



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1849.

TERMS: The "Huntingdon Journal" is published at the following rates, viz: \$1.75 a year, if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid during the year, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The above terms to be adhered to in all cases.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: HENRY M. FULLER, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Whig County Ticket: ASSEMBLY: A. K. CORNYN, of Huntingdon; TREASURER: JOHN A. DOYLE, of Shirley; COMMISSIONER: ISAAC PEIGHTAL, of Penn.; AUDITOR: THOMAS FISHER, of Huntingdon.

New Clothing.—B. & W. SNARE have just received from the East an elegant assortment of vests and Cassimere Pantalons, which they are offering very low. Give them a call.

Frost.—We regret to learn that a portion of our county was visited with frost during the past week. In Trough Creek Valley we learn that it was quite severe.

Bedford Treasury Robbery.—The Treasury of Bedford county was robbed last week of \$240. The robbers took the safe out of the office, carried it a short distance from town, broke it open and rifled it of the amount above stated.

All Hail Vermont! THE VOICE OF FREEMEN!!

Last week we announced a brilliant Whig victory in Rhode Island. This week we have still more glorious news from ever faithful Vermont. Vermont is still THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS; notwithstanding the Locofocos hoped by their union with the Van Buren Free Soilers, to subdue her. Returns from seventy-five towns show a gain for COOLIDGE, Whig, for Governor, of near FOUR THOUSAND votes!! All the Whig State officers are elected by the people, and the Legislature is largely Whig in both branches.

The returns indicate decided whig gains in every section of the State; so far the Whigs have 20 members of the Senate, and the Locofocos and their allies 6. In the House the Whigs have 99 members, and the Locofocos and Van Buren free soilers 49, being a gain upon last year of 20. The majority for Prof. Meacham, whig, for Congress, is from 800 to 1,100. It will be recollected that last year the Whig State officers failed of an election by the people, and were chosen by a close vote of the Legislature. This is indeed a glorious result. We trust that the Locofocos and Van Buren's will unite somewhere else! Rhode Island and Vermont bear witness to the glorious results of such zealous devotion to the good of the country.

Victory Certain. A full turn out on the second Tuesday of October, is all that is wanting to triumphantly elect HENRY M. FULLER Canal Commissioner. Our information from all parts of the State is of the most cheering character. In many counties Mr. FULLER will run largely ahead of the Whig vote. Indeed, this will be so whenever he is well known. The prospects of his election, (presuming that the Whigs all turn out and vote,) are much better than they were for Johnston this time last fall. Victory therefore is certain, if the Whigs do their duty. Will they not do it?

Whig County Ticket. Never was the Whig party of Huntingdon county more thoroughly united on a Whig county ticket, than at this time. From every township we have the news that the ticket is considered a good one, and that it will receive the united Whig vote. This is truly gratifying. The ticket is a good one, and it gives us great pleasure to learn that it is so generally appreciated by the party. When the men placed in nomination are all honest and capable, as is the case this year, the true whig policy is to vote for the Ticket, THE WHOLE TICKET, and NOTHING BUT THE TICKET.

"TAYLORISM DISSOLVING."—This was the caption under which our Locofoco contemporaries recorded the TRIUMPH OF SLAVERY in Tennessee and in two districts in Kentucky. How would it look over the news from Rhode Island and Vermont?

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The North American of Saturday last says:—We are gratified to learn that within the past three days, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania have purchased \$112,500 of the State loans for the sum of \$109,091 13. Having thus invested the amount in hand, they are now out of the market. The good work of the redemption of the public debt having thus commenced under favorable auspices, it cannot be doubted that it will be steadily persevered in, and the credit of the State will never again be questioned. The payment of interest in gold and silver, and a system actually established and in operation for the gradual liquidation of the principal, afford a basis for credit as proud and solid as it is worthy of our noble old Commonwealth.

The Next Congress.

