

Whig Meeting.
A pursuance of the call of the Whig State Convention, the Whig citizens of Susquehanna county invited to attend a meeting at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 3d of August, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of August, for the nomination of a Candidate Canal Commissioner.

By order of the Standing County Committee.
W. J. Webb, Secy.
Post Office Change.—BENJAMIN CASE of this county has been appointed Post Master in place of W. J. Webb. The appointment came on by the mail of Thursday night last, and on Friday Mr. Case executed the requisite bonds, took the required oath, and after having got a room fitted up in the office occupied by Dr. G. Z. Dimock, second building below the old location, he removed the desks and papers there, and entered upon the duties of the office. While giving to our late Postmaster, Mr. Webb, due credit for the uniformly and obliging manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office, so far as we have ever known, we may be permitted to express the hope that the business will be conducted with equal propriety by Mr. Case.

Hot and Dry.—Last week was almost unprecedentedly extremely hot weather. Thursday and Friday last we believe were the hottest here. The mercury was about 90 deg. in the very coolest situations that could be found, and in most places in which we believe up to 98 or 99 in the shade. In some parts of the country it is reported to have been over 100. The earth has now become unusually dry and parched up in this region, and unless it rains speedily, the crops of various kinds will suffer seriously.

Court to Montrose.—We know of no place where those in the closely pent up cities who would seek more healthy and invigorating air of the country for themselves or families, can find a better place for such a retreat than in Montrose. Its elevated position among hills and its salubrious summer air, have long been known to many of the citizens of New York and Philadelphia; and now that the New York and Erie Railroad, passing within a little more than a dozen miles, places us within a few hours' delightful ride of the former, the journey from that city is but a brief and pleasant excursion. And since our friend L. Scoble of the Stage Hotel has fitted up his house in the most commodious style for the entertainment of sojourners in the country, we think they would find in his ample accommodations a most pleasant place of resort. Nor is his the only place where visitors can find comfortable fare. Gen. Warner at the upper end of the town and S. Keeler at the lower end, have commodious houses and facilities for entertaining company from abroad which should invite country rangers in this direction.

Gen. Tom Turner.—The renowned dwarf of this name who makes a great stir for being so very small, was at Carbondale and Honedale on Friday and Saturday of last week, and it has been rumored that he would pay this place a visit this week. Having attracted the attention of the Sovereigns of Europe in a tour through that quarter of the world, he will no doubt excite no less attention from the sovereign people of these dignities.

WARD HOUSE.—We see it stated by the Towanda papers that C. L. Ward, Esq., whose enterprise and public spirit have already rendered him conspicuous among the citizens of that place, has just completed one of the most elegant and commodious public houses in Northern Pennsylvania which he had originally intended to call the "Bradford County House," but since that name had already been appropriated to another house in that vicinity he had called it the "Franklin House." Recently, however, as appears by a correspondence of a number of the leading citizens of Towanda with him, he has yielded to a suggestion or request by them to appropriate his own name by calling it the "Ward House."

BRADFORD AHEAD.—We understand that Bradford county is this time absolutely ahead of all the other counties in the state in paying her quota of the State Tax into the Treasury at Harrisburg. Last year the honor of being the first to pay up was sharply contested between Adams and Bradford. Adams being only a few hours ahead. This year there was an equally close strife between the same two counties, in which Bradford is said to have been only just two hours ahead. Franklin county was close on the heels of Bradford and Adams, having paid in her quota the very next day.

NOT SATISFIED.—The Meriden (Conn.) Mercury is not satisfied with our giving the material part of its contradiction to the statement made relative to "Ned Buntline," but seems to think we ought to have endorsed its contradiction by something more positive of our own, than merely to leave the public to judge between the charges in general circulation and its contradiction. We can't help it. Should we enlist as a champion of "Ned Buntline" and affirm the falsity of every thing said against him on the mere say so of the Mercury, and enjoy all its denunciations of those who have reported such things of him, we might be called on by the other side to say any thing of the kind for aught we know.

The foreign news is deepening in interest. It will be seen by the latest news brought by the Niagara that the French forces were already getting possession of Rome, and ere this, probably the city has fallen into their hands, and the effort to establish Republican freedom is crushed—by a professedly Republican government too! What a beautiful set of hypocrites these loud professing French rulers must be though!

