

STATE CONVENTION.

At the last meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburg, in pursuance of public call, it was on motion,
Resolved, That the friends of the National and State administrations, in Pennsylvania, be requested to meet in the several cities and counties of the State and select delegates equal in number to their representation in the State Legislature, who shall meet in Convention at the Court House, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 16th day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to do such other business as the interest of the country may require.
 By order of the Committee,
 GEORGE ERETY, Chairman pro tem.

Dr. V. M. Swayze, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Stroudsburg, and will remain here for a week or two only. Persons wishing their teeth attended to or artificial ones inserted, will please call on him. His acquaintance with the people, and his well known reputation as a Dentist, it is hoped will serve as a sufficient recommendation to all who may require his services. His rooms are at Mr. Hollinshead's Hotel.

According to previous notice, the patrons of the School under the superintendance of OLDS B. GORDON, were favored with an exhibition in the Court House, on Thursday evening of last week. We cannot notice minutely all the exercises of the evening, but will say that every thing passed off to the evident satisfaction of all present. We highly approve of the course adopted by the Instructor, with regard to occasional exhibitions, as it effectually generates a spirit of rivalry among his pupils, and furnishes a powerful incentive, to pursue with unwearied diligence the road that leads to the portals of knowledge. From what we could learn on that occasion, he has completely gained the affections of those under his charge, while he carefully prevents his authority being weakened by familiarity. This is the secret of success, and tends to lighten materially the burthen that must necessarily fall upon the Instructor in his arduous, but honorable profession,—a calling, which, evolving as it does, the moral and intellectual culture of the rising generation, imposes upon those who rightfully pursue it, duties and obligations only second to those of the Mother, the tutelary goddess of every household. We would take occasion to say that much praise is due Messrs. BREMER and EYENBERGER for their unremitting exertions in the improvement of the musical talent of the Juvenile class. They gave us, upon that occasion, some splendid tunes, scientifically performed.

The Cholera at the Bucks County Almshouse, has ceased. Since our last publication two deaths have occurred at the Institution, one of Cholera and the other of Dysentery. These were all the deaths that occurred at last accounts.

Whig Meeting in Northampton County.

A Whig county meeting was held at the public house of Henry Wagener, in the township of Bethlehem, on Saturday last, of which the Hon. Peter S. Niehler, was chairman, Henry Desh and Henry P. Osborne were vice presidents, and Josiah P. Hetrech and Christian M. Anstett, secretaries.

The following among other resolutions was adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That Josiah P. Hetrech and Christian M. Anstett, with a Delegate to be selected by the Whigs of Monroe County, be the representative Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That in case Monroe County shall send no Delegate, the Delegates now appointed have power to appoint one, so that the Representation from this Representative District be full.

During the absence of the Committee, Henry D. Maxwell, Esq., addressed the meeting, and read the following letter from Gen. Z. Taylor, President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
 July 31, 1849.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 14th instant, enclosing the Resolutions of the Whig Executive Committee of Northampton County, inviting me to visit Easton. I beg that you will convey to the Committee my most sincere thanks for their kind invitation. It is my expectation soon to visit the State of Pennsylvania, and it will afford me great pleasure to include Easton in my tour if practicable, consistently with other engagements.

Be pleased, sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgements for the handsome terms in which you have tendered the invitation of the Committee, and believe me,
 Your obliged friend and servant,
 Z. TAYLOR.
 H. D. Maxwell, Esq. Easton, Pa.

North Carolina.

The returns of the Congressional Election are not complete from any district, and but little can be judged as to the result.

The Harrisburg Papers.

The editors of the Whig journals at Harrisburg, offer their papers to clubs during the campaign at such reduced rates as should secure them an extensive circulation. The *Telegraph* is offered at \$1 for three copies to one address during the campaign; \$3 for twelve copies, and \$5 for twenty-five copies. The terms of the paper are \$3 per annum—semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature. The *Intelligencer* is published at \$2 per annum, and will be furnished to clubs during the campaign, from the 16th inst. until after the election, at twenty-five cents per copy.

