situated not far beyond the Theiss, in the midst of the great plain of Hungary.

The army, upon which the Austrian bulletin makers and the caterers to onr tory journals relied for dislodging Kossuth, was that of Gen Schlick, which had marched across the mountains of North Hungary, and, we were repeatedly told, had carried all before it. It is, however, extraordinary that this same Gen Schlick and his corps should, even by the a sion of the Austrian bulletins, be, ne middle of Febuary, in pretty med same positions which they had last in the middle of December. corps, Austrian bulletin states se to be in those of Gotz and Jablonowski the repursuit of the rebel army, brigades, doubted "Schlick, with rna, on the had taken up a position a ng column." flank of this hostile dev ungary, of the

Now, one letter fro the same date, assures us chlick exists no

The corps of Ge routed, half destroyed, half dispe d, by the Hungarian corps of Gen. pda, who succeeded Meszaros. Sch k himself made his way, with som of his officers, to Pesth, and has been en sent back to the Theiss to head a ne ly formed corps, thus to make the world believe that his old corps still exists and holds together. In fact, Georgey's conduct of the guerrilla war in Upper Hungary has not only struck fresh courage into the breasts of the Magyars, but excites the avowed admiration of the Austrian officers. His last feat has been the recapture of Kaschan.

Whilst Georgey is thus not only maintaining his ground, but destroying his enemies in North Hungary, Gen. Bem has been equally successful in Transylvania. At first he was sore pressed by the hostility of the Servians and the Wallachians, (as the Tansylvania *Rumeni* are called;) but Bem has succeeded in explaining to the people and their chiefs that Austria merely aims at the enslavement of all Hungarian races, making use of one to subdue the other. And this conviction seems also to have been infused into the Croatians, who began to waver. The native race of Transylvania have since turned against Puchner and the Austrians, and the result has been the cry for aid which these have sent to the Russians.—Our letter from Pesth, of the 18th, doubts the entrance of the Russians, which, however, is circumstantially related by the Vienna

Whilst the war is can be perpetuated in the mountains nord and south, Dembrinski remains at the head of such a force on the plain beyond the Theiss, as to have for six weeks deterred the Austrians from passing that river. In whatever attempts they did make they were defeated: so much saw that Windisch now better return remain in the face of an enemy against nothing. Windis- whom they came, betook himself to the chgratz and to the beloved task of shooting and torturing prisoners, and extorting money, hoping that ere long his lieutenants would destroy the insurgent armies under Georgey and Bem, and then march on Dembinski at Debreckzin, enabling him to cross the Theiss. In these hopes the Austrian general has been completely disappointed, and he has now marched to he can handle Dembinski by , and subdue the Magyars in bat-

Whatever be the result, the Hungarians have at least redeemed their character for military skill as well as courage. It is now, indeed, known that Dembinski from the first recommended the retirement of the Hungarians behind the Theiss, and that the defences made at Weiselburg and at Mor, were merely owing to the impatience of the Hungarians, who did not like the discredit of a retreat without a show of resistance. Perczel, indeed, displayed a great want of generalship, since had his aim been serious resistance, he could have rendered the passes of the Bakeny Wald impervious, and attacked the Austrians with much advantage as they passed between the wooded line of hills and the fortress of Comorn. There is no doubt, however, that what the Hungarians most wanted was generals. And it is a al proof of Austrian jealousy, that t they have 40,000 or 50,000 Hun- soldiers in their armies, they ad- none of that nation to the rank or e of a general.

me, the proceeding

where the audience received d lugubrious silence. How- it at icers demand it of the orches- it in h; but the Hungarians instantly eve or their *Racecksy* march. It tr one or both being played. But e ischgratz, to restore quiet, has been ged to forbid both one and the other. We learn that not one of the magnates who support the insurgent cause has made his submission, whilst several who had remained quiet till now have been so disgusted with the project of centralization and destroying the rights of Hungary, that they have openly declared their determination to resist it. Amongst those who have made this declaration is Count Esterhazy, of Dotis, a wealthy magnate, who seldom meddled with politics, but whose influence in several *comitats*, even of the west, is enormous. In consequence of the Count Esterhazy's discontent, the *comitat* of Gras has re-risen in a kind of insurrection.