The election of Mr. Dixon, (says the Lancaster Tribune) the Whig candidate for Congress, from the second Congressional district of Rhode Island is at last reduced to a certainty. This district has heretofore been represented by a Locofoco. At the present election, in order to render the success of Locofocoism certain beyond a doubt, a coalition was formed by the Old Hunkers and Free-soilers. The Whigs, however, made a noble rally in defence of their principles, and elected their candidate notwithstanding the efforts of the coalition by a majority of 600! The Western part of Rhode Island is therefore once more redeemed from Locofoco misrepresentation, and we can enjoy the pleasant reflection that there is one northern doughface the less, and that the next representative from this district will have the independence to stand up like a man and vote for the true interests of his country, instead of making himself the mere tool of southern negro drivers for the petty purpose of keeping the "spoils" of office among his party.

The Whigs, thus far, have four majority in the next Congress, as follows: Whigs elected 109, Locofocos 105. There are seventeen yet to be elected—six are from Maryland, where the Whigs ought, and if they do their duty, will gain one member more. From this statement it is evident we shall have a majority in the House of Representatives; but it will not be very large. In the Senate the locofocos will have a majority of eight or ten. The two houses will therefore be as they were last Congress; one of each party.

Never before has the gross selfishness and duplicity of locofocoism stood out in such bold relief as it has in the election of Congressmen for the next Congress. In the northern States, wherever they have found it expedient, they have unhesitatingly attached themselves to the Free Soilers and even Abolitionists, and have denounced slavery and slave-holders in the strongest terms; while at the same time, in the South, they have clung with death-grip tenacity to the ultra slavery men, and have taken every occasion to revile the Whigs as ultra Abolitionists, Disunionists and foes of every kind of peace and order. By this means they have succeeded in deceiving the people in many of the strongest Whig districts, and electing Locofoco Congressmen over Whigs in such States as Kentucky and Tennessee; and it is by this means that they have reduced what would have been a large Whig majority in Congress.

All these things however must have their end. The "sober second thought" of the people will at once detect the fraud that has been practised upon them, and they will speedily adopt the proper means of rectifying their mistake. We know that the people of this country are intelligent and honest,—and upon that knowledge we predict that the day is not far distant when negro driving dictation in the South and doughface trucking and tergiversation in the North will alike be among the things that were.

Mexican Soldiers.

The Hollidaysburg Standard charges the Whigs of this county with being insincere in their professions of friendship for Mexican soldiers, because they will not support Col. DUFF. The great complaint among the Colonel's friends here is, that the Locofocos will not support him. Suppose, Mr. Standard, you inquire of your contemporary of the Globe; how it comes that the Locofocos of old Huntingdon have brought out one of their party for the avowed purpose of preventing Col. DUFF from receiving the eighty compliment of the whole Locofoco vote? Ask him if it is in pursuance of their ardent love for the "brave Mexican Soldier."

Again: Was it love for the Mexican soldiers that induced the Locofocos of Philadelphia county to withhold from the gallant Capt. Small a renomination to the Senate, and bestow said nomination on a mere pot-house brawler? Was it love for the Mexican soldiers that induced the Locofocos of Cumberland county to refuse the small favor of a nomination for Sheriff to the brave Capt. Hunter?

Central Railroad.

We see it stated in the Philadelphia papers that the fare on the Railroad has been fixed at seven dollars, from Philadelphia to Lewistown. We think with the Lancaster Triune, that there must be some mistake in this announcement. The fare from Philadelphia to Harrisburg has heretofore been only four dollars, and we know that but two dollars and ten cents are charged by the Railroad company from Harrisburg to Lewistown, making but six dollars and ten cents. We presume it is scribbled intended to increase these rates. If so, it must operate to the prejudice of the road. We have always entertained the opinion that the interests of the State would be promoted by a reduction of the tolls upon our public works; and we now think it would be better for the Central Railroad and Harrisburg Railroad Companies to reduce at once their fare and tolls to the lowest rates. The increase in quantity in such case always exceeds the diminution in price.

