The other bettle was fought by the Bas.

The other battle was fought by the Bar. Jellachich, and it is asserted to have been a brilliant victory; but the Austrian accounts are evidently not trustworthy, at least as regarded their own losses.

The London Globe of the evening of the 22d, says: We have intelligence from Vienna to June 16. The great news is a tremendous encounter with Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completily defeated, and to have left on the field the fabulous number of \$2,000 killed.

have left on the field the fabulous number of \$3,000 killed.

This battle took place on the 13th, 14th and 15th, on the large plain between Rash and Weiselburg. It lasted 64 hours. The loss of the Magyars is stated at 8000. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau; the Russians by Rudiger; and the Hungarians by Georgey.

Although the news of this battle has been received in private letters, singularly enough no papers allude to it. The Floyd, of Vienna, contains not the most distant allusion to it.

THE NEW WORLD

United States

United States.

CHOLERA.

The city of St. Louis is at the present time more sickly than it has ever been in its previous history. Nor is there any reason to believe that the fearful epidemic is about to abate. Thursday, as will be seen by our list of interments, eighty-five burials, from ten cemeteries of the city, are reported, from cholera alone. The other two cemeteries would swell the list, doubtless, to over one hundred, if they doubtless, to over one hundred, if they had reported. The bills of mortality for this week, we fear, will exceed seven hundred; a most fearful number in a population of about 65,009 souls.

It may well be asked in this melancholy state of things, what can be done to stay the ravages of this fell destroyer? Alas? the wisest cannot answer our question, for of late, all precautions in many cases have proved unavailing. The wealthy, surrounded by all the comforts of life, have fallen sudden victims to its pestilential breath as the poorest and humblest wretch that lacks all semblance of these comforts. The inscrutable will and wisdom of Providence alone can arrest it, and to Him it is best for all of us to how with humble resignation.—[St. Louis Un ion, June 29.

Kentucky has vindicated her title to this appellation within the last ten days. Beside the fittal duel at this place, and the rencounter between Clay and Turner, which has terminated fittally to the latter, there have been published accounts of two or three other murders. One in Woodford-William E. Blackburn was killed by Thomas Steele. A man by the name of Gorham was shot last work, between Likelington and Georgetown. A horrid and revolting murder was committed on the person of a Mrs. Foster, near Mt. Sterling. It is painful to read such barbarous details of depravity, so discreditable to the State.—[Louisville Democrat. Kentucky has vindicated her title to

SURVEY OF A BAILBOAD BOUTE TO CALL.

The government has ordered a reconnoisance to be made from Fort Smith to the Bay of San Francisco. Liout. Simpson, of the Topographical engineers, assisted by Lieut. Hagen, have been ordered upon this service. This reconnoisance in connection with those heretofore made by Fremont, will enable Congress to decide upon a route for a Pacific railway.—[Scientific American.

RESTRAINT ON NARRIAGE.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that a testator can devise real esdecided that a testator can devise real estate to his widow upon condition that she shall not marry again. In the Common Pleas of Lancaster county, such condition was held to be void upon the principle that contracts in restraint of marriage are not favored by law. But the Supreme Court has settled the question another way. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion.—[Lancaster Union.

COLONEL DUNCAN.

It is with regret that we announce the death of the brave Colonel Duncan, Inspector-General of the army. As will be seen by our telegraphic column, Colonel the prevailing epidemic. He was one of the pravest soldiers in our army—a man of chivalrous bearing, and possessing a high sense of honor; and his deeds on the battle-fields of Mexico link him with the

al names that were not been to die." Piret fell Worth, then Gaines, and now the gallant Duncan has bowed to the pea-tilence that "walketh at noon-day." Verity, Death has marked this year of our Lord with a terrible impress. But it is all in the providence of God:

"Duncan is in his grave; After life's fitful fover he sleeps v

The gold medal ordered by Congress, as a compliment to General Taylor for his gallant achievements at Buena Vista, has been sont to Washington. The cost is \$3,000. It was prepared at the mint, in Philadelphia.

