# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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For Local Matters see next page.

## ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Shaloshanna.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF.
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY.
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER.
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.
JOHN BYERS, of Findlay.

The communication of a Tax Payer was unavoidably crowded out of yesterday's paper. It will appear in our next.

We publish to day, two communications from Elizabeth township, one of which is somewhat explanatory of the other. While we regret that any of the Whigs of Elizabeth should engage in a organizing project, we still more regret that they should, for the purpose of securing a specified object, assail the Convention and the candidates of the Whig party. They have a right, as citizens, to join what party they please, or get up a new party; and they have a right, as Whigs, to favor the new county project, but they have no right to attack the Whig candidates and the Whig Convention without cause. We had a good opportunity to know, and we most unhesitatingly affirm our conviction, that the proceedings of the late Whig County Convention were as fair and upright as that of any political body which ever assembled; and probably a delegated convention never met, which more generally represented the wishes of the people.

As to the ticket itself, we are in daily communion with gentlemen from every part of the county, and have yet to hear the first whisper of complaint of the ticket out of Elizabeth. It gives as much satisfaction, as a whole, as any ticket ever nominated in the county, and it will be most triumphantly elected.

Our Whig friends in Elizabeth, who are in favor of the new county project, may rest assured, that the party, out of that corner of the county, are arrayed, to a man, against a division, and we have reason to believe that a majority of the people of Elizabeth are of a similar opinion. They may rest assured, therefore, that they have more effectually aided Mr. Walker in representing him as opposed to the new county. They will rally to his aid even more votes than he might otherwise have received.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We again treat our readers to a most intensely interesting European letter, from the New York Commercial Advertiser. It gives a most intelligible account of European affairs for the week, which, in regard to France and Rome, is of the deepest interest. We cannot sufficiently express our utter loathing of the conduct of the French Government towards the Roman Republic. It deserves, and will receive the execration of all good and just men, all friends of liberty in this and every other country and age.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE LAKES.—Having embarked in the great work of securing trade and commerce, by means of Railroads, Philadelphia does not intend to rest content with only one enterprize merely. Although she will soon reach the Lakes at Cleveland, by means of her Central and of our Western Railroad, yet she is determined to avail herself of the opportunity afforded by the enterprize of New York, to reach the Lake at Dunkirk.

An advertisement appears in the Philadelphia papers, of the Catawissa, Williamsport, Erie Railroad Company, proposing for a loan of $1,000,000, for the purpose of completing the road of that Company to the Susquehanna. The North American, in commenting on the means Philadelphia has to reach the Lakes, says that they have as good a road as any state can boast on the route in question to Tamaqua, via Reading Railroad, a distance of 99 miles. There is a short, uninished link of six miles from Tamaqua to the Catawissa Road, which, can be completed in a short time and at a comparatively small expense, and which the Little Schuylkill Railroad and Coal Company are bound to construct, on the completion of the Catawissa road. They have then only 36 miles of the Catawissa road left to provide with superstructure and rails to reach the Susquehanna. It is for this object the loan in question is proposed.

When they have reached Catawissa, they have 45 miles to Williamsport on the West Branch, surveyed a few years since by Edward Miller, Esq., and from Williamsport to Ralston, a distance of 26 miles, there is a rail road already in operation. From Ralston to Blossburgh, a distance of 25 miles, a route has been surveyed; from Blossburg to Corning, a distance of about (40 miles,) a railroad has been constructed, and is now in use, at which latter place a provision is made for a junction with the New York and Erie Road. The whole distance from Philadelphia to Dunkirk on Lake Erie is 433 miles, being 27 miles less than from Dunkirk to New York. The whole expenditure, thus far, on the New York and Erie Road, is about $13,000,000, and the additional cost to Dunkirk will swell the amount to about $16,000,000.

Of the 438 miles from Philadelphia to Dunkirk, 161 are finished and in operation, leaving 277 miles unfinished; the expense of completing 175 miles of which will be borne exclusively by New York; so that there remains but 102 miles for Pennsylvania's share in the accomplishment of this great work; and even on this unfinished portion the sum of $1,200,000 has been expended. A sum, less than the New York and Erie Road will expend in completing their line from Corning to Dunkirk, will perfect the whole line from Philadelphia to the same place.

The New York and Erie road is already completed and in operation as far as Oswego, by October it will be extended to and in operation as far as Elmira; and before the close of the year, it will reach Corning, leaving a last link of only 175 miles to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, the whole of which has been contracted for, and will be constructed within two years.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ELIZABETH, July 2, 1849.