As the success of the Central road is of incalculable importance to the people of Pennsylvania, we are anxious to see it opened under the most favorable auspices, so that the benefits arising from its completion may be felt as speedily as possible.

"Poor Simon Drum" again.

We received the following telegraphic dispatch from Greensburg on Tuesday: "Nomination for Prothonotary.—Graham 26, Fullwood 22, Drum 1. This was the result on 4th ballot. You see how 'Old Simon stands among Locofocos.'" Poor Simon! Here was another chance for his numerous sympathizing Locofoco friends to reward him for his political martyrdom, and witness the result! One vote only out of forty-nine! Out upon such an ungrateful set of hypocrites!—The Intelligencer.

Is Mr. Gamble a Democrat.

The Tioga Banner, the Democratic Free Soil paper of Tioga county, refuses to hoist the name of the Locofoco nominee for Canal Commissioner to the head of his paper. The Potter Pioneer asks:—"What is the reason that the Banner does not support the Democratic candidate for canal Commissioner?" The Banner answers:—"Simply because we do not yet know that he is a Democrat. Will the Pioneer tell us why he does support him? and what evidence he has that he is a democrat other than he is the nominee?" This looks like rebellion. In truth the Democracy of Mr. Gamble is very much doubted by a large portion of his own party throughout the State, and his prospects, in the north especially, are very gloomy. He is known to be identified with the Cameron faction, and to have opposed the election of Wm. B. Foster in 1846 and to have contributed very considerably towards his defeat. For this reason, and others, he is justly regarded with suspicion by his own party and cannot receive their cordial or hearty support.

HEAR OUR CANDIDATE.—Mr. Fuller, being in Philadelphia last week, and the Rough and Ready Convention having been in session, he visited it, not to make a speech, but to make the acquaintance of its members. He was, however, compelled to reply to a call of his fellow citizens, and made a few remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the importance of the coming campaign—defended General Taylor's course; and in alluding to the avoidance of the Inclined Plane, and the construction of a new road, said he was "sorry to learn, since his arrival in the city, that even in the construction of that road, Foreign iron was to be used. This was all wrong. With the immense and exhaustless treasures of ore, coal, wood and limestone, which Pennsylvania possessed, we ought at least to be able to construct our State Improvements with iron of our own manufacture. The people of this State should insist upon having their interests protected, and this alone was necessary to their prosperity."

Support your Own.

It should be the object of every citizen to support home manufacture—that is, patronize the mechanics and business men of the town in which we reside. It is the only true basis of success, and when departed from, the cause of the slow growth of a town will not be difficult to solve. Our own mechanics and business men should always come in first for home patronage. The effects of such a course would be beneficially felt by all. It is true, that in some cases, we must pay a trifle more than similar articles can be purchased for abroad; but even by doing this, we will feel the good effects upon ourselves: because it would be keeping the circulating medium in our midst—make all branches of business flourish—give employment to our own mechanics instead of those abroad, in cities—increase the prosperity of the place, and make us feel independent of all others.

So says the Adams Sentinel, and so say we.

The State Finances.

The Harrisburg papers publish the following letter from Gov. Johnston to the Board of Canal Commissioners in reference to the balance in the Treasury applicable to the North Branch Canal. It will be observed with pleasure that in the opinion of Governor Johnston the finances of the State are in such a condition that this important work can be prosecuted during the coming year with additional energy. We also learn that it is estimated that after the payment of the interest accruing on the State debt on the 15th of February next, there will be a balance of upward of \$150,000 in the Treasury.

Pittsburg, Aug. 21, 1849. To James M. Power, Morris Longstreth, and Travel Painters, Canal Commissioners:—GENTLEMEN.—Having received this day, per mail, from the State Treasurer and Auditor General, two several statements of the present condition of the Treasury, from both of which it will appear that, after the payment of interest due on the public debt, and the liquidation and payment of other claims for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature, and retaining a reasonable balance in the Treasury, there is a sum of \$150,000 which may be safely applied to the completion of the North Branch Canal. I do therefore hereby notify you, in accordance with the act of assembly in such case made, of the above fact, that you may proceed, as directed by law, to place under contract so much of the said work as the said sum may authorize.