Pennsylvania's Record.—The August No. of Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, edited by Mrs. Ann B. Stephens, a periodical of whose merits we have often spoken, is already received some two or three weeks in advance of the date. This is the 2d number of the last half year, and it still proves to be a publication of such literary merit as eminently deserves a liberal patronage from the sex for which it is designed.

Father Mathew.
This world-wide renowned apostle of Temperance and Catholicism, who has recently visited our shores from Ireland, continues to receive the most respectful attention from our people from all parts of the country. President Taylor has tendered him the hospitalities of the Presidential Mansion when he shall visit Washington, but his next excursion from New York will be down east, toward Boston &c. We perceive by the Binghamton papers that he has written to Mr. Edward White of that place accepting his invitation to visit Binghamton in due time. Possibly he may be induced to visit his numerous countrymen in this county when he gets there, and we trust that should he do so, our citizens will welcome him on his mission of benevolence and mercy in a spirit which should obliterate all recollection of sectarian differences, in view of his zealous and devoted efforts in behalf of what all good men must approve. The following is his letter to Mr. White:

New-York City, July 7, 1849.
My Dear Friend—
I am delighted to receive your esteemed letter, which I found shortly after my arrival in this happy country. For your cordial welcome I am deeply grateful, and trust that during my tour through the states I shall have the pleasure of visiting you, and many other friends in Binghamton. Present my kindest and most respectful compliments to your excellent Pastor, and assure him that I shall be most happy, as soon as circumstances will permit, to visit his district. Since my sojourn in this city, I have had several invitations to various districts, but until my return from Boston, where I shall be, God willing, on the 24th, I cannot determine on my further movements. Proud of your co-operation and friendship, I am in haste,
Dear Mr. White,
Yours devotedly,
THEOBALD MATHEW.

The Tribune says that the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who is still in New York, is crowded with invitations from all parts of the Union, all couched in the most complimentary manner and in the warmest terms. Deputations from various societies and various parts daily pay their respects and welcome to him, and the distinguished worker in the great temperance movement. He wishes particularly to avoid all ostentation, and commences his benevolent mission as soon as possible. But, from present appearances, his wishes are not in much danger of being realized; for a considerable number of people seem determined to make him the centre of noisy pomp and parade, and so long as they can drag him forth and display him as one of the "stars" of the day, he will have little opportunity to dedicate his rare powers of persuasion to the redemption of his fellow-men from the degrading bondage of intemperance.

Terrible Fire at Mauch Chunk!
We learn just on going to Press that a terribly destructive fire occurred at Mauch Chunk on Sunday last, destroying property to the amount of \$150,000 in the most valuable business part of the town, including the Court House, Jail, public offices, Gazette printing office, and several of the largest stores and most valuable dwelling houses.

A GOOD ONE.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer tells the following story: It says that the nomination of Mr. GALE as the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner was recently the subject of conversation in a company of gentlemen at one of the Harrisburg hotels, when a Locofoco present in the spirit of bravado for which they are so proverbial, boasted that they would beat the Whigs with ease. A gallant Whig present, somewhat noted for his ready wit, dissented from this opinion, and remarked that "no doubt the Locofocos would GALE strong, but the Whigs would have a Feller hand (3) and would win the game?"

CAMERON'S TRIUMPH.—As the Locos have nominated a man for Canal Commissioner who was the particular friend of the Cameron branch of the party, against Colonel Mason and Dimock, who were rather of the Jesse Miller side, it would seem that Gen. Cameron's influence was in the ascendant in that party, and *Camble* is a very appropriate name to place on their Banner.

The Mauch Chunk Gazette says that a serious disturbance occurred at the old mines, Summit Hill on the 4th inst., and the Constable whose name was *Flight* (tho' showing too much punk for fight) being called on to suppress it, commanded the Peace, and proceeded to arrest the leaders, when he was so seriously resisted and threatened with violence, that he drew a revolver and fired among them, killing one and wounding three others.