MR. D. N. WHITE:

*Dear Sir*:—I send you the following brief statement of a New County meeting, which was held in the upper part of Elizabeth Township, on Saturday last. I give it to you in the words of one who was present, and paid particular attention to the whole of the proceedings.

The determination of a few Whigs in Elizabeth township, to dictate a course of policy to the candidates of the Whig party for the Legislature, brought forth a meeting of *twenty two Whigs*, and *two Locofocos* at the Wm. Penn School House, on Saturday, the 30th of June. With the assistance of a Monongahela City friend, (who was at the meeting) the Committee on Resolutions reported five, of which No. 1 avows all the whole of the Whig Assembly ticket, and pronounces them incapable and not qualified to represent Allegheny County. The second says something about the right of petition, (which no one doubts). No. 3 extends the right hand of fellowship to any party that has not nominated its ticket, and to *any* set of men who *are capable*, that is, who are favorable to a New County, having Monongahela City as its county seat. No. 4 appointed at R. C. Walker, exclusively, on account of his being incapable that is, opposed to the contemplated New County.

The proceedings of this meeting may not be sent down for publication, but if they are, the above statement may assist your readers in understanding the nature and object of the meeting.

ZENOS.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

In pursuance to a call made by a division of the Whig party of Allegheny county, a respectable number of Whig Electors met, June 30th, 1849, at William Penn School House, for the purpose of expressing their views in reference to the claims and qualifications of the nominees for the State Legislature, presented for their suffrages by the Whig Nominating Convention recently held in the city of Pittsburgh.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—President, Ebenezer Caldwell; Secretaries, Briaben Wall, J. M. Todd.

On motion, John King, Joseph Wall, Col. Joseph Taylor, John Irwin, and David Wilson, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee having retired, Samuel Frew, Esq., who was present by invitation, entertained the audience with a speech on the evils of the political delegation system.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions, through their Chairman, reported as follows:—

WHEREAS, It is contemplated in the delegate system that the nomination of candidates for election to offices of trust, should proceed from the clearly expressed will of the entire mass of voters belonging to the party making such nominations. And that in the County of Allegheny, where a nomination by the Whig party is tantamount to an election *de facto*, it should be made honestly, fairly, and without suspicion of fraud; that when ever it is discovered that undue influences have been brought to bear upon the delegate elections, and a result is brought about which is adverse to the wishes of the people, it is their privilege and their duty to oppose by all honorable means, the election of those who here in this manner brought before them; that as true Whigs, ever ready to support the party and its nominees, when fairly presented to us, we will waiver only in the approaching contest, because we will not consent to an unmanly submission to a palpable wrong and outrage upon our rights and feelings, and the great principles of our party. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the solemn conviction of this meeting, that the present nominees of the Whig party, for the State Legislature, do not possess the capability of representing the interests of Allegheny County in that body.

*Resolved*, That if any of the parties yet to nominate will select men who are capable of representing and defending the true interests of the county, that we will give them our unanimous support.

*Resolved*, That we will only support men who will listen to and respect the wishes of the people, when expressed to their Representatives, through petition or otherwise.

*Resolved*, That Robert C. Walker, of Elizabeth, having unconditionally pledged himself against an object which is of the highest importance to the people, thereby directly setting himself up in opposition to the right of petition, therefore, is unworthy the support of the Whigs of Allegheny county, and that we of Elizabeth township as such, can not and will not support him for a seat in the next Legislature.

*Resolved*, That Elizabeth borough, appreciating talent and worth, made choice of a Whig whom we would be proud to support, and one who is capable of truly representing and defending the interests of Allegheny county.

*Resolved*, That it is the solemn conviction of this meeting, that our primary meeting, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Walker for nomination to a representative ticket in this case was unfair and fraudulently brought about; first, by persons being allowed to vote who are not and will not be electors in the township at the coming election, and secondly, by persons voting more than once at the said primary meeting, for Robert C. Walker.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in the county.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, adjourned to meet at call of the committee of vigilance.

EBENEZER CALDWELL, President.

BRIBEN WALL, J. M. TODD, } Secretaries.

BUTLER, July 3d, 1849.

The Conferees, appointed to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, met pursuant to notice.

Messrs. Hiram Hultz and Alexander Frankin appeared as delegates from Allegheny county—Messrs. S. A. Purviance, E. M. Jenkins, and A. Cairns from Butler county.