By appointment of President Taylor, the first Friday of August was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the United States, in view of the prevalence of cholers.

OFFICIAL. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation

to implore the Asmourt, in His own

and to implore the Assicurry, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.
Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.
The sentiments of this proclamation are so entirely in accordance with right christian feeling, that it deserves a permanent record. Would not its recommendation be very proper in this latitude also?

6.5 The cemeteries in Cincinnati repor ted at noon on the 10th of July, 118 interments, of which 78 were from cholers, and 40 from other diseases. The weath-or continued oppressively hot.

6.7"A heavy storm which passed over the city of Cincinnation the 7th of July, did considerable damage. The White-water canal was breached in three different places about thirteen miles from the city. It will take at least two weeks to repair the breaches.

67 The Columbus (Ohio) Journal o

the 8th inst, says:

"The news pours in upon us from almost every quarter of the state, of the terrible destruction of the wheat crop, by rust and fly, (red weavill.) Thousands upon thousands of acres are not worth cutting—whole fields remain untouched

65 The New Hampshire Legislature ins so changed the law inflicting the pun-ishment of death, that the prisoner who is convicted of a capital offence, shall not be executed until a year after he is donvicted; and then his punishment may be above commuted by the Governor and Council. rich. While waiting the execution he is to be unc-fully employed in the State's prison. The Boston Times thinks if he works well for one year. "it would be unwise to send the sheriff in to choke him to death."

67 The Beaver (Pennsylvania) Argus

says:

"The harvest is progressing rapidly, in all sections, and promises to be a fair yield. We learn, however, that a good deal of rust is about the wheat, in some fields and neighborhoods doing considerable injury."

05-It is said that Gov. French, of Illi-65 It is said that Gov. French, of Illinois, has determined to call an extra seasian of the legislature this fall, for the election of a United States Senator, and the consideration of various local matters, considered to be of great importance to the State. The name of the Hon. Richard M. Young, late commissioner of the General Land Office, has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the ineligibility of General Shields.

63 General John A. Quitman has been nominated by the Democratic State Con-vention of Mississippi, for Governor.

OTA new paper is about to be started at Kingston Canada, to be called the "Tick-ler for the Tries."

0: The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligen-cer, states that Bishop Freeman has pre-ferred charges against General Delknap, the commanding officer at Fort Gibson. Specifications, irreligious conduct, in not permitting the chaplain at that post to preach longer than an hour.

From the St. Louis Republican of March 29.

New Mexico. In the Santa Fe Republican of the 2d ult., which we received by mail yester-day from the west, we find a few items of news in addition to the interesting article published a day or two since in relation to Col. Fremont's disaster.

News of the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency was received at Santa Fe on the 25th of January, by way of Chihushun.

Major Beall, in command of the dragoor force in New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 25th January, from Taos, after having made an arduous and successful excursion against the Indians. The os-tensible object of this expedition was to protect Mr. Aubry's train of wagons from rumored attacks of the Indians; but as his services were not needed in this ca-pacity, he turned his attention to the enomy. He left Taos on the 23d of December with a detachment of forty-eight men of company I, and plunged into the Taos mountains, then covered with snow from eight to twenty feet deep, without a road to follow or a mark to direct his course, save the snow clad peaks of the mountains. For three days they toiled on, clearing away the snow to the depth of ten feet, before they could kindle their cheerless fire. At the end of six days they reached Mr. Aubry's train, and found it perfectly safe, not having been molested by the Initians.