It is proper to state, that the claims for debts due along the line of the internal improvements, incurred prior to the 1st of December, A. D. 1848, for which large appropriations here made at the last session of the Legislature, having been liquidated and paid, the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury will cease, which, together with money due, in the hands of agents, attorneys, and others, who now illegally hold the same, and which, with energetic means, may be collected, will leave during the succeeding year, a sum of not less than from six to eight hundred thousand dollars to be expended towards the completion of that work, and the payment of the public debt, should the next General Assembly so determine to appropriate the entire sum to that purpose.

I have the honor to remain, truly yours, WM. F. JOHNSTON.

We do not feel inclined to reply to the ill-natured remark of the Hollidaysburg Standard in relation to our candidate for the Legislature. It ain't necessary.

A late number of the Washington Union has an article headed "The Butchers Grinding their Knives." This frightful caption induced us to suppose that some great and terrible onslaught was about to take place. We were, however, agreeably disappointed on reading the whole of the Union's article, to learn that the object was merely to slaughter a lot of calves that have been fattening at the public crib.—Commonwealth.

The Union continues to harp about "the blood of decapitated democrats," which a late number of that paper asserted "would not sink in the ground!" Pray, haven't they got a "Sanitary Committee" in that place to procure the removal of nuisances, in these cholera times?—Wash. Com.

FULLER and REFORM! Great Meeting of the People in Philadelphia!

A grand rally of the Whigs of Philadelphia, took place in that city, on Monday evening, 3d inst. The North American, in prefacing the proceedings, says: "The campaign was opened last evening in a spirit the most cheering, for it was signalized by an immense gathering, and the exhibition of unbounded enthusiasm. The Whigs came together to give renewed manifestations of their devotion to Whig principles, of their determination to fight earnestly in the Whig cause, and to welcome and approve the candidate presented by their delegates to the State Convention. He was welcomed on presenting himself before them, by a storm of cheers, and when, during his remarks, he enumerated and made profession of adherence to the principles which form the platform of the Whig party, was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. It was evident from the first that the old spirit was awake, and it needed but little to kindle it into a flame. It is a good augury of success that thus, in the initiative of the campaign, the party is so roused and so ready."

Charles Gilpin, Esq., as chairman of the delegation to Harrisburg, gave an account of their stewardship, and was followed by Jos. R. Chandler, Esq., who made a few remarks and offered a series of excellent resolutions.

Speech of Mr. Fuller.

The resolutions having been adopted by acclamation, (says the report in the North American) the impatience of the assemblage broke out into loud cries for "Fuller," and when the President introduced our candidate for Canal Commissioner to the multitude, he was received with tremendous and long continued cheering. When it had subsided Mr. Fuller said, he was glad to meet them. It has long been a custom in the South and Southwest for candidates for public office to present themselves to the people and urge their claims. He approved of it—the people being the legitimate sovereigns, and the Whigs officers the servants of the people. For himself, personally, he must say, in frankness, that he had no claims to favor, and would seek to present none. The office of Canal Commissioner is of great importance to the taxing people of the State, and if elected—though he had no claims to that distinction—he would pledge himself to fidelity to the interests of the people and to a full discharge, to the utmost of his ability, of all its duties.