The Hungarian Lutherans are, to a man, for the insurrection. Count Charles Zay and Baron John Zeszenak, the superintendants or chiefs of the Luthern church (the office is always held by laymen.) are in Kossuth's camp. And indeed, the seat of the Diet in Debreckzin, the chief city of the Calvinist Maygars, shows that all the Hungarians of the reformed religion look to the prevalence of Austria to be a religious, as well as a political subjugation.

It must not, however, be supposed from this that the Catholic Maygars have any sympathies for Austria. The crown of St. Stephen, placed by Kossuth in one of the churches of Debreckzin, and almost adored by them, is symbol enough that they are determined to defend Hungarian independence. The Maygars are, indeed, all as one man, and no defeat in the field, however overwhelming, would quench their dogged discontent and indomitable nationality.

[Since the above occurrences, the Austrians and Hungarians have had several more skirmishes, in which the Hungarians reaped as many advantages as the Austrians.—Ed. Herald.]

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Important from the West Indies and Brazil.

Insurrection and Great Loss of Life at Pernambuco.

From British Guiana we have received, by the brig Meteor, our files of papers to the 6th of March. Their latest advices from England were to Feb. 2d, by mail Watson, Conway. The ship Thomas next day, bringing English arrived the

The barque Una arrived at St. Lucia the 7th of February; 20 days from Sierra Leone, having on board 365 captured Africans, which immediately set to work as they were in great demand.—Most of them were said to be healthy and robust. Despatches have been received stating that captured negroes are hereafter to be sent to British Guiana instead of Sierra Leone. This is welcomed as a great boon to the Islands.

Intelligence has been received of a bloody *insurrection in Pernambuco.*—The following is an extract of a letter given by the Royal Gazette, from a letter addressed to a merchant in Demerara:

Berbice, 19th Feb., 1849.

"The Captain of a vessel, the Mary Queen of Scots, from Pernambuco, has come in here to-day, seeking a cargo.—He reports, that on the 4th inst., a rebellion broke out in that Province, and that the insurgents got possession of the town for two days, but were then driven out.—*The loss on both sides was about* 400 *men.* The insurgents were ranging over the country, destroying the sugar works in every direction."

The following paragraph from the same paper confirms the account, and gives further details:

"Since being put in possession of the foregoing communication, we have been informed on good authority that the Captain of the Avon, which anchored on the bar yesterday, but has since left, fully confirms the above statements with regard to Pernambuco, which he had lately visited. The Captain started, we are informed, that at Pernambuco *over seven hundred people had been killed*, and that he saw the dead and wounded being conveyed away from the scene of conflict. But his intelligence goes further than the advices brought by the Mary Queen of Scots. not only did he visit Pernambuco, but Rio Janeiro and Bahia in search of

other communications to o ers, that justified us in say ber may be set down at twenty thousand. This es ded chiefly on what we know it of emigration in this and the ne States.

In our own and several of the adjoin States, we have information that in near every county, companies of five, ten, and upwards are forming.

Besides the thousands going to California, there will be several thousand Mormons who will go out this spring to the City of the Salt Lake. A considerable portion of those now located on the Missouri, above and about Council Bluff will move early in the spring. In this city there are many—perhaps one or two thousands—who will move as fast as their means and the duration of the season will permit. Added to these, there are hundreds arriving every week, having the same ultimate destination in view. We are informed that within a few weeks past, upwards of three hundred (many of them from England) have arrived in this city, *en route* to the valley of Salt Lake.

Those who do noi know these people, or have not the means of witnessing the extent of their proselytism, will be surprised at the number who are connecting themselves with the Mormons Church. The persecutions they have met with have only given them strength, influence and sympathy; and the persons who are now joining them are, in intelligence and property, above the rank which has usually been ascribed to their members.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Dinner to Mr. Polk in New Orleans.

