

bodies of troops had been forced down upon him. He determined to retreat to the table land of Tittel, and to act on the defensive, but first to attempt a surprise at Hegyes. This intention was kept so secret that the Ban's troops had not the slightest idea of what was to take place. At six in the evening of the 15th they began their march, but two of the enemy's officers, who were captured on the 14th inst., confessed that the Ban's intention was already known in the Hungarian camp. On reaching Hegyes, where the Ban expected to meet his enemies, all was found to be quiet, and it was supposed the Hungarians had fled, when on a sudden some signal rockets were observed to ascend. The very next moment the Ban's front flanks were assailed by a tremendous discharge of grape and canister from the hidden batteries of the Hungarians. A charge was attempted, but all in vain, and the Ban's army was compelled to retreat to Verbasz, and thence to Kis-Ker. Here the exhausted troops, believing that the pursuit would not be continued, attempted to obtain food and rest; but the Hungarian forces appeared again & drove them across the Roman entrenchments to Kaez, where the Ban's rear guard arrived at 10 o'clock, a. m., having been thirty-one hours on their legs, ten of which had been passed in hard fighting.

The Vienna papers of the 15th speak of private accounts from the south to the effect that the Ban, or the generals Otinger and Knicjanin, had defeated the Magyars between Peterwardein and Villvo, or near Tild, and had captured two Magyar battalions and thirteen guns. The Hungarians are said to have been led by Bem or Guyon. It is most probable, however, that these accounts are either wholly unfounded, or are only exaggerations of affairs of little importance.

Reports of the Russian General Luders, which have been published at Warsaw, claim advantages in various actions which occurred in the Szeklerland, and between Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, between the second and the fifth of July. On the latter day the Magyars are alleged to have lost 550 killed, four guns, and two colors, while from the second to the fifth the Russian loss is said not to have exceeded 5 killed and 40 wounded. General Clam's Austrian corps arrived in Cronstadt from Wallachia on the 13th, and General Luders then caused his vanguard, under Gen. Englarth, to advance in the direction of Hermannstadt. General Englarth, on arriving at the village of Fagaras, found the place occupied by an inconsiderable body of Magyars, attacked it in front and rear, carried it, and captured 400 prisoners and 4 guns, while the Hungarians are said to have lost 200 killed. While these are the Russian accounts of what has been passing around Cronstadt, it appears that despatches from General Grotenhielm, dated on the eighteenth, at Bistritz, speak of an action apparently of little importance, in which he claims to have obtained advantages.

The *Wanderer*, Vienna, pretends that Grosswarden had been taken by the imperial troops, but this is considered improbable. Gen. Bem has sent part of his forces to protect Hermannstadt. Klausenberg is again stated to have fallen into the hands of the Russians. The town of Gross-Kanischka has been taken by the Austrian Gen. Nugent, after an engagement which lasted several hours. Seventy-two houses were destroyed by fire by the Austrians.

The *Emancipator* of Brussels says it is nothing to confirm the reported Russian by Dembinski, at nor is there any confirmation of the alleged defeat of another Russian division by Bem.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The feeling of the population of Buda is said to be favorable to the imperialists, but that of Pesth to be against them. Large masses of Russian troops are being concentrated along the frontier of Galicia, to prevent the Hungarians from invading Poland, in the event of being defeated by the allied armies.

It is stated that the Hungarians are in great force on the left bank of the Danube, near Kalotasha, where it is expected the next battle will take place. There is also a Hungarian garrison of 4,000 men at Baja, and the province of Bacz, to the south of Theresopol, swarms with Husars and Honveds.

All the male population, from 16 to 60, have risen in arms in favor of the Magyars. All sorts of arms are resorted to, even scythes and ploughshares, and carriages, horses, and corn, and other provisions, are taken into the fortress of Peterwardein by their owners. The Magyars are masters of the whole of the Banat. Nothing was known of the fate of Temeswar since the 8th.