But as the humble representative of the party, it is proper he should make professions of the faith to which he and his coadjutors are attached to the principles which compose that faith. First, then, he was in favor of a modification of the present Tariff, so as to secure such a system of duties as, while it will support an economical administration of the General Government, will give ample and efficient protection to American Industry. The present Tariff is inadequate for this purpose. It is wrong in principle, and we know it gives us most protection where we need it least, and vice versa. To use a familiar illustration, a wool operation—when iron is \$50 a ton in England, the duty of 30 per cent ad valorem makes its cost here less and are consequently protected. But when iron falls in England to \$30, the duty drops down to \$9, and we cannot make iron for \$39—for the reason that labor cannot be obtained cheap enough. He was glad that it was so, for he was in favor of the system which would reduce the wages of freemen to one a day. Freemen are entitled to full wages—no more. Freemen as will permit them to live as freemen ought to live—decently, respectably and comfortably—to educate their children as they should be; to know the constitution and the laws under which they live, and by which they are governed. The present tariff is insufficient to secure this. To show the working of the present tariff, he presented a statement of a Convention held in Pittsburg, a statement was made showing that from 1841 to 1846, seventy-five new iron furnaces were erected in this State west of the mountains. From 1843 to 1849, but three furnaces were erected—a fact, proving beyond dispute, that the present tariff is insufficient for Pennsylvania. We hold that labor is entitled to full reward—to steady and sure reward.

We stand on another platform: that of the improvement of our harbors and Rivers. We go for making them safe and navigable, to secure the lives of our citizens, and their property from loss and destruction. We believe in the doctrine that it is right and proper for the General Government to do this work, and hold that it brings States together and binds them stronger and stronger in bonds of interest and affection.

Where we stood one year ago, we stand now, in opposition to the extension of domestic slavery. The spirit which animates the Whigs is fast spreading in the democratic ranks, and already a large portion of them are taking the same position with us. He knew that in a short time they would come up and stand along with the Whigs. He believed that, abiding by all the compromises of the Constitution, the North was determined to permit the South to enjoy all the privileges these compromises conferred, and that when the South made an attempt to extend the institution to the North would rise up and say "thus far shalt thou go, no farther." The South might threaten the Whigs, but she may pass fiery resolutions, but they would be nothing. The South is really attached to the Union for whatever she has at home, or whatever of respect she finds abroad, she owes to the Union. He looked upon slavery as an evil, politically, morally, and socially, and he argued the question at some length, with great vigor and effect.

They stood upon another platform: one upon which all parties would unite—that of sympathy with Hungary—and he drew a most eloquent picture of this great and struggling country; predicting that though Austria and Russia might capture and overthrow every town, and lay waste every field within her borders, still Hungary would yet be free. The spirit of liberty and the question at some length, with great vigor and effect.

After a few pertinent and impressive words of counsel to the Whigs to harmonize and act with the unanimity and spirit they did a year ago, Mr. Fuller retired from the stand, amid loud cheers, having made a most favorable impression upon his listeners. The Hon. JAMES COOPER followed. He said that whenever he heard the Whig drum beat, he would feel the blood course more rapidly through his veins, and though he had often thought he would keep quiet during a campaign, yet no sooner did he see the Whig banner flying, than he felt alive and ready for the battle. He admonished the Whigs that the mere election of a President and Governor was not enough. The most important part of their work remained to do, for how could they carry out the principles of the party, without legislative support. Locofocos tell us that we have been disappointed in our men—that Taylor is not what we took him for—that the coal and iron trade were no better. Yet how can the President effect a change in the prospects of these staples of our State without a Congress agreeing with him in principle? Cooper then went on to insist upon the necessity of protection, in order that our laborers

might have decent wages, and our markets of all kinds be prosperous. He took strong ground on the question of slavery against its extension, and in favor of efforts tending to its ultimate extirpation. Of Mr. Fuller, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, he spoke in the highest terms, from personal knowledge. He eulogized his noble traits of character, his capacity, devotion to the principles of right, and his ardent desire for the welfare of the State. Under his administration the public works would be made profitable, and thus the first step be taken towards providing a fund for paying the interest of the State debt.

Several other addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour and in the best spirits.

Breadstuffs in Europe.