Hiram Hultz, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Al Cairns appointed Secretary.

Mr. Bain, one of the appointed Delegates being absent, Mr. A. Watson, was, on motion, substituted in his place.

The Allegheny County Conferees presented to the meeting the name of Alexander Hindes as a candidate for the nomination. The Butler Committee the name of Mr. Wm. Hazlett.

On motion of Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Wm. Hazlett of Butler County, was unanimously nominated.

HIRAM HULTZ, President.

ANDREW CAIRNS, Secretary.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

For the information of the editor of the Post, I could inform him that he can procure the "causes and homœopathic treatment of Cholera, by R. E. Joslin, M. D." published in New York, at Mr. Beckenden's store, on Liberty Street.

A HOMOEOPATHIST.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Americans will keep their National Anniversary this year, with peculiar zest. While the nations of Europe are struggling amidst fire and bloodshed, to throw off the galling yoke of an oppression sanctioned by the practice of ages, the people of the United States of America, in the enjoyment of as much pure and rational liberty, and of as great prosperity as can be expected on this earth, can celebrate their nation's birth with bosoms heaving with gratitude to the Giver of all Good, with heartfelt joy, and with fervent sympathy with the lovers of human freedom in every land.

The following ode, which we take from the *Washington Republic*, will be read with stirring emotions, by our readers, on this glad morning:

### Hymn of Victory.

*For the 4th of July, 1849, by a lady of New York.*

I.

Rise! to sing the deeds of glory
By one brave old fathers done;
Deeds that hallow song and story,
Tyrants crushed and freedom won.
Hail! immortals hail! to ye
Who won your country's liberty.

II.

God was there—His arm sustaining—
His pure fire within their veins;
His great power their cause maintaining—
Glorious go! to naves the plains!
They fought—they died to win for ther
Oh! land beloved! thy liberty

III.

See the heavens brightly blazing
Ranks of war—in deadly fight!
Wives and mothers speechless gazing—
Conquerors shout! and foes in flight!
Sons of freedom! thus will we
Guard and strike for liberty.

IV.

Hail! to him the helm now guiding,
Long and glorious be his sway!
O'er his name like stars presiding,
*Palo Alto—Monterey.*
Chosen favored! long may be
*Secure* his country's liberty.

V.

Raise your banner, proudly soaring
Where its eagle to the sky,
Trumpets sounding—cannon's roaring—
For Scanlon's victory.
America, nothing for thee!
The sacred land of liberty.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitled them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impelled them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity, which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislators.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment, for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States. For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world. For imposing taxes on us without our consent. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government. For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hand.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms;—our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore the Representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved—and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was by order of Congress engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND.
Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.
Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, June 15, 1849.

Our monotony of restlessness still continues. The Parisians have again broken loose and once more the sting that was so sharp upon them. Rome yet holds out and the same spirit of defiance that defence from the French army is equal in significance to a thousand bulletins. The Austrians, covering in other provinces their defeat in Hungary, can strike no where except in Italy. Between Prussia and the Baltic they dare not, at present, show hostility, but in the Italian Peninsula they are expected and it promises to be a severe one. You will see intermediate that what I have enumerated has acted in all quarters, to make war increased uncertainty. In the midst of the heat and excitement of the universal south, there is at least a single track.

And meanwhile, in the pauses of the sanguinary riot, an agent far more potent in its ghastly trend than either king or red republican is silently at work. The cholera day after day has numbered between 600 and 700 victims at Paris alone. It is also extending in the Levantine—provoking alarm and despondency. In Vienna and Pressburgh it comes upon moral minds as they turn from the sight of the scaffold just as on Paris it forms an alternate theme with threats of mutual carnage—In 1791 the train of terror was caused by one country and by our part. It now repeated with Europe for its stage, all classes for actors, and cholera as an added minister