The enthusiasm of the Magyars increases daily. The ecclesiastics cause to be carried before them a colossal red sword, a red cross, and a large flag, with this inscription, "Death to the Russians & Austrians" on it in black letters. These proceedings greatly excite the people. The seat of the Magyar government is at Szelezta, and Baja, in a steamboat, which ascends or descends the river as circumstances may require, and which is provided with cannon for its defence. Kosuth has said that on his late day he will disembark in this boat at Pesth. He formerly made such a promise, and he kept his word.

maintaining the ratification of the treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia, had failed in accomplishing the object of his mission, and that the Vienna cabinet promptly declined accepting the terms of the said treaty.

An address has been presented to the Austrian Emperor by the Bohemians, soliciting his Majesty to remain true to the constitution of March. The Emperor, in reply, has assured the petitioners that it is his intention to adhere to the principles of that constitution.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30, 1849.
Editors *Picayune*: Since my letter of the 8th, I have made a visit to the Southern mines—including those of Stanislaus, Tawlamia, Mercedes, and Mariaposas rivers and their tributaries. After all you have heard of the richness of the placers, you would be astonished to look over the country containing in its bosom so vast an amount of precious treasure—for miles and miles, between the Stanislaus and Mercedes, the bowels of the earth had been upturned and ferreted, to the depth of six or eight feet, and still the gold appears inexhaustible as when the miner first struck a spade into it. It would really appear as if the main body of the glittering metal had not been approached. Up to the present time the only search has been made in the dry diggings; every one is anticipating a rich harvest as soon as the rivers fall sufficiently to enable them to work the beds. But independent of the gold in the rivers and the present "dry diggings," the deposit would seem inexhaustible. From the Stanislaus to the Mariaposas, a distance of 80 or 90 miles the gold region is of purely volcanic formation, and looks as if volcano after volcano had burst out from the earth, pouring forth over the face of the country layer after layer of pure gold. Many of the craters still exist, as nature originally formed them; although little gold is found in the immediate vicinity of the eruptions; but in the drains and little creeks, leading from them into the rivers, it has been found in the greatest abundance. However, the deposit is not confined to any one place or locality. Wherever a hole is found in the ground, gold is to be found, but in some places greater quantities than others. There is a vein of quartz rock, from ten to fifty feet wide, extending from the Stanislaus far south as a small creek between the Mariaposas and King's river. I tried it at a great many places, and found it richly impregnated with gold at all points—the gold being locked up in the matrix, so as to require machinery to extract it.

There are now about 20,000 people at work in the south, including allages, sexes, conditions and colors. It may be safely estimated that they are taking out a thousand pounds of gold per day—whenever one of the miners gets less than an ounce a day, he thinks he is not paid for his labor, and seeks some better place. This insatiable thirst for gold keeps one-fourth of the population continually going from one place to another, seeking more profitable "diggings."

Four-fifths of the people arriving in the country shape their course for the Sacramento river and its tributaries. I made my trip up San Joaquin. From here to my mouth or its junction with the Sacramento, at the head of Suisun Bay, the navigation is as difficult and affords as many obstacles as that of the gulf of Mexico; and I am fully convinced that the boats which navigate the rivers will not be able to come to this point, so that a depot must be made in that vicinity for the interior trade.

The Joaquin river, for four or five miles above its mouth, for 200 miles or more into the interior, is bordered by an immense swamp, about twenty miles wide, which is at present covered by a verdant growth of rushes. The river is navigable for good sized vessels at all seasons of the year as high as Stockton, for eight months of the year as high as the mouth of the Mercedes, and the three feet water mark as high as the mouth of the Tawlamia. At the present time large sea going vessels are literally taken out of the country, and tied up in the woods.