Progress of the Cholera.

	New York.	Phila.	Cincinnati.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
July 31,	169	71	29
Aug. 1,	170	60	19
" 2,	159	67	19
" 3,	120	65	23
" 4,	142	58	19
" 5,	64	32	12
" 6,	97	45	

Terrible Railroad Accident.

On Thursday morning last, about 8 1-2 o'clock, the early train from New York for Philadelphia, ran off the track about two miles this side of Princeton, N. J., in consequence of the switch having been displaced, causing a most terrible disaster. The locomotive, tender, baggage car, and the forward passenger cars, were thrown into the Delaware and Raritan canal on the bank of which the river runs for some distance, the former being literally crushed together. The cars were crowded with passengers, and as the forward passenger car ran upon those before it the car next to it was raised up by the concussion, tearing away the roof, and sweeping the seats and passengers into a dense mass, killing two persons instantly, and seriously injuring some twenty others. Wm. Conover of Trenton, a carpenter in the employ of the company, was instantly killed, as was also a German whose name was unknown. Captain Shippen, the agent of the company was seriously injured and his life is despaired of. The following is a list of the persons injured, many of them having either their arms or legs broken:—

James Hollingsworth and his wife, Sarah Ann, Matthias North, Eliza Bryan, Charles Masbury, Wm. Milkburne, Martin Merrill or Merrett, Mrs. Mary Lindsay, Eliza Hand, Barbara House and child, Mary Ann Garrison, of Philadelphia, Thomas Glassop, Joseph or Joshua Glassop, of Frankford, Pa., Simon Griswold, of New York, Patrick McPorril, of Williamsburg, L. I., W. R. Waters, of Pottsville, Penna.

These are all the particulars of the disaster we have been able to collect. The injured were taken to the depot near Princeton, where every possible attention was paid to them. The company offer a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person who removed the switch from its proper position.

Payment of the State Interest, &c.

The payment on the State debt of Pennsylvania, falling due on the 1st inst., was paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania in gold and silver. The payment, under the peculiar circumstances, reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Ball, the very efficient State Treasurer, while the manner in which it has been made, will silence the objections which have heretofore been raised by the holders of our State loans, and tend greatly to give increased value to our securities. To show the energy with which Mr. Ball has conducted the affairs of the Treasury Department, the *Pennsylvania Telegraph* states that when he took charge of the Treasury, on the 7th of May last, he received of Mr. Plumer in available funds, \$108,494.17. On that same day, a loan which was made to pay the February interest, fell due, amounting to \$200,000 00

Also another loan to pay laborers, &c.	55,000 00
Interest on both for 99 days,	3,875 00
Total,	258,875 00
Deduct sum received of Mr. Plumer,	108,494 17
Leaving to be raised and paid on these loans the sum of	\$150,380 83
In addition to this there have been paid the heavy demands of the Canal Commissioners, amounting to	428,939 92
Also the other current demands on the Treasury, amounting to at least	250,000 00
Also the interest on public debt due 1st August, amounting to	992,245 36
Total,	\$1,940,000 00

From which it will be seen that Mr. Ball, in the short space of 86 days, has paid out more than \$1,940,000, a state of affairs which has no parallel in the financial history of Pennsylvania. This has been done, too, in spite of every embarrassment which has been thrown in the way of the Treasurer, amounting, in fact, to an organized effort on the part of the opposition, and especially the office-holders on the public works, to defeat, if possible, the payment of the August interest; but failing they are now endeavoring to detract, as far as possible, from the credit due to Mr. Ball for his patriotic exertions.

—In this the true character of Locofocoism is strikingly manifest. It would have afforded them sincere gratification, had not the interest been paid. They would then have charged it upon the incapacity and want of energy of the Whig State administration, hoping therefrom to derive political profit. With them the credit of the State, her prosperity, and all the great interests of her people, are regarded as proper and legitimate subjects of sacrifice, if such sacrifice can in even the remotest degree, contribute to the success of Locofocoism.