CONDENSED ITEMS.
Mrs. MADISON DEAD.—The venerable widow of Ex-President Madison died at Washington on Thursday evening of last week. The first rumor of her death was premature.
The rumors of Mr. Clay's being severely attacked with cholera, must have been considerably exaggerated. "If his late illness was cholera at all, it must have been a milder attack than was apprehended."
News was received from Cincinnati of the 2nd inst. that Mrs. Harrison, the widow of Ex-President Harrison was dangerously ill with an attack of cholera.
A case of burying alive is said to have taken place at St. Louis lately. A Mr. Schneider died of Cholera as was supposed, and his body was hurried prematurely to the grave, but a knocking in the coffin as they were lowering it down, revealed the startling fact that he was alive—and likely to live.
A young man named Isaac Foster committed suicide at Towanda by taking arsenic and morphine.

As young Irishman is reported to have committed suicide at St. Louis lately, because his wife would not die of the cholera.
The gold medal voted by Congress to General Taylor has been finished at the Philadelphia mint and presented to him recently. It is said to be a splendid article, and cost \$3000.

The wool-growers of our western counties complain much of the low prices paid for their fine wools. They have at great expense improved their flocks, and from thorough washing and cleaning their fleeces weigh but little over two pounds, and it is a fact well known, that at less than a dollar per fleece, the growing of fine wool is unprofitable. The best prices this year have been 40 cents. To encourage the growth of fine wools, manufacturers must discriminate in favor of the light fine fleeces and it is to be hoped also that the next Congress may do something that will protect the home market for the finer descriptions of wool on goods and thus enable the manufacturer to pay for the fine wools.

Editorial State Convention.
A Convention of the Editors and Printers of this State having been recommended and somewhat extensively commented on, our neighbor of the Democrat in allusion to a remark of the Editor Argas makes the following suggestion, which as he inquires of 'brother types' their views thereof, we reply that we fully concur therein:

"We readily confess that could such a State Convention as is contemplated be brought together every editor of nearly every one in the Commonwealth, to be held in some neutral place, for the promulgation of some measures that would be uniform, just, feasible and effective. But here lies the difficulty. Our State is quite large, and the distance which many would have to travel would be very great, requiring a sacrifice of time and money and a neglect of business, that but few, comparatively speaking, of the 'craft' are really fond of making. The consequence would be the attendance would be sparse, and of those who might attend would be cold and paralyzed, and little or nothing of importance would be accomplished."
"We like the suggestion, therefore, of our contemporary above referred to, viz: that the printers of a certain district, say each Congressional or Senatorial District—get together and choose delegates (one from each district) to a State Convention, and let these deliberate upon and promulgate a code of laws and regulations for the craft throughout the State. Then every editor could have a voice in the matter, and would feel bound to come under and obey them."

The Case Stated.
From the first number of the Republic.
It is now a little more than twelve months since the Democratic party met in convention at Baltimore, under the auspices of the distinguished gentleman who sat for a session in the Speaker's Chair of the House of Representatives with the English mission in his pocket. They nominated Lewis Cass for the Presidency, and promulgated a series of resolutions which they styled the platform of the party. In these resolutions they announced a number of barefaced generalities, some doctrines that nobody denied, some assertions that nobody believed, and a residuum of Locofoco principles, which presented the real issues of the impending political contest. They announced to the people their hostility to Internal Improvements, their faith in the veto as it had been exercised under the then existing administration, their opposition to any modification of the tariff of 1846, and their entire confidence in the principles, capacity, and integrity of a President whom they dared not present as a candidate for re-election. Their nominee "carefully read" these resolutions, promised a faithful adherence to them, and professed a cordial approval. They presented the topics on which he was willing to take an appeal to the people. This was the state of things when the Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia. It was as emphatically a Whig assembly as ever convened; composed of ardent, earnest, thorough-going Whig statesmen, trained in public affairs, eminent in political ability, strong in the confidence of the masses, and their party, and the great cause of governmental purification and reform. They were anxious to rescue popular rights and liberties from the gulf of Executive Absolutism. They sought to save the country from a degrading submission and subservience to the will of a single man. They sought to restore the true dignity of the elector by fortifying the independence and elevating the position of his representatives. These were the leading and primary objects of a man who presented for their consideration. Public opinion, however, directed their attention with marked emphasis to one man. Popular sympathy was with him. His unaffected simplicity of character, his unquestioned integrity, his moderate and determined bearing under the most trying and disastrous circumstances, the brilliancy of his illustrious achievements, the strength of his strong opinions, his practical and disinterested statesmanship, that by the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, the overthrow of the then dominant dynasty would certainly be accomplished. Any other nomination would be an experiment—this was success. Still a sentiment prevailed that the political views of General Taylor were not sufficiently explicit and exclusive to justify a Whig Convention in tendering him a Whig nomination. In spite of the universal feeling in his favor, there was a reluctance to adopt the cause of any man who had not been scarred with the wounds of political conflict, and identified with the various fortunes of the party from its earliest formation. At this stage of the proceedings, and in this state of feeling in the Convention, Judge Saunders obtained a permission to read a statement from the delegation of Louisiana, in reference to the position of Gen. Taylor. That statement settled the controversy. With it, Gen. Taylor would not have received the nomination. With it, his election was no longer considered doubtful. From that statement we copy a single paragraph:

"General Taylor, we are also authorized to say, will hold with entire satisfaction any nomination besides himself, being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures, in order to arrest the downward tendency of our national affairs. On making this announcement, the delegates of Louisiana wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not intend to support Gen. Taylor in case the choice of this Convention should fall on another. If General Taylor's friends in this Convention withdraw him, it will be their act and not his; and by the act of withdrawing him from the canvass unless he be the nominee of this Convention; and we deem it proper to assure the Whigs of the Union, that we desire the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency on no other than national grounds."

Such was the pledge which the Louisiana delegation gave to the Whigs of the country, and the country required a change of men and measures in order to arrest the downward tendency of our national affairs. What change? The substitution of one Chief Magistrate for another, and the elevation of seven Whig gentlemen to seats in a cabinet, where they might go through a certain routine of official duties, under the manifold embarrassments with which they would be surrounded by untriedly subordinates in places of confidential relations? Was that a change consistent with the views of the Whig party on national affairs? Was that change competent to effect any substantial improvement in administration? The pledge then given by Judge Saunders to the Whig Convention, contemplated a practical, substantial change in men and measures, adequate to the objects of a consistent, systematic, and harmonious administration of public affairs. Was this pledge ratified? In his letter of June 29, 1848, to the committee of the Independent-Taylor party of Maryland, General Taylor took ground which broke up the independent organization in that State, and resolved it into its original elements. "Under the

general authority, then," he said, "thus given these gentlemen, [Judge Saunders and Saunders] I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper, and confident in their integrity, and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall maintain them without qualification. Now, therefore, take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation, and do not pretend to stand by their consequences in their length and breadth. The same letter General Taylor had also written to the same letter for General Taylor, but he declined the desire of receiving the vote of any man, Whig, Democrat, or Nationalist, on any other ground.

That they were the position of General Taylor distinctly defined before the country. The canvass was not substantially a Whig and Democratic contest. Many elements became involved in it. The personal popularity of General Taylor proved a most important element. It was aided by the impopularity of the Democratic opponent, and by the defection of a large wing of the Democratic party under the lead of Mr. Van Buren. To a great extent it was aided by the gross personal abuse and calumny that were showered on our candidate by the presses of the late administration; by the falsehoods of sordid affidavit-makers, and by the malignant strictures of inflated office-holding partisans. Many members of the Democratic party united with us because they sympathized with General Taylor in his views of the importance of a governmental reform, and this accession to our ranks furnished an important element of our success. But it was by the zeal and devotedness—the labors and the sacrifices of the great Whig party of the Union that the battle was fought and the victory substantially achieved. Without their aid, General Taylor would not have received an electoral vote. With all their aid, any other Whig candidate would probably have been defeated; but in every aspect in which it can be viewed, the triumph of the Whig party—a party disburdened of its dogmatic ultraisms and obsolete ideas, infused with the spirit of the great principles which are developing, and the great scenes which are opening around us, and consolidated by the recognized claim of President Taylor to the respect, confidence, and gratitude of the American people.