On my arrival at Stockton, I found a population of several hundred living in tents, there being but one frame building. For some time this must inevitably be a place of immense importance. It is and will continue for some time to be the depot for all the mines from the Macalema river south. There is on an average \$10,000 of goods disembarked there per day. The merchants have, and are continuing to make a good deal of money. What has been of great advantage to the place is the proprietors has refused to sell to speculators, and retained the best positions for real settlers. From Stockton, there is a tri-weekly stage line running; the trip is made in a day, and the fare charged is two ounces of gold (\$32). The first of the mining region is in Wood's Creek, south of the Stanislaus—at present there are few working them, on account of the water flowing in on them from under ground. The people from the State of Sonora, Mexico, and those from South America, settled at this point; but owing to some difficulties likely to occur between them and the Americans, they moved out and established a camp about four miles distant. The Mexicans and South Americans number about eight thousand; they keep up all the customs and habits of their country—bull fights, chicken fights, dancing, gambling, &c., on Sunday and Feast days. In all the other "diggings" Sundays are respected, though I have not heard of any preaching in any of them.

Notwithstanding the variety of population so suddenly thrown together, and coming from all parts of the habitable globe, there is the most perfect respect paid to our law and justice—no man high

or low, escapes a merited punishment. As the people at present have no written code of laws, or system of government to enforce, they by common consent and mutual understanding, adopt the following course of action: Whenever a company is formed at which ten or more persons locate themselves, they meet and elect from among them by popular suffrage, one person to act as alcalde, (civil magistrate), before whom are brought all cases of a civil character, which are tried and decided according to sworn evidence—there is no appeal from his decision, and every person must conform to this system of government, or he is liable to be arraigned as a criminal, and then two to one he gets a flogging, or is driven out of camp in disgrace. In every camp, a sound, sensible, practical man has been elected, and the dignity, form, and ceremony observed at the alcalde's office, might be imitated to advantage in some of the inferior courts in the States. A fee is allowed the alcalde in all cases, so that he can without loss devote his exclusive time to the business of the public. Criminal cases are decided differently. Whenever a man commits any act against the peace and order of the camp, he is at once arrested and brought before the alcalde with a specification and the evidence on both sides of the offence; the alcalde without delay summons a jury of twelve men to try the criminal, who selects whom he pleases to defend him, and the judge selects a prosecutor. After all the proceedings are terminated, the alcalde charges the jury to bring a true verdict according to the evidence. Some of the verdicts are a little singular in their character, and they may be laughed at, but no one can criticize their straight forward justice. I will give you a specimen, and then you can judge for yourself.

A man was charged with killing another—the jury brought in a verdict "that the person committed the act was justifiable, as he had been attacked, but that he was always ready to quarrel and fight, and dangerous to the peace and good order of the camp, and therefore he must leave the country in thirty days; failing to do which, he should be shot down by the first person laying eyes upon him." Another case was that of a merchant who caught a Spaniard stealing from him; he fell on the offender and commenced striking him with his fist, but after a few blows the fellow fell dead at the feet of the merchant. The jury brought in a verdict that the merchant was justifiable in whipping the Spaniard when he caught him stealing, and that the killing was accidental; therefore they acquitted him. A person charged with maltreating an aged man and destroying some of his property, the jury found him guilty and sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, to labor in the mines until he should reimburse the man for the destroyed property, and afterwards quit the country. Every part of this rigorous sentence was faithfully executed. A fellow had stolen some property, and was convicted—it was in a musquito region—he was sentenced to be stripped naked and tied so that the musquitoes could peck him for an hour, unless he should sooner tell where all the property was secreted. After he had been exposed to the attack of the musquitoes for fifteen minutes, he returned all the property.

Generally nearly all articles command good prices in cash. There are few instances wherein credit is given.

The voyage of the sailing vessels from Panama is almost as long as that from New York—being about one hundred days—some of them have been 135 days. The shortest voyages to this port have been made by the Baltimore built vessels—the Grey Eagle, the Grey Hound, the Architect and the Col. Fremont—all of them in between one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and thirty-five days. The Architect had very bad luck, having encountered heavy weather and head winds, with two thirds of her crew down with the cholera. Although she has been a long time on her voyage, she has made a most extraordinary trip, considering all the circumstances.

Com'r Ringgold, of the U. S. Navy, has been engaged by the citizens of California to survey and sound the bays and harbors of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, and the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin. Mr. Ringgold was attached to the exploring expedition under Lieut. Wilkes. His known reputation and ability will give great character to the survey.