Progress of the United States.
 From the *New York Enquirer.*

In 1790, when the first act for taking the census was passed, there were yet, as during the revolutionary contest, only thirteen States, with the following representation in Congress, as fixed by the Constitution—the ratio being one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants—but each State, whatever its population, to have at least one representative.

New Hampshire	3	Pennsylvania	8
Massachusetts	8	Delaware	1
Rhode Island	1	Maryland	6
Connecticut	6	Virginia	10
New York	6	North Carolina	5
New Jersey	4	South Carolina	5
Georgia	3		

The House of Representatives therefore consisted of sixty-two members—the Senate—two from each State—of twenty-six.

By the act of June, '42, apportioning representatives under the sixth census taken in 1840, the ratio of representation for the ensuing decade was fixed at one representative for every seventy thousand six hundred and eighty persons.

At that time thirteen new States had been added to the Union—just doubling the original number. The annexed list furnishes (in italics) the names of the new States, the periods of their admission, and the number of the representatives, together with that of the old States.

Date of admission	State	Date of admission	State
March, '20	Maine	7	S. Carolina
	N. Hampshire	4	Georgia
	Massachusetts	10	Dec. 1819 Alabama
	Rhode Island	2	Ap'l, 1812 Louisiana
	Connecticut	4	Dec. 1817 Mississippi
Feb 1791	Vermont	4	June, 1796 Tennessee
	New York	34	Feb. 1791 Kentucky
	New Jersey	5	Feb. 1803 Ohio
	Pennsylvania	24	Dec. 1816 Indiana
	Delaware	1	Dec. 1818 Illinois
	Maryland	6	Mar. 1821 Missouri
	Virginia	15	June, 1836 Arkansas
	N. Carolina	9	Jan. 1837 Michigan
			195
			98
Total,			223

Thus then in half a century, the United States had doubled in numbers—its Senate was composed of 52 instead of 26 members, its House of Representatives of 223 instead of 62 members, and its ratio of representation was near 71,000 instead of 30,000.

Another ten years have almost passed, and we are now thirty States.—Florida admitted in March '45, with one representative; Texas, admitted in December, '45, with 2 representatives; Wisconsin, admitted in March, '47, with 2 representatives, and Iowa, admitted December, '46, with 1 representative.

Our Congress, therefore, now consists of sixty Senators and two hundred and twenty-nine representatives. The Congress which is to commence its existence next December, will settle the new apportionment of members under the census to be taken next year. California will then be added to our Constellation of States, and possibly New Mexico; and who shall say that in the course of the two years during which the XXXI Congress will exist, the British North American Provinces may not fall within our sweeping and swelling orbit?

TAKE IT.—We find in one of our exchanges the following process for multiplying almost indefinitely a crop of Cucumbers, and as now is the season for them, will some of our friends try it and furnish us with the particulars of the result. It says; When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it there will be new cucumbers, as large and fine as those that grow in the natural way.

Wholesale Crim. Con.

A rather singular case of conspiracy occurred in Yates County the other day. A man named Davis induced his wife to swear before a magistrate that a number of the most respectable citizens in the county around had been sustaining an improper intimacy with her. His object was to "put money in his purse," for he immediately sent letters to a number of those implicated by his wife's oath desiring to compromise the matter by their paying him \$100 each. This failing he visited them himself, used threats, &c., but with no better success, for having embraced so many in his conspiracy the whole community also became personally interested, and came down on him like "a cart-load of bricks." A coat of tar and feathers was to be applied, but he made tracks before he could receive his deserts.—*Syracuse Star.*

An Ohio editor says that he knew Shakespeare when he lived in Pennsylvania, and that his name was not Shakespeare, but Wm. Speare—that he afterwards moved into the State of Michigan, caught the fever and ague, and was ever after nicknamed *Shake-Speare*.