Maj. Beall then proceeded to the val-ley of "Gseen Horn," in order to obtain forage for his horses, and thence he proof a fearful pestilence, which is spreading

its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His Protection, should humble themselves before His Turona; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of priving meneral processions. It is, therefore earneatly recommended throughout the United States as a day of throughout the United States as a day of Fusting, Humilation and Prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned as with manifold blessings; and 60 implore the Assecutty, in His own ceeded on his return to Tace by the way of the Guajetoya mountains. This rever proved even worse than the Tace chain, the command having to struggle through snow from twenty to thirty feet deep, for a distance of ten or fifteen miles. On the evening of the 8th of Jenuary he struck a fresh trail of Indiana, and pursuit was made. In a short time a party of Apaches, well mounted, were overtakes entering one of their villages. Here he held a talk with them, as well as with a noted Eutaw chief, the result of which was an agreement to a trenty of peace; and, as evidence of their sincerity, they gave up all the etclen property in their possession. It was after his return from this encursion that Major Beall despatched the horses for the immediate relief of Col. Premont's suffering party, together with thirty days' provisions, and the best of mules for his conveyance to them. As this last information was derived direct from Major Beall, in Santa Fe, it leaves no room to question the general correctness of the news in regard to the unfortunate condition of the party of Col. F.

Col. Washington has instituted a strict civil police in Santa Fe, of which Charles H. Merritt was appointed captain, and James Hunt licutenant. The first officer gets \$70, the second \$40, and the privates \$20 per month.

The amall pox had made its appearance in Santa Fe.

The small pox had made its appearance in Santa Fe.

LATER.

By yesterday's western mail, we received a file of Santa Fe papers from April 15th to the 2nd of June. We have glanced hastily over them, without finding much news of general interest.

A very considerable portion of Colonel Fremont's property, abandoned in the mountains north of Taos, has been recovered. Dr. Keorns and Bill Williams, early in April, took a few Mexicans, and went out to collect the property. The Mexicans returned and reported that the Eutaws had fallen upon them and killed the two Americans, and seized the property.

Shortly afterward, a part of this proper by scythe or sickle. Our own wheat is a pretty fair crop, and about the only one we know of in this region."

The New Hampshire Legislature arrested, charged with participation in the

murder.

A fund of \$200 has been raised at Santa Fe, and a company was to be organized to work the gold placer eighty miles above Taos. It is said to be exceedingly

rich.

Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, engineer corps, and Lt. W. F. Smith, topographical engineers, charged by Gen. Worth with the duty of selecting a road for the march of the military troops in Texas destined for New Mexico, arrived at El Passo on the 29th April. They left San Antonio de Bexar on the 18th February, preceded to Presidio del Norte, and thence on the to Presidio del Norte, and thence on the

They found a practicable route, the only difficulty being a want of water, but not to such an extent as to prevent the march of troops by this route, if a better cannot be found. They had an escort of thirtren Texane.

thirtren Texans.

Col. Washington, in command of the department of New Mexico, had issued his proclamation in pursuance of the previsions of the treaty of peace with Mexico, advising the inhabitants of the territory ceded to the United States to decide by the 20th of May (last), whether they will become American citizens or retain the character of Mexicans.—[St. Louis Republican July 7th. Republican, July 7th.

Canada.

Almost every newspaper that we open has something to say in reference to the disturbed condition of Canada. Some journals tell us that application has been made to our government for protection on the frontier, and that General Wool, who is now in command of the northern district, has received instructions to held himself in readiness for any event that may self in readiness for any event that may

occur.

That there is much feeling in Canada no one can doubt who has paid any attention to passing events; but we cannot believe that anything is approaching that will require the sid or interference of an armed force from this country. When the outbreak took place a few years since, the outbreak took place a few years since, the "rebels," as they were then called, were aiming to subvert the government and obtain possession of the country; and for that purpose looked for aid to those on our frontier whom they supposed to be in favor of such a movement.

state of parties is now very differand state of parties is now very different. Those who were then in the minority are now in power, while the so called "radicals" of that time, form the present "ministerial party," and of course have no cause of complaint, having everything that appertains to office and power at their discount.

that appertains to office and power at their disposal.

We took occasion, some time last zummer, to express the belief, wrought by personal observation, that a great change has passed over that party which a few years ago were in power, and ware termed the loyalists. Many of those with whom we conversed were strengly of the opinion that annexation to the United States was the only thing that was lacking to make them a great people, and to insure an equal prosperity with the citizens of the United States.