It is not in the power of any opposition to interpret such a triumph as the result of a mere personal popularity. No party coming can furnish with a gloss so deceptive. The support which Gen. Taylor received was no blind homage to a successful soldier; it was the tribute of a grateful and confiding people to a man whose honesty of purpose had become an universal conviction, and to whom they looked as the Providential instrument of a political revolution, by which the downward tendency of our national affairs was to be effected. In this view, how insignificant becomes a formidable show of opposition, based upon garbled passages from confidential correspondence, isolated from their context, accompanied by deceptive and insidious comments, and illustrated by a copious employment of epigrams familiar only to the vocabulary of Hillsgates!

From the Daily News.

The Pittsburgh Platform.
It would seem that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania, after having denounced the Free Soil movement in unmeasured terms for a whole year, are now so strong and overconfident, that they are feeling a pervading all classes against the further extension of slavery, that they are afraid to venture upon another contest without a modification of the platform erected last year at Baltimore. Or, at all events they have found it necessary formally to adopt in their late state convention at Pittsburgh, a resolution so framed as to enable them to blindfold and humbug the devotees of Democracy, who have taken a stand on the subject of Free Soil. The platform will offer a candidate as plain as blackberries, for at every Convention that is held, whether State or National, we find some new platform erected, each differing from that of the former. The following is the resolution of the Pittsburgh Convention, on the subject:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adhere now, as it ever has done, to the constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy; and they re-declare that slavery is a domestic local institution of the South, subject to state law, and with which the general government has nothing to do. Wherever the state law extends its jurisdiction, the local institution can continue to exist. Entering it a violation of state rights to carry it beyond state limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion—nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

MORALS IN WISCONSIN.—Most of our readers will remember that, some eight years ago, Mr. C. P. Arndt, a Member of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, was shot dead in the Representatives' Hall, a moment after adjournment, by Mr. James I. Vineyard, another Member of the same body. The trial and acquittal which followed, with the argument for the defense, were fully reported by a correspondent of the Tribune, and excited a full of horror and disgust throughout the country. And yet that same James I. Vineyard was elected to and took his seat in the late Wisconsin House, on that very floor whence the stains of the life-blood of a fellow Member, slain by his ruthless hand, have not yet been effaced! It is stated to his credit that he was in his seat but a small part of the session. But that he could seek or consent to an election to that House, after he could have known more of this man's character, would seem to know more of this man's character, would seem to add that there has never been but one party in the state or country which would be at all likely to elect such a candidate for popular suffrage.—*T. Tribune.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—For the benefit of our unmarried friends of both sexes, to whom a right understanding of the law may be important, we copy the following from an opinion of Judge Breyer, recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, per Coulter, Justice, Devey vs. McMillan, 8 Barr, 160:
If a man offers to marry a woman or promises to do it, he is not bound to comply with it, unless she agrees to accept him. It takes two to make a marriage contract as well as any other bargain. Where a man has a contract of marriage with a woman, and merely puts it off, and she becomes impatient; she cannot drag him into court and demand damages, unless she has formerly offered to perform the contract on her part, and he dishonestly refuses and so puts an end to the contract, because peremptory he would prefer the marriage to be suit, and he ought to have a chance to make a choice."

CASSIN M. CLAY has caused a long statement to be published in the Maysville Eagle, giving the particulars of the deadly encounter between himself and Mr. Turner, at the Foxtown meeting. It would appear from this that he was no more than one occasion subjected to gross insult, and that an organized opposition had been made with the view of putting an end to his speeches in favor of emancipation, by means of defamation, or even personal assault. Mr. Clay asserts that he was beaten violently by several persons, both from before and behind, and it was not until after he believed himself mortally wounded that he struck Mr. Turner with his knife. The next to the last paragraph closes with the following singular assertion:—"What I regret his death, not upon me rests the responsibility of its necessity."

At last accounts Mr. Clay is lying in a critical state, and his final recovery cannot take place for a considerable period.

New Mail Arrangements.—Major Hobbs, the first Assistant Postmaster-General, has been in the city during the past week, looking after the arrangements for the mail, as new contracts have been entered into on many of the most important routes. On the Erie Railroad arrangements have been made for two mail trains, one leaving at half past 5 A.M. and the other at 8 P.M. The mail train, conveying matter for all the offices on the Erie and leaving there on the morning of the 21st, will in the afternoon, convey matter direct for offices on the road, and for Elmira, Ithaca, Carbondale, Monticello, and Honedale.—*Express.*

Seven Days later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.
The steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, with intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at an early hour Thursday morning, and was expected to leave for New York at a late hour on Saturday afternoon.

