mines.

There are five Churches here—1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopalian, and one Catholic. There is one school, one printing office, and one Broker's office. There is no saw mill in the country, except "Sutter's," and no timber nearer than that suitable for sawing. The whole country being covered with scrubby oak and chapparrel.

There are but few Pittsburghers here at present, and certainly nothing could induce me to live in this country for any great length of time. The climate is described by many letter writers as "delightful." That is down right falsehood. From nine in the morning until two or three in the afternoon, the thermometer ranges from 100 to 112 degrees, which at night you can sleep comfortably under three heavy blankets. It has not rained here for six months, but the dews are very heavy at night. Some of the miners tell me that the thermometer rises as high as 130 degrees at the mines. None of them pretend to work in the middle of the day, they go to work about four in the morning and work until about ten, and then up until four in the afternoon, and work from then until dark.

I am said to be healthy at the mines, although very warm Not one of the gold washers brought from New York is worth one cent, the only machine that is used is a small cradle, which a man can carry about with him, from place to place, it is very much like a dough trough with two rockers. On one end is a hopper, into which they throw the dirt and waters. The hopper is made about four inches high, with a sheet iron bottom, punched full of half-inch holes. Two men work it, cleaning from two to four ounces a day. Some who have been so fortunate as to strike on a pocket have made from one to two thousand dollars in a single day. The largest lump that I have heard of weighed six pounds. I have just seen one that we ched six ounces. The average yield at the mines is said to be from one to two ounces per day

We have been here ten days, at d have not been able to get out freight out of the sh p, we expect to get away in a few days. We have not heard a word of the balance of our party, that are on the Washington? We have not yet determined whether to go up the Sacramento or San Joaquin river some recommend one, some the other, but there is plenty of gold on both.

About 60 miles up the Sacramento river, a new town has sprung up, which is said to be nearly as large as this place, about the same distance up the San Joaquin there is another town called Stockton, and all the miners go either to one or the other of these points in schooners and other light craft that do not draw more than nine feet water. From there they go by land, to the mines. There is no conveyance but from this place to the mines by land

July 23.—We have just received good news from the mines, a lump of pure gold arrived here yesterday, which weighed seven pounds and four ounces.

We will start up the San Joaquin on Monday or Tuesday, or we can get ready.

I will write to you by every mail. J. P. S.

"Can we Elect Fuller?"

There is so much good sense in the following article from the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, that we transfer it to our column as heartily as it was applicable here as in "Old Berks." Let it be read carefully, throw all doubts to the wind, and go to work as if determined to ensure success. There are a certain class of doubting Whigs who have an idea their party is bound to be beaten in every contest. They are constantly fearing defeat and disaster, and by their words and actions doing more to bring about the result they dread than twice the number of regular opponents. At the last election they confidently predicted Johnston's defeat, and when the issue proved the fallacy of their gloomy anticipations, they shook their heads and feared it might not be so well for Taylor. Now we hear some of them speaking in the same strain, asking every one they meet whether we can elect Fuller, as if such a thing was in the highest degree improbable, and impossible. A few words to those desponding members of the party may not be out of place.

"Can we elect Fuller?" Why not? The issue is precisely what it was a year ago—our candidate is equally popular—and we possess in addition a confidence of strength growing out of the double victory we have achieved, that is at least *ten thousand votes* in our favor. We are now the administration party, and as Whigs we can point to the administrations of the General and State Governments with pride and confidence. When had we a better or more popular President than Gen Taylor? When was the Executive Chair of Pennsylvania so well filled? When did the country occupy a prouder position at home and abroad? When was Pennsylvania better governed, or her finances in so favorable condition? Is there a single man—radical locofocos excepted, who we all know go with their party right or wrong, and never can be expected to favor us—who would desire to see men like Polk, Buchanan, Walker, Marcy & Co., Shunk, and Jesse Miller again at the head of affairs? The principles of Locofocoism are the same, or even worse now than they were two short years ago, when they were so signally repudiated? Then why cannot we succeed now as we did then?—What should lead us to anticipate a different result?

It is all wrong to suppose that because Pennsylvania was Locofoco some years ago, she is so still. She is now as decidedly Whig as Massachusetts—and has been Whig at heart ever since the passage of the Tariff of 1846. That bill settled the question with Locofocoism in the Keystone State—and every succeeding year has only rendered the "party" more odious in the eyes of the people.