NEW DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

As you will doubtless receive full details from Paris, I will confine myself to such few words regarding what has happened there as may be necessary to render my letter coherent. On the return of M. Lesseps it was felt that the Roman business had turned out such a mare's nest (seeing it entirely was unimportant) that, with judicious management on the part of the opposition, the downfall of the Ministry would be sealed. The Ultra Democrats, however, true to that invariable policy which makes them the best friends of despotism throughout the world, contrived by the violence of their proceedings at once to turn the tide in favor of Ministers and to seal most probably the ultimate triumph of General Oudinot. After bringing forward a proposition for the impeachment of the President, and finding himself in a minority, Ledru Rollin exclaimed, with reference to the attack on Rome—"the constitution has been violated and we will defend it by every possible means, even by arms." This threat, in a chamber elected entirely by the popular voice, plainly showed the hopelessness of dealing with such a man, and the result, of course, was a rising of alarm which caused increased support to be given to the Ministry. Ledru Rollin, finding he could do nothing with the Assembly, absented himself, with his party, from the subsequent discussions. Assemblages then took place in the streets. Cavalry swept every quarter of the city; some feeble attempts were made to construct barricades, and a few shots were fired, by which one or two persons were killed. Every thing was plainly ripe for mischief and there were many Nationals (arrayed in uniform, but unarmed, among the mob. The Assembly declared itself in permanence and a bill was instantly brought forward and passed, to place Paris once more in a state of siege. General Changarnier is again invested with the command of the National Guards, in conjunction with that of the army of Paris, and several Deputies are lodged in prison. Ledru Rollin fled toward Lyons, but it is since reported that he has been arrested. The President has issued an address, in which he expresses his horror of the revolt, as it is against "a Government founded on universal suffrage." He omits to notice, however, that the revolt had its origin in consequence of his having attacked the Government of the Roman Republic, which is founded on precisely the same basis.

With regard to the cholera, Marshal Bugeaud is numbered among its victims. He was in his sixty fifth year. Per contra and unanimous, he began life as a private soldier, and was made a corporal on the field of Austerlitz. Early in the reign of Louis Philippe he was appointed Governor of the citadel of Blaye, where the Duchesse de Berri was imprisoned, and being afterward hunted that in his devotion to the monarch, he had consented to become a jailer he shot in a duel the unfortunate author of the remark, and subsequently rose at Court to still greater favor. His remorseless services in Algeria completed his honors. He was always strongest, however, on the strongest side, and although the last marshal created by Louis Philippe, he was the first to recognize the Republic. The fine words he uttered on his death bed, although merely referring to the fatal nature of the attack, were impressive at the close of such a life—"I am a brave man."

He had, of course, a multitude of enemies, but there has been one circumstance mentioned of their hatred to him, which could not have occurred in any country but France. At a socialist banquet, after his death, a toast was proposed—"The cholera which relieved us of Marshal Bugeaud."

ROME.

The accounts thus far received of the actual operations before Rome are, as I have said, vague, but it is certain that the resistance is terrific, and that the French have again suffered severely. At the time of their first defeat, it will be recollected, the Ministry kept back the news for three days, and they now also are using every effort to prevent the actual extent of their reverses from becoming known.

The conclusion of the negotiations between Lesseps and the Triumvirs was entirely of a piece with what had previously taken place. Imposition long against mean subterfuge. The Triumvirs asked the Envoy how he could demand the admission of the French troops into Rome, when he did not offer a single guarantee of their intentions. M. Lesseps replied that "the ever plain and simple policy of France" should be sufficient to render guarantees unnecessary. Subsequently he offered "to guarantee from invasion the territory of the Roman republic occupied by French troops. In their answer the Triumvirs took occasion to review the whole course taken by France in the matter. France, they pointed out, avowedly sought in the first instance to restore the Pontiff as a temporal monarch. She had, however, full opportunities to satisfy herself that the popular voice of the Roman States had decisively pronounced such a restoration impossible. To accomplish it, however, the King of Naples invaded the country, and Austria, having subjugated Bologna after a heroic resistence, was also advancing. The King of Naples had been beaten and expelled. Austria should also be beaten, but the Roman forces were also required to combat the French army. France had also intercepted arms on their way to Rome, and finally, in the name of a mission of protection, she was now besieging the city. The offer to guarantee the parts occupied from invasion was not wanted. All that Rome wanted was to be left at liberty to beat the assailants. The question was, why was the occupation of the city demanded? If it was to defend the Romans, the Romans could defend themselves. If it was for a political purpose, the people would not endure it. There were three courses open to France. Either to side with the Roman Republic, and fight against the Austrians; to declare against it, and fight with the Austrians, thus destroying, without any motive, the national life of a friendly people; or to remain neuter. All that was asked was the latter; the Roman people could not ask France to begin a European war for their sake, but they could ask to be left at liberty to defend their own existence.