REARER.
Affairs in Illinois.
Successful attempt to sustain the supremacy of the Latins—Encounter between the Regulators and Flatheads—Deadly Conflicts.

PADUCAH, August 1.
A band of lawless, thieving desperadoes, with the unenviable appellation of Flatheads, have, for some time past, committed some of the most outrageous depredations upon the honest portion of the population of the Southern end of Illinois. This band of thieves numbers about three hundred.

For the safety of life and personal property, about five hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the State formed themselves into an association called the Regulators.

The aggressions perpetrated by the Flatheads becoming so insupportable, the Regulators determined to use the most vigorous measures to bring the culprits to justice. They accordingly procured writs for the arrest of ten or twelve of the leaders of the Flathead gang, and summoned the officers to aid them in the execution of the law.

The Flatheads, hearing of this movement, the most determined of them, to the number of about seventy-five assembled in a log house, where, armed to the teeth, and making a fort of the log house, they determined to stand their ground, and give battle.

The Regulators having discovered the retreat, came and summoned the Flatheads to surrender, which request they refused. The Regulators threatened to charge the log house, and invited every honest man who was misled into it to leave.

About twenty-six seeing that the side of justice was the strongest, left their companions in the log house.

The Regulators then charged upon the remainder of the Flatheads, and soon put them to precipitate flight.

During the charge two of the Flatheads were killed, and three wounded. Three of the Regulators are said to have been mortally wounded.

The whole neighborhood is in the greatest excitement. The Regulators assisted by the authorities, determined to run this lawless band out of the county, are pursuing them in every direction.

A number of the Flatheads have fled over to Kentucky, and others have hid themselves in the swamps.

Society Upped in California.
There appears to be what the French call a *bouleversement*—a complete overturn—of the usual arrangements of society, at the gold region; for a specimen of which the following extract from a San Francisco letter in the *Boston Courier*—

"Since my arrival I have seen a Lieutenant dragging a hand cart, at an ounce per load; a few days since I met a professor in one of your first colleges, driving his ox team hauling emigrant 'traps to the diggings,' at \$20 for one hundred pounds. A Georgia planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap jacks brown; a printer from the *Picayune* office keeps my books, and two young men from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of the mules, haul lumber and act as porter in the store; each from \$10 to 18 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in such comical employment. Imagine our friend—the artist, with buckskin trousers red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers: '*Sun, Herald and Tribune*, girl latest dates from New York, only two dollars each.'"

The artist spoken of is doubtless J. S. Osgood, whose excellent letter to the *New York Tribune* confirm this as a part of his occupation at a California remunerating rate, of course.

A Robber Captured.
Neal's Gazette of the 26th inst., relates the following: A desperate attempt at robbery and murder was made on the night of the 15th, about halfway between Little Falls and Paterson, N. J. Mr. Wright, a school teacher, was returning from Paterson, when he was attacked by a young man who sprang out of the cedar bushes, and demanded his money. Being answered that he had none with him, the fellow made a personal attack, when Mr. Wright caught him by the throat, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which they both fell. Mr. W. under the desperate, who drew a large knife, and in attempting to stab him, inflicted a severe wound across his thigh, about six inches in length. Mr. W., by a desperate effort for his life, finally, extricated himself and got possession of the knife. After long continued exertions, Mr. W., who was the stronger of the two, took the ruffian to Little Falls, and he is now safely lodged in the jail at Paterson. He was apparently dressed on purpose for this business, wearing a white shirt over his clothes, trimmed fantastically with large epaulettes on each shoulder, and a steeple crowned hat, trimmed with feathers with the shirt. He had a loaded pistol, a knife six inches long, and a daguer-type likeness of himself, with \$25 in money.

Invasion of Cuba.
The President has issued his proclamation in which he says "there is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico." He, therefore, warns all citizens of the United States, who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalty denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country.

The *National Intelligencer* says that "at one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men; and agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition. In the South, it is given out that the enterprise is aimed against Tampico and the Mexican territory of the Sierra Nevada."—*Neal's Gazette*.

