

spurn and spit upon thee. The rest of the appalling abjection was inarticulate, as the monster, foaming and sputtering, was dragged by the officer from the dock.

Two days afterwards the country papers had the following announcement:— "Died at the Royal Hotel, on the 27th instant, Judge A., from an excess of fervor, supervening upon a disorder from which he had imperfectly recovered."

FROM EUROPE.

Details of the Foreign News brought by the Steamer Hibernia.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York, on Saturday last, bringing news to the 16th of June. Her news is highly interesting.

IRELAND.

The European Times says a curious position of things has arisen in the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his convicted accomplices. We stated last week that the Lord-Lieutenant had refused the application made to him for a pardon, and the general impression was that the whole of the convicts would be transported to a penal settlement, preparations in fact having been made to remove them.

When the procession arrived at the end of the Rue de la Paix, they were met by a large body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, headed by Gen. Changarnier, the Prefet of Police, and a numerous staff. Gen. Changarnier, immediately summoned those forming the procession to disperse, and on their appearing to be a slight hesitation, the body was broken by the troops, one party withdrawing by the small street leading down from the boulevard, and the rest towards the Madeleine.

In an instant the boulevards were cleared by large bodies of cavalry, and the demonstration ended. Some accidents occurred while the cavalry were proceeding down the Boulevards; one dragon being hurt by a fall, and a National Guard having had his face cut with a sabre. The passengers remained interrupted in the neighborhood of the Rue de la Paix. The demonstration bore with them a petition to the Legislative Assembly against the war at Rome.

At 12 1/2 o'clock, M. Locrosse, the Minister of Public Works, who accompanied the authorities to quell any disturbance, was attacked at the Chateau d'Eau by some of the insurgents. At the moment of the attack he was passing along the boulevard on horseback, accompanied by one of Gen. Changarnier's aids-de-camp. He was, in the first place, hooted, then dragged from his horse by the furious mob. His clothes were torn to pieces, and at one moment it was thought that he would have lost his life; but M. Etienne Arago and M. Gent, both of whom were in the procession, interfered in his favor, and contrived to save him.

The insurgents commenced making barricades in the neighborhood of the Halles, but were put down by the troops. It is announced that the artillery of the National Guards, which is known for its adherence to the principles of Red Republicanism, endeavored to seize upon the cannon and to hand it over to the insurgents, but that Gen. Changarnier, having got notice of their intention, seized upon the cannon. An order had been issued for the arrest of Col. Guinard, who is said to have given the orders for the delivery of the cannon to the insurgents.

Orders were given on the night previous for the National Guards to turn out on the morning of the 14th, in case of need, and it was intimated that the rappel should not be beaten. Comparatively very few obeyed the order. In the Tenth Legion of one battalion, consisting of 5,000 men, only 23 appeared at the place of rendezvous, and in the Seventh Legion the attendance was still worse. In all the Legions, the indifference and coldness of the National Guards was regarded as a bad indication of the state of public opinion.

Paris continued perfectly tranquil during the night of Wednesday. The troops around the Chamber had been all ordered to their quarters at nightfall, and tranquillity prevailed in the neighborhood when the Assembly adjourned. But the troops and National Guards occupied the boulevards till 10 1/2 and 11 o'clock.

Paris, Thursday 14th.—Ledru Rollin has fled. He had been prudent up to the last moment, but some of the delegates of the clubs threatened his life if he did not commit himself with them, and in his terror he gave way. He is said to have made his escape in disguise, and to have been traced as far as Marseilles. To-day, the Procureur of the Republic has obtained

from the Assembly authority to prosecute him, Boichet, Rattier, and several other deputies of the Mountain. In all there are about 40 criminals. Etienne Arago is said to have broken his loins or his thigh in a fall, when heading the procession yesterday for the invasion of the Assembly. Numerous arrests have been made to-day of delegates and chiefs of clubs, and members of Polish, German, and Italian committees.

All the Red journals with the exception of the National, have either been suspended or coerced of their own will. Their avocation, in fact, was at an end. Even the Girardin, who for ten days has been exciting the people to insurrection, has not the courage to-day to say a word. The Red Republican is fallen into contempt by the folly and cowardice of its leaders.

Paris, Friday night.—Col. Guinard was arrested this evening; some other arrests of minor importance have also taken place. The accounts from Lyons and Strasbourg are of a very alarming nature. An outbreak in either or both of these cities appears imminent.

Up to the hour of this dispatch (6 P.M.) Paris remains perfectly tranquil. La Presse states that M. Ledru-Rollin had been arrested while on his way to Lyons.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE ATTACK ON ROME.