Subsequently to this correspondence M. Lesseps seems to have perceived that his task was one too disgraceful even for a diplomatist, and that he had better rescue France by a prompt concession. Accordingly he came to an understanding with the Triumvirs and a convention between them was signed as follows—

1. The sacred territory of France is assured to the Romans, and Rome regards the French as friends come to assist in her defence.

2. The French army will not interfere with the Government, but will occupy external cantonments.

3. The French Government guarantees Rome from invasion.

4 and 5. The convention to be ratified by France in case of non ratification 15 days notice to be given.

Throughout the whole of these negotiations it was known that General Oudinot was burning with rage, and no sooner was the convention announced than he protested against it, declaring it null and void. The Romans therefore found themselves again flagrantly cheated by their protecting brothers. The act of the Envoy who had been deceived, and to them with all proper credentials was disavowed and they received notice of an immediate attack. Meanwhile Oudinot's passion, which appears to have been thoroughly French in its character, since Lesseps complains of having been assailed by him with "curses, insults, and the most ignorant abuse," doubtless led him to denounce Lesseps as a mad man, and thus to complete the disgrace of the Envoy on his return to Paris. The web of treachery on all sides thus appears to have been complete. After deceiving the Pope, the Austrians the Neapolitans, and the Romans, all in succession, French diplomatists plot against each other, and each again in turn will be ready to plot against his government.

Lesseps at this junction had the mortification of receiving from Paris notice of his recall, while the same messengers brought orders to General Oudinot to attack.

The subsequent advices announce the serious commencement of operations. Oudinot has reported the taking of some of the most important external positions, that it is impossible to depend upon his account of his respective losses. The Villa Pamphili was defended by numerous barricades and 2000 men, and was taken and retaken, being finally, however occupied by the French. More than 200 prisoners were captured on his occasion, while the French had 155 wounded. Since the receipt of the despatch announcing the occurrences of which General Oudinot calls this memorable and glorious day, other tidings are, however, alleged to have been received by the members of the Mountain party in the French Assembly, to the effect that the losses of the French had been such that Oudinot was obliged to ask a 24 hours truce to bury his dead and to look after the wounded.—An additional body of army surgeons has been hurriedly despatched from France, and our own accounts, received to day, in a great measure confirm the slaughter that has taken place. It is said that Oudinot after several days fighting, has not succeeded in changing his position in any important degree. That loss has been probably not less than 1000 men, and that his own brother is among the dead. Three thousand of his troops penetrating into one quarter of the suburbs, were suddenly fallen upon and routed, and there is some talk of Garibaldi having made a sortie with several thousand men to harass his rear. The Romans also have suffered severely and are, naturally, crestfallen. I refer still more, since Oudinot seems little better than a savage, and has increased upon us the necessity of redeeming French honor will simulate him to a frantic and merciless perseverance.*

In the midst of all this it is satisfactory to be able to record that one unanimous shout of reprobation is rising against France, and that even in England the justice of the position taken by the Romans and the cruel treachery they have experienced are unanimously admitted. In the *Times* it has been remarked—The success of the French arms, after this unnatural and irrational contest, will only stamp the achievement with greater shame, and the unfortunate commander of the expedition will be remembered with the Carthaginian the Goth, the renegade Bourbon and the plundering sans-culotte. The *Morning Chronicle* says the same of the affair must inflict upon the French Government "a shock from which it will perhaps never entirely recover," and the *Daily News* exclaims, "We consider the name of Odion Barrot as for ever dishonored—as degraded indeed not merely to the category of the Fazzi and Mentecatini who were consistent, as in that of the Pongnacs, who might plead fanaticism in mitigation of their folly, but to a far deeper pit in the political *Inferno*, that pit to which will be consigned the memory of all those statesmen who made use of the power they had reached by the profession of liberalism, for the betrayal and extinction of that cause." In the House of Commons the conduct of France has been stigmatised as "infamous," and the most hearty satisfaction was manifested when it appeared from the statements of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston that the British Government were entirely free from participation in the matter. The most pointed reproof, however, which has been heard from any quarter, was uttered by Lord Beaumont in the House of Lords. "Such fraternal love," he said, "such brotherly protection as France was now extending to Rome, had never been seen by the world since the days of Cain and Abel!"

AUSTRIA.

Regarding Austria there is not much to communicate, but matters are still going on favorably for the Hungarians. General Perczel, the Hungarian chief, is said to be pushing his conquests so far in our rear as to say papers as having been completely surrounded, is reported after all to have gained great advantages; the field of his operations is the South. It also appears that four squadrons of hussars of the Austrian army, who were lately ordered from Bohemia to Italy, on receiving the orders, turned their horses' heads toward Hungary and deserted from the Imperial colors. The majority of them were Hungarians.