Lieut. Mayo Reid.
A New York paper states that Lieut. Mayo Reid was in London, at last dates, on the eve of starting for the Hungarian camp, to take a part in the struggle going on between Hungary, and Russia and Austria. He had had an interview with the Hungarian minister resident in London, from whom he carries out letters to Kosuth, Bem, and Georagy. Accompanying him, and under his command, are a band of Hungarians, and others, who for the most part, left this country with him, to share in the dangers and, it may be, the glories of the contest now raging.

Eleven dollars and sixty cents postage, says the *Boston Transcript*, was paid on a letter to the care of Mr. G. M. Simmons, of Boston, received by the last mail from California, from a young man formerly foreman in the boys' cutting department at Oak Hall. It was his remittance of sixteen ounces of gold dust collected by himself at the mines, and remitted home to his mother.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNION;
Daily, Semi-Weekly, & Weekly Newspaper; Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Political, Literature, and General Intelligence.

On and after the first day of June 1849, the "UNION" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers.

As both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arrogant in us to suppose that nothing more than a general declaration of our principles and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "UNION" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by its illustrious founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents; principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress, and glory unexampled in the history of ancient or cotemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth.

Those principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which was published at the commencement of the publication of the "UNION," and republished in its columns a few days ago. They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals, oppressing none and favoring none; economy in the expenditure of the public moneys; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connexion with State institutions or corporations created by itself; a strict construction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action, and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abdicate his high powers and his responsibilities to an irresponsible cabal, under the name of a cabinet, who are not chosen by the people, and are not accountable to them at the ballot-box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "UNION" will advocate; and, in performing the duties which they have jointly assumed, the undersigned are aware that, in the present crisis, it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions, with severity. But, in executing their high functions as conductors of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "UNION" is the sole organ at the seat of government, of the great democratic party, which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments, but also in numbers, the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interests of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that in a republic so extensive as this, and embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality, each contributing to the advancement of the whole.

This apparent conflict of interests and institutions, of course, gives rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under

just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local causes and institutions, it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere, except to inculcate concession and forbearance on all sides, and to secure to each the protection which the constitution promises to all.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effort to regain its ascendancy, which has been lost by the mistaken trust and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in a noble and patriotic cause, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has, from incapacity to fulfil his duties, or from intentional design, grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confided in him, and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office.

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active and energetic co-operation and support of the undivided democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendancy by a fraud upon the people, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendancy by the same unprincipled means. It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always allies itself with every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance.

It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Britain in the war of 1812, and leagued with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republican principles, and that spirit of true patriotism which ever frowns upon treachery to one's country, require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means, and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But, while the "UNION" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
EDMUND BURKE.

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Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents, and will be entitled to retain for their services 20 per cent. on the full amount of subscription as their commission.

PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLIC.
The undersigned will, on the 13th day of June, 1849, begin the publication in the City of Washington, of a daily Whig Administration paper, to be called "THE REPUBLIC," the editorial supervision of which will be committed to the exclusive care of Alexander C. Bullitt and John O. Sargent. The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of General Taylor came into power, a cordial, zealous and constant support. It will be a faithful record of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit, it will be a vehicle of the latest and most authentic information; it will be, in a word, a political newspaper, devoted to the liberalizing and progressive doctrines which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as developed in the wants of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelligence.

The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American people. It will be the organ of no person, or party, or fraction of a party, in that compulsory sense which would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the people about whatever it concerns them to know.

The Republic will be printed upon a double royal sheet, in a new, large, clear, readable type.

Besides the Daily paper, there will be published a Tri-weekly and Weekly Republic, made up of the most interesting & important matter of the Daily issue.

TERMS:
For the Daily Republic, \$10 00
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For the Weekly, 30 00
To Postmasters.—Any Postmaster who will transmit us \$10 shall have six copies of the Weekly Republic sent to such persons as he may direct, and \$15 will entitle the Postmaster to three copies of the Tri-weekly paper.

No paper will be sent unless the order is accompanied by the money.

All communications upon business must be addressed to GIBSON & Co., Washington City.