The citizens of New Orleans, received Mr. Polk, on his way home, in a very hospitable and becoming manner. On the 22d ult., in the afternoon, a sumptuous dinner was served up at the St. Louis Hotel, under the direction of the committee of three Municipalities, and in honor of the ex-President. The Picayune says of it:

"After the soup and earlier dishes had been partaken of, the president of the feast rose and proposed the health of the President of the United States.' This toast, drank with much enthusiasm, was followed by one to the 'Army and Navy.' General Gaines, being loudly called upon, responded in a brief and excellent manner, and then the M or gave the 'Gest of the city, ex-President Polk.'—Thereupon Mr. Polk addressed the chairman and company, and concluded with a sentiment expressive of his admiration for New O. mans, as being the emporium of the commerce though appearing West.—The ex-President and toils of his high office, by the a clear, firm voice the ated the large dining-room the St. Louis; and the substance of his remarks were of the fittest and most appropriate character. He spoke of the great events in which he had been unexpectedly called on to play so large a part; said that the course he had pursued now formed a portion of the history of the country, and expressed his perfect confidence in the conclusions his fellow.citizens would form in regard to his motives and conduct during his eventful administration. He concluded by saying how much gratified he was at the reception given him by the people of New Orleans when he came among them a private citizen, returning to his quiet home and deprived of all the splendors and emoluments of patronage and power. Mr. Polk sat down amidst the loud and long continued applause of the whole company. The chairman next gave the 'Governor of Louisiana;' and Gov. Johnson answered in a short speech, which he concluded by offering the health of the 'Lady of our guest, Mrs. Polk.' Then the Mayor gave the 'Health of Mr. Clay;' and afterwards, 'The memory of the Heroes of the late Mexican war.'

'As Mr. Polk had fixed on 7 o'clock for the time of his departure the company rose at that hour. The festival, although short was of the most agreeable and hilarous character. The viands and wines were of the most choicest sort the guests were all in the best of humors, and the whole entertainment passed off in the happiest manner. After rising from dinner, ex-President was escorted with music and by a large *cortage* to the Caroline E. Watkins, bound for Nashville.—May have a prosperous voyage to the home has chosen in Tenne rest from bi

the circle of friends and acquaintances, who await his arrival in the City of Rocks!'

In announcing his departure o the following day the same paper obse es:

'The attentions which have been bestowed upon Mr. Polk during his sojourn in our city, have been of the mos delicate and flattering description, and ey will prove a source of pride and pasure to him in after years. All distinctions of party were lost sight of, and our citizens cordially united in doing him honor. After having four years presided ove the affairs of a great nation, he now ilustrates the beautiful simplicity of our republican institutions by retiring again to th private walks of life.'

Notice to the Public and Instruction to Postmasters.

Relative to the Rating of Letters, the return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the postmarking of Letters conveyed by the British and United States International Mails.

Hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first the ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1849.

, in pursuance of the same act, it is M that letters which are refused at An f delivery, by the parties addressed ters which, for any other the office o delivered to said parties, dressed, and ly returned to the dead- cause, cannot be ton, under address shall be immediate stmaster Gener- letter office in Washing for advertising, to the Third Assistant P tion to this al, without waiting the tim st in every as heretofore required in re e face, class of dead letters. They mu so stamped case be marked in red ink on h a view with an entry showing livery; al accounts, with the stamp of office, and, wi dead letto the proper adjustment of the to be placed under post-bill to the papers ter office.

Transient newspapers (that is, he act not sent from the office of publication post hereafter be subject, in virtue of th disaforesaid, to the general newspaper a age rate only; that is, one cent for any tance in the same State, and one and half cent for any distance exceeding hundred miles, where the newspaper sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be pre-paid.

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and it is to be delivered accordingly; where in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in such cases is either wholly or wholly unpaid. The postage figures on such letters show, on the paid letters the amount to be credited to the U. States; on the unpaid letters the amount charged to the United States. The postage to be collected from unpaid British letters is in all cases to be, whatever may be their credit or debt figures, twenty-four cents when single, with an additional twenty-four cents for each additional rate; and, after the first ounce each letter exceeding that rate is to be charged forty-eight cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

J. Collamer, Postmoster General.
Post-office Department, March 15, 1849.

The Coal Trade.