At Vienna the Government seem completely paralysed. The Austrian and Russian commanders are said to be quarrelling about precedence, and nothing has yet been done. It is also alleged that treachery has been discovered on the part of one of the officials in the department of the Minister for Foreign Affairs—a correspondence having been carried on with parties in Hungary. The unfortunate clerk has been apprehended, and it is to be presumed will be hanged without much formality. Nevertheless, I should strongly suspect the whole thing to have been got up for the sake of rifle or getting rid of the clerk, who, being a Hungarian by birth, may be regarded with suspicion, or of finding a pretext to account for some of the shameful disasters which the Austrian generals have sustained. There is no scheme of wickedness too small or loathsome for an Austrian diplomatist.

Hangings are still frequent, and the Hungarians captured meet with little mercy. Russian precisions also seem to have been imported along with Russian troops, since a Hungarian lady has been flogged for having carried on a correspondence in favor of the national cause.

Accounts have been received via Constantinople, that a column of Russians advancing toward the Danube have been attacked by their old enemies, the Circassians, and thoroughly routed with a loss of 3,700 men.

As respects the operations of the Austrians in Italy, it appears that Venice is hard pressed, and has been obliged to acquiesce for a surrender, pending which, hostilities have been discontinued.—Ancona continues to hold out.

GERMANY.

The remains of the Central Parliament have assembled at Stuttgardt, the capital of Wurtemberg, but the Wurtemberg Ministry give them no encouragement, and merely tolerate their presence. After violent resolutions against the Berlin draught for a new constitution, they nominated five persons, under the title of Regency, to administer the affairs of the Empire. The Archduke John, however, still holds that dignity, and apparently does

* In a private letter from a friend, written the evening before the attack, I find the singular statement that owing to a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the British consul at Rome, all the English remaining in the city had placed themselves under the protection of Mr. Cass, the American charge. It seems that our consul has rather too many private interests of his own to enable him to give proper attention to his countrymen, and that he is, moreover, unpopular with the Roman Government. He is said to unite the pursuits of broker, picture dealer, steam boat agent, &c.

intend to resign until something definite is arranged.

The Prussians are threatening Baden with a large force, and the Provisional Government in that Duchy are equally busy in organizing a resistance.

The Berlin draught of the German constitution has been assented to by Mecklenburg and Hesse Darmstadt. Nassau, and all the states of Northern, Middle and Western Germany, are expected also to come in. Bavaria has declined, and she is evidently intriguing with Austria.

Mr. Donelson, the American Minister, accredited to the central power at Frankfort, has retired, it appears, to Brussels, to wait the settlement of affairs.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Commons the bill for admitting Jews to Parliament has passed its third reading by a majority of 66. The majority for the second reading, however, was 93, and the bigots therefore greatly rejoiced at the diminution. The fate of the measure in the House of Lords is still very uncertain.

Mr. Cobden's motion for the introduction of arbitration clauses into our treaties with foreign Governments has also been discussed. Mr. Cobden admitted that in the present state of the world the plan could not be expected to suppress war altogether, but his great point was that while the arbitration was pending the disputing nations would have time to cool, and also the party refusing to abide by the ultimate decision would then go into war with a moral disadvantage. Of course in the opposition to him all notice of these two strong points was dexterously avoided, and the motion was lost by 176 to 79.

Hamilton, the man who recently fired at the Queen, was tried yesterday. He pleaded guilty upon the count charging him simply with the intent to alarm Her Majesty, and was sentenced to seven years transportation. The flogging which was also applicable to the offence was remitted, it is understood at the express desire of the Queen. The morbid impulse which prompted the wretched creature is shown still to be prevalent among those who ought to know better, since it was alleged after the trial that £40 had been offered for the old pistol, not worth a shilling, which had been used on the occasion.

A curious and almost farcical point has been raised by Smith O'Brien and his colleagues. They have refused to submit to the mitigated sentence of transportation, and have insisted upon their legal right either to be hanged or set at liberty. The question, however, will be put to rest by a declaratory bill, introduced last night into the House of Lords, as to the actual state of the law upon the subject.

With regard to the appearance of the potato rot in Ireland the accounts are contradictory—but it has been positively asserted to have been already observed in some districts.

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REFERENCES—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [ap19

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