The Niagara brings 89 passengers.
FRANCE.
The new law against clubs has already been put in force. The Ministry introduced into the Legislative Assembly a resolution for regulating the press. M. Odillon Barrot states that it was only intended as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the press until the organic law on the subject should be passed. The new law is nearly the same as the law of Louis Philippe, and powers are given for the temporary suppression of every journal attacking the Constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The number of persons arrested at Lyons, in consequence of the attempted insurrection amounted to more than 200. The bickerings which have been carried on between the President and the ministry are rapidly approaching an issue which is supposed will lead to the retirement of the leading members of the cabinet. In the course of the debate on Foreign Affairs in the Assembly, the Minister declared that there was no danger of war, that M. De Tocqueville had said, that after having more carefully considered the subject, he had been unable to discover the slightest trace of that new hobby of alliance of which the honorable members had expressed such jealousy. In the course of his speech, M. De Tocqueville alluded to the frankness of the Russian Government. The expression was received with shouts of laughter.

During the debate Gen. Cavaignac made a most important speech which may be considered as the result of the principle of that section of the Republican party which, while it desires peace, is prepared for war—and which, while it supports order, insists on progress.

General Cavaignac said, "I fully agree with the Hon. Gen. who has said that a great country like France should not remain in a state of isolation. It was essential that we should form in alliance with some Government, but in the question was, what Government should we select—to whom should we address ourselves—to Russia?—to Austria?—Those two powers were engaged in struggles—we then made overtures to a great power, to England—and in doing so I think we acted in conformity with the wishes of the Constituent Assembly. It has been said that the English Government only accepted our alliance in order to be able the better to watch our ally, had it not been her interest so to do, but that interest is reciprocal, and if England has an interest in watching France, France has an equal one in watching her—that reciprocal surveillance is the basis of all alliance between Governments. In reply to our application England accepted our offers of alliance, and she did so, doubtless, from a wish to preserve peace. I think that the explanation I have given will be a sufficient reply to the reproach made against us of giving rise to a new coalition. [Hear, hear.]

The gallant General then stated he had his part in the responsibilities attached to the order of the day, voted a month since by the Constituent Assembly, and explained that in his opinion the danger was in the reconstruction of the Northern Powers, and in the annihilation of French influence. It is against that two-fold eventuality, continued the Hon. Gentleman, that I wish to guard the government. I did not wish for, and if I am a partisan of peace, of honorable peace, I am a partisan of peace, of honorable peace. Advice from Paris to Tuesday evening stated that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that business on the Bourse was steady and prices had an upward tendency. Five per cents closed at 80.

The principal measure of discord is the anomalous, factitious policy in Italy.
ROME.
After a severe bombardment the squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome early on the 22d ult. They have since been occupied with operations for acquiring possession of the inner bastions and defenses, but up to the 22d and 24th they had not made much progress. Every inch of ground was stoutly defended by Garibaldi, who still continues [Here the despatch from some unknown cause breaks off abruptly.]

LATEST.
The latest intelligence received by the government from the expeditionary camp at Rome, states that General Oudinot had so far succeeded in his operation, upon the outskirts, that the city was entirely at his mercy to spare which and the honors of a frightful carnage, he has submitted fresh terms to the Triumvirate, through M. Cereilles, which it is thought would be accepted by the Romans.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY.
The Hungarians were partially defeated by the Austrian troops on the 21st, and were forced to retire beyond the Wang where, from the nature of the country, they will be better able to repel the advances of the invading forces. It appears from letters in the Austrian and German journals, that engagements have recently taken place between the Austrians and Hungarians at Kavoor Syrd, and on points of the Wang.

While some ascribe the victory to the Austrians, others give it to the Hungarians.

GERMANY.
The accounts from Central Germany and Prussia are of a much more pacific character than hitherto.
The London Globe, of Friday, on information which it places full credit, states that the Schleswig affair draws rapidly to a conclusion and that the final settlement may be expected in a fortnight. Hostilities, however, are still carried on by the belligerents, but without any important results.