The statistics of the coal trade prove the alsity of the federal clamor raised agains e revenue bill of 1846. The quanti coal mined in 1848, exceeds the quan dreed in 1846 by more than seven hu ion thousand Whatever depr during the market may have during that year, it is notoriously dent that the year, it is notoriously home. The ent was over production a number. This som was 3,300,000 tons; and taking the u increase of 25 per cent. the demand 1849 will equal 4,122,000 ons. Th mand for coal has greatly increased the tariff of 1846, and it is now e strably evident that the supply coming year be short. With all about foreign coal the true facts are that the imported article as to have no effect whatev the pr o Pennsylvania coal. If our Le are avoid the increase of king fa and the issue of small b; then, with erate caution on the part of coal they can keep the home market exclusively to themselves, and thing short their own imprudence an artificial arrery can enable the foreign coal to enter ur market. The same principle applies to the farming interest—if bank expansions are encouraged here, the inflated price grain will exclude our farmers from the foreign market, and open our ports the production of foreign competitors. A sound currency is the protector of all producing interests, and the only saf protection that legislation can give to ho st labor.—*Uplnd Union.*

Carpenters, for the most part seek pla each of but ty will *chisel* when they c et a ch and sprinkl N frequently they are *bores* nd of st Bishop of any one with their 'old sa Gene. This b t's all very well to d in England opposing you never rest was e you to

Very Late from California.

Severity of the Winter—Commencement of the Thaw—Mining suspended—Arrival of Gen. Lane—Female Wages in California—Convention to form a Provisional Government.

News from San Francisco to the 25 of January has been received by way of Vera Cruz.

The winter has been very severe one in the gold country, twelve or eighteen inches of snow being on the ground on the 11th of January.—The miners at that period had not suffered much, for they were still digging a little, as the streams had not risen any. They were very comfortable at that time, having good log-houses and plenty of wood and provisions. Good judges are of the opinion that there is at least six months provisions at the mines. The "Alta California," of a later date, says, however, that the rivers were rising rapidly. The Sacramento rose fifteen feet in three days, and communication between Fort Sacramento and the mining district was cut off. On the 25th, the last dates, the whole of the lowlands were under water. Many wagons, laden with merchandize and provisions destined for the mines, have been stopped by the heavy storm, and will probably not get through until spring.—Persons coming down from the mines have been obliged to swim and wade a half a mile at a time In the mines the snow varies from one to three feet in depth.

Col. Benton's letter to the people of California was published on the 11th of January.—The editor of the "Alta California" says that his advice is substantially what the citizens are now acting on; and with the sanction of his name it is to be hoped that the cause of Provisional Government will not be allowed to retrograde. Col. J. D. Stevenson has felt himself aggrieved by Col. Benton's letter, and replied to it at length through the "Alto California" *Nothing is said in the California papers about the gold.* The latest news that the Californians had received was of General Taylor's election. Gen. Lane was in San Francisco, on his way to Oregon. He took the Southern route from Santa Fe to Los Angelos.

The "Alta California" copies a paragraph about a meeting of seamstresses in New York complaining of their hard work and poor pay, and comments thereon as follows, which will be interesting information for the girls:—

"We would advise a colony of these same working girls to come to California as soon as possible. They can earn from $5 to $35 per day in the manufacture of clothing; and if they be anxious to do still better, than that, they will find hundreds of young, good looking and enterprising men ready to embrace an opportunity which promises a good wife."

Meetings were being held to consider the necessity of forming a provisional government, and appointing delegates to a convention for this purpose. The first of May is the day for the Convention to be held.

There have been some slight difficulties with Indians, attributed, however, to the rashness of the whites, an Indians life being regarded as little better than a dog's.

The store ship Southampton had arrived with Smith's company of dragoons, to be stationed at San Francisco. Com. Jones was trying to coax back his deserting sailors.

The Patriot Mitchel.

A private letter from Bermuda, to a gentleman in washington, speaking of this noble, but persecuted patriot, says:—

I had the melancholy pleasure, a few ys since, of seeing Mitchel, the Irish triot.—Poor fellow! He looks sad and dry-worn, rarely, if ever, smiling, and Pa ently absorbed in brooding over his weat ate fortune. I do not think, judg- appa n appearances, that he can outlive despe mer. He is but the shadow of ing fro once was, and in habit, tastes, and the sun ment, the mere apology of the what h ly Irishman I knew to be two tempera e. * * * His treatment, in all frank, cts, is rigorous enough; though years ee to believe, is less galling to other irit than the knowledge of his this I n. He says little, though his p ks much—thoughts that parfalle n, rather than meekness, or evid conciliate revenge. It is tak etribution which seems as n alive.