The condition of the breadstuffs market and the prospect of the crops are thus summarily stated by the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of the 10th ult.:

The condition-of-England question at present is the state of the crops, and it affects all others. A finer time for harvest could not be, and the wheat crops in Kent and Essex are fast approaching maturity—in another week they will be general south of the Humber. The opinion as to the product becomes more and more favorable as the season advances. From Ireland we are again informed that the potato disease was heard of, and there is every appearance of this root having outgrown the malady which during three successive seasons so violently attacked it. To-day we hear of some rotten hearts showing themselves among the potatoes near London, but our Irish advisers do not refer to it. At Liverpool both Indian corn and American flour have fallen this week, prices ruling lower than in New York, so that freight and charges have to be born by unfortunate shippers. Depend upon it, unless any thing unforeseen occurs, we are now on the eve of low prices for breadstuffs throughout Europe.

From the German ports of the Baltic, advices state that some quantity of breadstuffs, retarded there by the blockade, will be shipped the moment that obstacle is withdrawn, which is not likely to occur later than the 10th or 14th instant, but nobody would charter till it had taken place; thus the expectation is entertained here of considerable quantities arriving from that quarter very shortly.

In France the result of harvest will leave little to be desired as to quantity, although in the north the quality has somewhat suffered from the heavy rains. Under these circumstances it is no marvel that prices were put down 2 a 1s. per quarter in Mark Lane on Monday—holders losing confidence and buyers acting upon the policy of reserve. At Wednesday's market perfect stagnation reigned; a fine sample of new barley from Essex was produced and brought 21s. The quality of this year's crop for malting purposes will be exceedingly good. We have heard of Irish at work day and night in securing the crops in the home counties, and found out that old jog-trot methods must be discarded, how that they are exposed to competition from abroad. The week closes heavily in the grain trade at the decline which took place at its commencement.

Among the many little incidents attendant upon Gen. Taylor's visit to Pittsburg, the Gazette of that city, relates the following: A gentleman, upon introducing to the President a beautiful young lady, observed that she was a locofoco, when the General immediately saluted her upon both cheeks, remarking that he always kissed the locofoco ladies twice, they were so very scarce.

It is rumored that several of the whig ladies immediately changed their politics.—Wash. Commonwealth.

More Persecution of the Soldiers.

Our good Whig President, Gen. Taylor, seems to be carrying on the persecution of the Soldiers of the Mexican war at a round rate, truly! It is now told of him, that without solicitation, he has just appointed Wm. H. Bell, a Locofoco of Mississippi, who lost an arm at the storming of Monterey, to be Indian Sub-Agent at Osage! Thus the Whigs are paying those who had the temerity to fight in that War! Guess they must hate them "orfully," to use the classic language of our neighbor of the Standard.—Hol. Reg.

Disgraceful Riot.

We learn that at a camp meeting, held last week about five miles from York; a set of rowdies gathered and commenced their operations of mischief, by throwing stones among the congregation and at the preacher's stand, breaking several lamps and endangering the lives of those present. Not succeeding as they expected and fearing detection, they made a hasty retreat. On the following evening they renewed the assault, but were still more unfortunate than the previous evening, as several of them were arrested and others recognized. Several others are strongly suspected, and will it is to be hoped, receive their just punishment.

The Secret Expedition.

St. Louis, September 3. A letter has been received in this city from Round Island, midway between Mobile and New Orleans, which says that 1000 men of the Secret Expedition had arrived there, and would sail on board of the steamship Taney, on the 20th of August, for an island about 100 miles distant from Vera Cruz. The writer is a number of the expedition, who thinks that Sierra Madre will be the place of destination. 20,000 men from different parts of the United States were expected to rendezvous at a point near Vera Cruz.

An Example.—Gen. Taylor is said to be a rigid Temperance man. He never, under any circumstances, touches a drop of the "ardent." A case in point is stated in one of our exchanges. At Chambersburg, he had a sudden and violent attack of diarrhoea. Dr. Wood, his son-in-law, who is travelling with him, immediately prescribed brandy, but the high-minded, resolute old man said no—he would not touch it. He had never applied the hot, rebellious liquor to his blood in youth, and he could not consent to do it now.—His praiseworthy example we trust, will be productive of beneficial results.

Later from Europe. SAD NEWS. Defeat of the Hungarians.