We have heard of a man who once listened to some conversation about the French Revolution, and then enquired;
 "Who was this Robert Speare? Was he brother to Shake?"

Tennessee.

The reports are favorable to the election of the Locofoco candidate for Governor.

HENRY CLAY is at Saratoga, where he will remain a few days, and then proceed to Newport, Rhode Island.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
 Interesting Intelligence from the Continent.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Shannon, arrived at Halifax, at 8 o'clock, on Friday last. The Cambria has 56 through passengers, and brings European news seven days later.

The prospects of the harvest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom are encouraging and satisfactory.

The reports from the continent of Europe relative to the growing crops are conflicting; but upon the whole, the appearance of the growing crops is encouraging.

All the leading grain markets of England are dull, and prices, as the harvest approaches, show symptoms of a decline.

The retail trade is firm and within the last few days there has been an increased demand for iron. Scotch pig has advanced 2s. per ton. Money continues abundant, and is readily obtained at 2 1/2 per cent.

The funds have continued steady throughout the week, and English securities have an advanced tendency. On Friday consols for money opened at 93 and closed at 92 7/8 a 93. Bank stock 198 a 200. Exchequer bills 48 a 51. Liverpool Cotton market, July 21—the sale of cotton for the week ending 20, amount to 76,490 bales, of which speculators took 25,560, and exporters 7,500.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 21.—There is no activity in the market for breadstuffs, on the contrary, there is rather a depressed feeling and prices are lower than at the date of our last issue. Old western canal flour is selling at 24s to 24s 6d, and 25s; Ohio and Baltimore 25s a 25s 6d; and Philadelphia 25s 6d; whilst a large proportion of the late arrivals at this port, being of an inferior quality and out of condition, are selling at 21 a 23s per bbl.

WHEAT.—American is held at 6s 9d to 7s 3d per 70 lbs. Indian corn is quoted at 30 a 32s, the latter being the value of prime white.

ENGLAND.—Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th. A motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make in reference to the French expedition was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday. The resolution embraced a wide range of subjects, and implied a direct censure of the foreign politics of the government, and it is understood that the envoys and agents in Italy and Sicily will be fully notified.

In the debate which took place on the 20th, in allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons, on Thursday last, that he had reason to know that not one half of the cases were reported. Enough, however, is officially known to render it certain that the epidemic is raging in many parts of the country to a dreadful extent. During the past week 339 deaths by cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week.

At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole south coast, it is raging to a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great.

At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing. The number of cases reported for 4 days previous to Thursday, were respectively 64, 74, 85, 102. Ireland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge.

IRELAND.—RIOT BETWEEN THE ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS.—On the 12th a very serious riot took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics, near Castle William, in the County of Down. The Orange party having celebrated the day (it being the anniversary of the battle of Aughran) at Tullynmore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dalley's Brae, found their path waylaid. All the passes and surrounding hills were occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics, provided with forks and firearms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre.

The Protestants were led by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence and succeeded in forcing their way through the pass, after a short struggle in which 40 or 50 persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides. Much the greater proportion being of the Roman Catholic party; 38 Ribbonmen (?) had been taken prisoners on Friday. Two medical gentlemen drove through the country around about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but they were refused admittance at every house where they called.

The *Cork Examiner* in alluding to the potato crop, says the disease has appeared in a few fields. There can be no doubt but it is equally positive that as yet the general impression is that it is so far advanced that supposing a blight to set in the tubers will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

Offers of several private residences have been made for the accommodation of Her Majesty during her sojourn at Cork, which, as it is not her intention to step out of the royal yacht, have been graciously declined.

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

The *National* announces that Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Bonaparte and Ex-president of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans by order of the Government on his road from Marseilles to Paris.

It is said that having a claim against his cousin, Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it, the conduct of his cousin against Rome having stirred his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America.

The election to fill 35 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly has turned out much more favorable to the government than was anticipated. With the exception of M. Jules Faror, who was returned for Lyons, every one of the newly elected members will support the government, as long as the majority hold together.