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Connecticut Election.

The Hartford *Times* of the 4th speaks with well merited encomium of the steadfast Democracy of the State. That paper says:

It was reserved for this state to deal the first staggering blow upon Taylor Whiggery. Three out of four of the Congressional Districts redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the incubus of Federalism which has been fastened upon them for the last six years! This tells the story. It is glory enough for one day, even if there were nothing more in reserve. As things look now, it may be that the Democratic triumph has been complete in carrying the Legislature as their Congressmen. Such an astounding victory, just after the success so lately gained by Whiggery at the Presidential election, is indeed unexampled in political history. It shows that the poor, rotten fabric of Taylor Federalism is already collapsing and falling to pieces from its own inherent feebleness and rottenness. It demonstrates, what we have often asserted, that identity, so fatal to Whiggery of Taylorism with Tylerism. Well did the *Tribune* wofully exclaim, and well may the poor old *Courant*, in this hour of doom for Whiggerry, dismally re-echo, that "*Taylorism has not yet paid its expenses.*" The people have indeed administered a most signal and cutting rebuke to that unprincipled and non-committal combination of the odds and ends of factions, which in an evil day, succeeded in wresting the reins of the national government from the guidance of a glorious and patriotic administration.

The number of Senators is 21—divided thus: Feds. 13—Democrats 8. The House numbers 222 members. The *Times* gives return of the following: Democrats 104; Fed. 93; F. S. 8; 17 yet to be heard from.

The following is a summary of the returns for Governor so far as heard from:

	Seymore, D.	Trumbul, F.	Niles, F. S.
Hartford,	5171	5102	406
Fairfield,	3561	4025	89
Litchfield,	2624	2779	302
Miedlesex,	2090	1916	286
N London,	2901	3273	288
N. Haven,	2825	3506	14
Tolland,	1645	1756	15
Windham,	1336	1408	393
Total	22,153	23,809	2,073

Great Destruction of Life.

We have given extracts from papers detailing the terrible effects of the late hurricane, in the West. It appears that it was particularly destructive about Big Spring, Hardin county, Ky. A letter from there says:

Our fine Methodist Episcopal Church is completely level d vapor a also our Seminary, oose admira timated at fifty thou part, give m

Those whose houses have been completely torn to pieces, are:

Mr. Gorman, severely injured, wife and one child killed, and another not expected to live.

Rev. Peter Duncan, himself not at home, lady and servant slightly injured.

James Collings severly injured.

C. C. Calvert severely injured, child's skull fractured, not expected to live.

Mr. Wischert, two of his daughters were carried from the second story with their bed, and thrown amid the ruins, both badly injured, one it is feared, mortally.

S. Leslie, storehouse and goods blown away.

Dr. McMurty's, McKay's, Board's, and McAfee's shop in ruins.

Edward Yates, lady and children considerable injured, and all he possessed burned up.

B. H. Crutcher's fine brick building, front side blown out, above the first story.

The fencing, roofs, and stables, of all our citizens, with scarcely an exception, torn to pieces, and several horses killed.

By the census which has just been taken at St. Louis, it appears that the present population of that city is 63,471. These figures show an increase since 1847 of 15,888, and a total increase on the last four years, of 27,456.

The whole number of vessels which have left the United States for California, since the commencement of the excitement, is two hundred and fifty-five. Besides, fourteen steamers are employed in carrying passengers from various ports to Chagres, to take the Isthmus route.

Printers get in luck sometimes. A compositor in the Cincinnati Chronicle office has just received a letter from Gen Sam Houston, informing him that property worth $50,000 in Texas has just been left n by his father.

s Game-Laws.—The Perth papers state noble duke of some notoriety is attempt- forestall the repeal of the Game laws his tenantry to sign papers agreeing such of their servants are as found r on failing to do so, to leave their is arrangement was to take place ding the abolition by law of game The better class of his Grace's refused compliance with his re-

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