The Philadelphia papers of Thursday last contain five days later news from Europe, by the Niagara. The most important is the following saddening account of the defeat of the Hungarians:

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds, had fallen past redemption. The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. Part of the main facts are that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces.

There is no room whatever to doubt. The operations of the Hungarians under Bem just preceding the termination of the struggle, are alone given, in an intelligible form, and would seem from the accounts before us to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondence of the London Times, under date of Aug. 18, says: "An official report of the 8th from Col. Dossler, who is at Hermanstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the southwest of Transylvania from the 14th, on which date Gen. Ludes was at Galfalva. After Bem's defeat, on the 31st, at Schasburg, he proceeded towards Medgyes, which he reached on the 3d, with a force of 8000 men, and 17 guns—having been joined at this place by an auxiliary corps from Clomrenberg, consisting of 4000 foot, 800 horse, and 12 guns. He proceeded towards Hermanstadt. Gen. Hupford, who had been left with six battalions, 8 guns, and 350 Cosaks, to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reinsack and Luhlennbeck, where he gained the victory mentioned yesterday, over the insurrectionary Gen. Steinall. This having been made known to Gen. Ludes, by his scout, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon Hassford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt. Nothing remained to be done but to pursue Bem with all speed. Before, however, Ludes could overtake him, he learned that Hassford had actually been attacked, driven from his position, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Talmacs.

On the 6th, at 10 A. M., Gen. Luder's army stood before Hermanstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, 600 horse, and 18 guns, occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the Hungarians. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist, to the sword.

The enemy, who lost 1700 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, had 600 killed, and 500 wounded. The troops which had followed Hassford, made the best of their way after their routed comrades.

The Russians, including the loss suffered by General Hassford on the 5th, had 36 killed and wounded. The battles of Schersberg and Hermanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect among the insurgents. Many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors.

The Vienna accounts by way of Warsaw, of August 16th, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrendered its powers to Georgey, had dissolved itself.

A meeting, including Kosuth, Georgey and Bem, subsequently took place at, or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to the war as sanguinary and useless. Georgey, addressing the council of war, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary—that all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle.

Antiquity.

A lawyer and a doctor were discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Lycurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era: Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was criminal case in common law!" "True," rejoined Esculapus, "but my profession is coeval with the Creation itself. Old mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a Surgical Operation." The lawyer dropped his green bag.

Excitement in Virginia.

The Rev. W. A. Smith, of Loudoun county, Va., lately delivered a sermon in vindication of Slavery, which was afterwards published, and extensively circulated. Taking this as a challenge to discussion, Samuel M. Janney, a minister of the society of Friends, commenced a series of articles in the Leesburg Washingtonian, reviewing the sermon and exposing its fallacies. No sooner had the first number appeared than the slaveholders rose in arms. Mr. Janney was arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury for publishing incendiary matter. Stronger evidence of weakness could be presented by the slave-holders than this. It shows that they fear discussion. The maxim of Jefferson, that "error of opinion may safely be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it," meets with no concurrence on their part. They feel that they would not sufficient reason where with to combat what once they resort to indictments and excitements when a free voice is lifted up in their midst. We are glad to learn however, in this case, that the Prosecuting Attorney of Loudoun county has expressed an opinion that the indictment against Mr. Janney cannot be sustained.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.—We learn by the Niagara that the cholera was still prevailing in England. In the London districts, embracing a population of about 2,000,000 souls, the deaths from all diseases had risen since the previous week from 1909 to 2230, while the deaths from cholera have been successively 926, 828, and 1280. At Liverpool, on the 23d, the medical officer reported an increase in the mortality, the deaths for the week being, from all causes, 843, against 664 the previous week. Deaths from cholera 572, against 402 in the previous week. Manchester had suffered a trifle more than the previous week, but not so much as Leeds. There had been a good deal of mortality in the south of Ireland; but Scotland exhibited a very decided improvement. In Paris it has reappeared, but not yet to an alarming degree. In Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, following the course of water, the mortality has been very severe. In other parts of Europe, the disorder has abated.