If the Whigs have failed in any contest since then, or if they should fail of success in any succeeding campaign, the fault rests with themselves. They have the numerical strength to carry every State election, provided they exert it. But if they expect to succeed without pains, or elect their candidates without going to the polls and voting for them, of course they must be disappointed. If we do not poll within fifty thousand of our full vote, it will be strange indeed if we are not beaten a thousand or so by our more active and vigilant minority opposition.

We believe that the Whigs are at this moment in a majority of at least ten or fifteen thousand votes in the State, out of a full poll of both parties. We believe further, that they possess the ability not only to elect a Whig Canal Commissioner but to return a respectable majority of representatives in both branches of the Legislature.

The imposter who has been palming himself off on stage contractors and postmasters in Pennsylvania as a general mail agent, by the name of John Washington, and who has swindled the Postmaster of Cincinnati out of $100, under the name of John Robinson, using forged letters of appointment and drafts for this purpose, was arrested yesterday, as the telegraph informs us, at Evansville, Indiana, after having practiced the same trick upon the Postmaster of that place.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The melancholy riot at the Astor Place Opera House has been brought to the public mind again by the attempt to try the rioters who were arrested and bailed. The court room is thronged, and the attendance of counsel, paid and volunteers, very large, and all the signs show a trial of interest, but the end will be a total failure. Those who can control money or men will be treated, after long delay, with a farcical trial, and some poor wretch will be locked up for a year or two, and here the matter will drop. Public opinion sanctioned the suppression of the riot at a fearful cost of human life, but none can put matters to extremities with the getters up of the riot.

From Maine, the election news is favorable, and from present appearances the Whigs and Free Soilers will have strength enough to prevent the election of a dough face Senator in place of Mr Hamblin. The Locofocos of Maine are pretty well divided just now, but the preponderance of the State is in favor of Free Soil, as this election, (and warmly contested it has been,) shows. Some Locofocos at the North and East prate of the right and expedience of allowing the introduction of Slaves into free territory, but such a sentiment has no more weight with the people of the democrats, or the capitalists of the middle classes.

A few days before the arrival of the news of the termination of the Hungarian war, and while there was a general opinion in London and Paris that the success of Klapka at Raab, if followed up by any thing like success in the South, might compel the Imperialists to terminate the campaign, a memorial headed by Lord Fitzwilliam and other peers was in active preparation, expressing to her Majesty's Government their anxious wish that Austria should terminate the conflict by recognising the just demands of Hungary, and that the latter should still preserve her ancient constitution—a constitution, it was observed, which bears a striking resemblance to that of England, Kings, Lords, and Commons being as vital parts of the Hungarian as of the British system." This document in case the war had been protracted, would have exercised considerable influence.

VENICE.

Venice has been the last state to succumb before the force of reaction, and she well deserved this distinction. On the 22d of August a capitulation was agreed to, on the basis and parties offered by Radetsky eight days previously. All the leaders and the foreigners who had been engaged in the resistance were to have a certain number of days allowed them to quit and the occupation of the city by the Austrians is to be completed by the 31st of August (this day.) The paper money issued by the communal authorities during the struggle is to be recognised at half its value, and which is known as the "patriotic" issue, and which it is to be presumed was put into circulation by the provisional Government, is to be the subject of "subsequent measures," and will be disowned entirely.

From the statements it is to be inferred that Gardibaldi will be able to depart in safety. We must, however, hardly depend upon such an event until we hear that he is actually in Switzerland or England. In a French paper it has been announced that it has been announced that he "has reached Palmatia"—but as Dalmatia belongs to Austria it is out of the question that he should go there for refuge.

ROME.

According to the accounts from Gaeta the Pope still continues obstinate, so that the French have not only the mortification of knowing that they are despised by all the rest of the world, but likewise by the potentate for whom they have been working. All that the Pope has offered to concede has been an extension of the municipality system, and in this he has been supported by Naples, Spain and Austria, against all the efforts of M. de Rayneval.

With regard to the case of Dr. Achilli, who has mentioned in the last advices as having been thrown into the secret dungeons of the Inquisition, it appears that "the London committee for the religious improvement of Italy" have addressed a memorial to M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, calling for an investigation. The committee say that Dr. Achilli, who became a convert to Protestantism in 1841, proceeded to Rome under their auspices in January last, "to occupy himself in the circulation of the Scriptures." They also state that under the Roman Republic he had quietly devoted himself to his object, and that he had never interfered with politics; that he had even refused an office which had been offered by the Republican Government, and yet that his future was ostensibly made under the authority of the French perfect. The committee therefore (in terms which would be ludicrous if they were not sincere, and which consequently seem scarcely becoming a religious body,) have appealed "to the honor, liberality, and humanity of the Republican Government of France," and, according to a subsequent announcement from them, this appeal has been responded to in "the most kind and prompt manner" by M. de Tocqueville, "the enlightened statesman who now presides over the Foreign Office at Paris," and who has promised an inquiry.