Baron de Rothschild is about to leave Paris on a trip to Italy. It is said that his journey is in connection with the indemnity to be paid by Prussia, which would necessitate a loan and also the unpaid half years interest in Roman bonds.

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

Cardinal Piccolini and the Marquis Cacciatelli arrived in Rome from Gaeta, on the 8th. The latter is grand chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace. Preparations are being made at Rome, with a view to the belief that Pius 9th is expected to return to the Quirinal.

All the wounded have been removed from the Palace.

The French are doing all they can in distributing money freely to set up a cry in his favor in vain.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the instance, to do duty conjointly with the French are all leaving, and the whole force remaining amounts to less than 1000 men. Of those who were to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give his consent.

The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred doing the service—39 out of 43 resigned, and the rank and file were disbanded.

The same occurred in the artillery. All the officers have resigned, with the exception of the captains and a sergeant. The reason given for the French refuse to give them any precise guarantee as to the rights of the people.

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

Another account states that Garribaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of troops, and formed, it is said, a body of 20,000.

VENICE.—The recent operations against Venice have been discontinued in consequence of the prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops by the excessive heat and need of rain.

THE REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.—A Turkish ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 11th inst., by courier, announcing that the Polish general Bem had again completely defeated the Hungarians, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia, with a small remnant of an army.

Advices from Vienna, of the 13th of July, state that Buda and Pesth had surrendered to the Austria-Russian troops on the 11th inst., without assistance.

From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a sharp conflict took place on the 11th before Clon on between the combined armies and the Hungarians. The Hungarians fought with fierce impetuosity, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen, are estimated from the circumstance that some of the guns had to be secured by the ditch men (!) in Finlay. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russia-Austrian armies under Hagman. He was obliged to get back on Raab where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with wounded. He had been obliged to send 3000 wounded to Padburg. But for the timely arrival of the Russian to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken. The Ban Teliachich lately mandated by a flag of truce the garrison of Padwarden to surrender. The commander of the garrison replied, I know well how affairs stand and that the so-called Bunne of Contra will find himself surrounded, and with his whole army destroyed by the Russians. He holds the enemy in check, making successful sorties. Clon will soon be invested.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—We learn that a young man named Howell, aged 19, residing in the adjoining town of Cliffield in Sussex, na county, committed suicide last week under the following circumstances. He was attached to a young girl of some 15 years age, who lived in the neighborhood, between whom and himself there is understood to have been an engagement of marriage. At the period of their last interview, however, she told him she had changed her mind about being married, or something to that effect, whereupon he returned to his home much dejected. After supper, as was some times his custom, he took down his rifle, loaded it, and went into the woods; the family supposing that he was gone for the purpose of shooting birds. He appearing at night, search was made in the morning and his body found. It appeared he had attached a fish line to the lock of his gun and stretched himself out with his muzzle against his temples,—one pull of the line sufficed to send his soul into eternity.—*Leeds and Manchester Journal.*

PRAIRIE INDIANS.—Mayor Thomas F. Prickett, U. S. Indian agent at Santa Fe, in a publication in the *St. Louis Republican* of his views in regard to our Indian policy, says: "There is at this time, to the best of my knowledge, not less than twenty five thousand Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and its vicinity—composed of Chyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiawas, Camanches and Sioux, amongst whom I spent the past winter, and all of them behaving, during the time of my sojourn, in the most peaceable and friendly manner, inasmuch that parties of traders, coming in this spring, were not or guarded their stock during the whole winter, and never lost one animal by the Indians."

ABUSE OF MAGNESIA.—People should be very careful in the use of Magnesia. It is a very dangerous substance to use, and there are too many, we believe, who use it for the sake of "heart burn," who do not know the dangers attending its employment for that purpose. The use of it has been the cause of many cases of "stone," and it has been discovered that the terrible disease in Switzerland called *la pierre*, is due to the action of magnesia upon the system of the inhabitants—the salts being found in solution with the waters of the Swiss valleys.