The German Reform, which hitherto has been favorable to the Austrians, says that they (the Austrians) have sustained severe checks.
It is said that cholera, dysentery, and other maladies are raging in the camp, and that the Magyars displayed greater enthusiasm than ever.

It was reported that the Austrians had taken Rauls.
Kossuth has ordered the Austrian prisoners, several thousands in number, to be employed on the works of the Spylkrok and Debreczin railway.

The Russian army in firm column, marched from Calliera into Hungary on the 17th and 18th, under the command of Prince Paskiewitch. Their last headquarters was at Badfeldt.
CHINA.
We hear from China that the Emperor has refused to carry out the stipulation of the two treaties, which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of Su, the Governor of Canton, to M. Bonham, he says the Emperor had refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people. From the nature of the proclamation, it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city. But a great sacrifice of human blood has been avoided by Lord Palmerston having given special directions that nothing more should be done than report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in Canton to protect interests had all dispersed.

Progress of the Cholera.

The Newark papers report, since our last two deaths in that city by cholera, Wm. M. Fitzgerald and Thos. J. Porter.
At Jersey City on Tuesday morning last, three men connected with the N. J. Railroad, were reported ill of cholera, viz: Messrs. Bunn, Duncan, and Pierce. Mr. Bunn died on Tuesday evening, but the others are convalescent. In New Brunswick, last week, there were 7 cases of cholera and 4 deaths.

At Rahway there were two deaths by cholera last Tuesday. At New Hope, in Warren county, we learn there have been several cases. In Burlington 5 deaths have occurred within as many days.

In the city of Camden in this state the cholera raged with great fatality for some 10 or 15 days; but in the beginning of the present week it fortunately abated, and the usual healthfulness of the place is now, we are happy to learn almost entirely restored.

In New-York, during the week ending Saturday last there were 702 deaths; which 313 were by cholera, 25 by diarrhoea, 31 cholera infantum, 10 cholera morbus, 23 fevers of various kinds, 25 inflammations, 17 convulsions, 48 consumption, 19 dyspepsia, 15 debility, 10 apoplexy, 12 small pox, and 89 by other causes.

From the commencement of the cholera in New-York, up to the 7th inst., the deaths by cholera amount to 1000. For the corresponding period of 1832 they amounted to 2683, and of 1834 to 827. In both of these years the epidemic was on the decline at this period of its progress.

The resident physician of New-York reported on Sunday last 43 cases, and 27 deaths by cholera; on Monday 120 cases and 16 deaths; on Tuesday 111 cases and 44 deaths; and on Wednesday 85 cases and 30 deaths. The reports of the city physician are very imperfect. For the last few weeks his reports have fallen about thirty-three per cent. short of the real number of deaths.

In Brooklyn and Albany the disease appears to be on the increase, but the mortality as yet is not alarming. A few cases have been reported in Boston; the New-England cities, however, have been almost entirely exempt from the scourge, and Boston has been as highly favored as any of them.

In Washington City there were some 15 cases last week. Baltimore seems to escape. In Philadelphia there were 404 deaths last week; of which 370 were by cholera, 13 by cholera infantum, 11 by cholera morbus, 13 by diarrhoea, 14 by dysentery, 21 by consumption, and 7 by fevers. In Camden, in this State, 5 members of one family were carried off last week; and other cases were reported at Knight's Point, Egg Harbor, and some other points in West Jersey.

The accounts from the South and West continue to be distressing. A Natchez letter of the 25th ult., in the Phila. Inquirer reports "dreadful havoc on the neighboring plantations; the loss on some being 75 per cent. on others 50, and on many 33—and on very few less than 15 per cent." The total losses on the plantations of the writer and his family—in Stack Island Beach—amounted to 100 on the 2d, 103 of them of cholera—which had prevailed there 52 days. Mrs. Minor's plantation had lost 100 negroes out of 210.
The St. Louis papers are full of the melancholy details of the ravages of the cholera, which seems to be increasing in that unfortunate city. Trade of all kinds is suspended, and general gloom pervades the community. There were 949 deaths last week, and the papers say that the population has been reduced from 70 to 60,000; by the fight of those who could leave. In Cincinnati, the total deaths last week was 1101, of which 805 were by cholera. The Gazette gives a list of eight dwellings