But although the "enlightened statesman," under whose auspices the tyranny of France is now established in Rome will make inquiry into this individual case, which happens to be of a character to stir up the energetic spirits of the Protestant party throughout Europe, what guarantee have we for a similar kind and prompt interference in the case of scores of less befriended creatures, who are also at present suffering, in the same dungeons to which Dr Achilli has been conveyed, the tortures of Papal revenge' In a letter published yesterday from Joseph Mazzini, which is one of the most remarkable productions that have yet emanated from that true minded man, it is asserted that "Terror now reigns in Rome; the prisons are choked with men who have been arrested and detained without trial; fifty priests are confined in the castle of St. Angelo, whose only crime consists in their having lent their services in our hospitals."

The letter of Mazzini from which I have made the extract will, I trust, be printed entire in your columns. I reserves the whole course of the Roman struggle in its determination, and the present stage of the question on the general position of Europe. It is marked by the same calm and withering logic which tore off all the wretched subterfuges of Ouchless and left him to the scorn of the world, and it appeals to the Anglo-Saxon race still to exert themselves and to do the good which sooner or latter must always arise from a vigorous expression of opinion. "You can," he says, "by your press, by the power of your opinion, by the force of your indignant protest, by the sympathy of your conscience, by the fire of your hearts, by the love of your souls, by the veneration of the French republic the mark of Cain; upon the front of Rome the glory of a martyrdom which contains the promise of victory."

SARDINIA.

The treaty between Sardinia and Austria has received the sanction of the Chambers at Turin. The $15 000 000 indemnification is to be paid in the following way—$3,000,000 in a bill on Paris at three months, and the remainder in 10 instalments of $1,200,000 each, payable every two months and terminating in June 1851.

FRANCE.

From France there is little news. The papers are delighted at the brilliant reception given to General Lamoricière by the Czar, who sent his own carriage to bring the general to Warsaw, "thus showing more politeness to the Ambassador of a Republic than he had done in the case of the Emperor of Austria." It is said also that a new "Holy Alliance," of which France is to be the chief member, is on the tapis and eagerly canvassed in the semi-official circles in Russia.

The proposed income tax of one per cent, seems still to threaten the downfall of M. Passy, the Finance Minister. Prosecutions against both individuals and the press continue daily occurrence, and always with a result in favor of reaction. A revival in business is spoken of throughout the country. As respects the crops, the potato disease is said to have appeared in a considerable number of the departments.

GERMANY, HOLLAND, &c.

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The destructive feelings of the animal classes in London have been intensely excited and gratified, during the last three weeks, by the pursuit of a man and his wife who had murdered in their own house a man with whom they were acquainted, and had buried his body in the kitchen. They have both been apprehended, one at Edinburgh, and one in the Island of Jersey. Previous to their capture being announced, two cases occurred of individuals who, in the wild excitement of the lower feelings caused by the daily details in the newspapers, and the eager avidity of the human hunt, gave themselves up at the police offices as the real murderers, but who had nothing whatever to do with the act. Instances of this kind have often been noticed in the case of crimes of great notoriety, and they furnish a curious illustration of one mode in which the fascination operates. Many kinds of imitation are also proverbial in such cases, and we may therefore feel sure that, from the details with which the press are now pandering to the morbid appetite that has been excited, some other remarkable features will be developed in connexion with the affair before it is brought to a termination.

MONEY MARKET, &c.

There has been rather an increase in the demand for money, and the rate, which was recently 1½, is now 2½ per cent. The withdrawal of capital belonging to foreigners, which had been invested in our funds for the sake of security, is one cause of this change, combined with the demand for an increased circulation, owing to the general improved prices of all kinds of produce.—Under these circumstances, consols have slightly receded, the quotation, which at the last dates was 92¼, being now 92¼. The same reasons have doubtless affected American stocks, the market was a general opinion in London and Paris that the success of Klapka at Raab, if followed up by any thing like success in the South, might compel the Imperialists to terminate the campaign, a memorial headed by Lord Fitzwilliam and other peers was in active preparation, expressing to her Majesty's Government their anxious wish that Austria should terminate the conflict by recognising the just demands of Hungary, and that the latter should still preserve her ancient constitution—a constitution, it was observed, which bears a striking resemblance to that of England, Kings, Lords, and Commons being as vital parts of the Hungarian as of the British system." This document in case the war had been protracted, would have exercised considerable influence.