The changes that have reconsty taken

zens of the United States.

The changes that have recently taken place in Europe have had a tendency to increase the belief that their condition would be greatly benefited by their becoming integral States of this Union.

If such an event is desirable for the welfare of Canada, and the representatives of the people should be convinced of it, they have the means to accomplish it without any aid or assistance from this

wif ansociation could take place this year, it would be worth twenty thousand dollars to me. Now if you believe I am correct about the dollars, you will believe me sincere in my belief about the other part of the matter.

me sincere in my belief about the other part of the matter.

"I admit that the ministry intend well, and what they do may be all for the heet; but I put us confidence in their ability to do what is needed. England is an alien—Lower Canada a foreigner—but the Americans are our neighbors. If we were once adopted into the great republican family, we should soon be at Asme. Such a consummation may be reached soon; it cannot be too soon. It will, I am of opinion, require some years to bring

soon; it cannot be too soon. It will, I am of opinion, require some years to bring about such a state of things.

"There is a good deal of old-fashioned loyalty among us that will only yield by degrees. Those deeply interested in the commerce of the country are the first to perceive our situation, and to arrive at a conclusion as to the remedy. The farmers, at least such as are out of debt, can stand a siege for two or three years, and look for the bad times to blow over, and are reluctant to part with the cherished notion that we are a favored people, to be subjects of a mighty empire like Great Britain, whose wealth is to enrich us. This is the old story that we have been long accustomed to listen to. It was true once, but is not now." Thus writes our friend, who a few years

Thus writes our friend, who a few years ago thought nothing good could come from the United States, so far as it related to government. Yet how changed are his views. Not less remarkable and complete is the change of opinion with many of the conductors of public journals in that country.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

From the New York Sin. PUBLIC SENTING

Press the New York file.

FURLIS SENTIMENT.

When the Upper Canadians drop their tone of loyalty to Britain, it may well be assumed that British rule has ceased to become a thing of respect with them. This they have done, and are doing in such terms, as leave no doubt of their determination, and that very soon, to cast off the home government. We regard as far less conjucts, the outery of the Lower Canada English, for they are known to be bullying and rampant for slight ressens. Not so with the others. They bear misgovernment so long as it can be borne, and then, without waste of words, proceed to action. The following paragraphs, from two Upper Canada Journals of the first standing, may be taken as an expression of the real sentiments of the people:

"There is no disguising the fact, that a very large portion of the population look upon this as a question of unity or separation. Canada must be either rendered an integral portion of the Empire, and her loyal inhabitants treated with the attention which their services and devertion deserve; or she must be abandoned altogether. No other alternative presents itself, even to men whose attachment to Britain has been proved, time and again, in the council and in the field.—[Hamilton Spectator.

The prospectus of a "Journal intended to advecate the peaceable separation of

ton Speciator.

The prospectus of a "Jour to advocate the peaceable Canada from Imperial cor tus of a "Journal Intended been issued in Montreal. Almost any state of political existence would be better, we think, than that in which Canada if at present; nominally under British rule, but in reality swayed by the worse hind of democracy. Great British has told us plainly, through her representative, Lord Elgia, her Colonial Scoretary and Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, that she does not now care for the leyality of the people of Canada. It is for the latter, therefore, to discuss the matter of separation, as Great British has done, with a regard to their own peounlary interests, and not with reference to those feelings of attachment which have hitherto been cherished by them. Tue questions, then, now are, whether it will be better to become part of the neighboring republic, or to be nominally connected with a people 3000 miles off, who care nothing for us; er nominally connected with a price off, who care nothing whether it would be advisable whether it would be advisable to so bus-ness on "our own hook." Whether, like slaves and cowards, we should bear the ills and insults that have been or may be heaped upon us, or, like Britains, attempt to remedy those ills and to resent those insults. To be or not to be, in short, that is the question.—[Kingston (Canada) Ar-

The U. S. Mail for California and the State will be despatched from Oregon between the State and 30th of each month.

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