VENICE.

Venice has been the last state to succumb before the force of reaction, and she well deserved this distinction. On the 22d of August a capitulation was agreed to, on the basis and parties offered by Radetsky eight days previously. All the leaders and the foreigners who had been engaged in the resistance were to have a certain number of days allowed them to quit and the occupation of the city by the Austrians is to be completed by the 31st of August (this day.) The paper money issued by the communal authorities during the struggle is to be recognised at half its value, and which is known as the "patriotic" issue, and which it is to be presumed was put into circulation by the provisional Government, is to be the subject of "subsequent measures," and will be disowned entirely.

From the statements it is to be inferred that Garibaldi will be able to depart in safety. We must, however, hardly depend upon such an event until we hear that he is actually in Switzerland or England. In a French paper it has been announced that it has been announced that he "has reached Palmatia"—but as Dalmatia belongs to Austria it is out of the question that he should go there for refuge.

ROME.

According to the accounts from Gaeta the Pope still continues obstinate, so that the French have not only the mortification of knowing that they are despised by all the rest of the world, but likewise by the potentate for whom they have been working. All that the Pope has offered to concede has been an extension of the municipality system, and in this he has been supported by Naples, Spain and Austria, against all the efforts of M. de Rayneval.

With regard to the case of Dr. Achilli, who has mentioned in the last advices as having been thrown into the secret dungeons of the Inquisition, it appears that "the London committee for the religious improvement of Italy" have addressed a memorial to M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, calling for an investigation. The committee say that Dr. Achilli, who became a convert to Protestantism in 1841, proceeded to Rome under their auspices in January last, "to occupy himself in the circulation of the Scriptures." They also state that under the Roman Republic he had quietly devoted himself to his object, and that he had never interfered with politics; that he had even refused an office which had been offered by the Republican Government, and yet that his future was ostensibly made under the authority of the French perfect. The committee therefore (in terms which would be ludicrous if they were not sincere, and which consequently seem scarcely becoming a religious body,) have appealed "to the honor, liberality, and humanity of the Republican Government of France," and, according to a subsequent announcement from them, this appeal has been responded to in "the most kind and prompt manner" by M. de Tocqueville, "the enlightened statesman who now presides over the Foreign Office at Paris," and who has promised an inquiry.

But although the "enlightened statesman," under whose auspices the tyranny of France is now established in Rome will make inquiry into this individual case, which happens to be of a character to stir up the energetic spirits of the Protestant party throughout Europe, what guarantee have we for a similar kind and prompt interference in the case of scores of less befriended creatures, who are also at present suffering, in the same dungeons to which Dr Achilli has been conveyed, the tortures of Papal revenge' In a letter published yesterday from Joseph Mazzini, which is one of the most remarkable productions that have yet emanated from that true minded man, it is asserted that "Terror now reigns in Rome; the prisons are choked with men who have been arrested and detained without trial; fifty priests are confined in the castle of St. Angelo, whose only crime consists in their having lent their services in our hospitals."

The letter of Mazzini from which I have made the extract will, I trust, be printed entire in your columns. I reviews the whole course of the Roman struggle in its determination, and the present stage of the question on the general position of Europe. It is marked by the same calm and withering logic which tore off all the wretched subterfuges of Ouchless and left him to the scorn of the world, and it appeals to the Anglo-Saxon race still to exert themselves and to do the good which sooner or latter must always arise from a vigorous expression of opinion. "You can," he says, "by your press, by the power of your opinion, by the force of your indignant protest, by the sympathy of your conscience, by the fire of your hearts, by the love of your souls, by the veneration of the French republic the mark of Cain; upon the front of Rome the glory of a martyrdom which contains the promise of victory."

SARDINIA.

The treaty between Sardinia and Austria has received the sanction of the Chambers at Turin. The $15 000 000 indemnification is to be paid in the following way—$3,000,000 in a bill on Paris at three months, and the remainder in 10 instalments of $1,200,000 each, payable every two months and terminating in June 1851.

FRANCE.

From France there is little news. The papers are delighted at the brilliant reception given to General Lamoricière by the Czar, who sent his own carriage to bring the general to Warsaw, "thus showing more politeness to the Ambassador of a Republic than he had done in the case of the Emperor of Austria." It is said also that a new "Holy Alliance," of which France is to be the chief member, is on the tapis and eagerly canvassed in the semi-official circles in Russia.

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