The London Times of the 16th has letters from its correspondent at Civita Vecchia under date of June 6:

"As I have more than once explained, Gen. Oudinot, anxious beyond measure to spare the historical part of Rome, abandoned all idea of assaulting the southern walls, where the means of defence are the least considerable, and decided on making regular approaches to the bastions, and of carrying the city, at the very points where he failed on the 30th of April. On the morning of Sunday last, the 3d, he moved a column of attack against the Villa Pamphili, a strong point outside the walls, at a short distance from the Porta S. Pancrazia.

He commenced by surprising about 200 of Mellara's free corps, and took them prisoners; but Garibaldi's people in the villa itself being on the alert, and the alarm being instantly communicated to the walls overlooking the battle-ground, a desperate engagement took place, the villa being taken and retaken several times in the course of the day. The French troops behaved with that gallantry which distinguishes the nation; but the Romans met them at every point, and as the latter were enabled to bring the artillery from the walls to play upon them, their loss is represented to have been very severe indeed. The Villa Pamphili remained at nightfall in the hands of the French, and the works of approach towards the Porta S. Pancrazia were commenced—but the loss in effecting this objective was very great, and I think I do not overstate it in saying that there were from 60 to 100 killed, and from 300 to 400 wounded. The Romans suffered in the same proportion, and, independently of the 200 prisoners taken by surprise, I believe they had 100 killed and 400 wounded.

In the meantime, the French, stationed on the heights of Monte Mario, between which and the Tiber, at the back of the Castle of St. Angelo, there is nothing but open fields, conceived the bold project of crossing the Tiber, and of entering into the city at that part of it called the Ripetta. For that purpose a chosen body rushed across the fields, and preparing a raft and boat, crossed the river, and attempted to carry the barricades by which the Ripetta was defended; but the Romans were prepared at all points, and, as one of my letters says, after the attack was repulsed many of the Frenchmen jumped into the Tiber, and were either shot or drowned in the attempt to recross the stream. At the same period the cannon which had been withdrawn from the embrasures of the Castle of St. Angelo, so as to induce the French to believe they had been removed to the bastions, were suddenly run out again, and so heavy a fire was maintained from them, that the retiring troops suffered very severely, and, as one account states, they were so much cut up that even Monte Mario was abandoned by them. The firing did not cease on either side till nightfall, and even occasionally during the night it was resumed from the walls near Porta S. Pancrazia, for the purpose of incommoding the working parties in the trenches, who could be seen by the moonlight. It was not renewed till 6 o'clock in the evening, when it ceased, at which hour the despatches I have before came away. I conclude by giving you a letter from a person well informed, but whose lending is, as you will perceive, strongly to the Romans:

Rome, June 4—6 o'clock. As you are aware, Gen. Oudinot promised not to renew hostilities before Monday, but yesterday morning at break of day, he commenced an attack on Rome at seven different points; and from 6 o'clock there was fighting in every direction. But our brave people, under the direction of Garibaldi, were not taken by surprise, as the French General no doubt believed he would catch us. For 17 continued hours—a remarkable circumstance in Italian warfare—our people fought with unyielding courage, and the French could not succeed in placing a single piece of cannon in its proper position, so as to weaken our line of fire. At the Porta S. Pancrazia, the point arrived at by the French, they could not succeed during six pieces; while one establishing more than six pieces, did not fire less than 1200 cannon shot, the greater part of which destroyed the Casco Valentini, which the French had fortified and occupied till night, but whence they were at last dislodged and compelled to abandon it with considerable loss. The French fire-works, which had occupied Monte Mario, seeing the inutilty of firing at so great a distance, descended to the Porta Angelica, and coming across the fields opened a smart

fire on the barricades of the Ripetta, and even attempted to pass the river in a boat and on a raft; but our people took these means of transport from them, with the arras and baggage left, and the French were forced to jump into the water, very few of them succeeding in repossessing the river. I saw with my own eyes the raft and boat at the Ripetta. So desperate were the fights that the Romans lost more than 400 in killed and wounded. Of the latter, the hospitals are full. The French loss must have been much greater. They say the brother of Gen. Oudinot was killed by a corporal, whom Garibaldi promoted on the spot. Two French Colonels have been killed, and many other officers. On our part we have lost 14 officers killed, and two of the staff of Garibaldi. Two companies of Mellara's corps, said to have confided in the continuance of the armistice, were surprised and taken prisoners previous to the fight. Many prisoners were taken on both sides. Rome is perfectly tranquil, but the enthusiasm of the volunteers to fly to the barricades is so great that the regular soldiers are forced to drive them back. During the whole of the 3d, firing continued, and at daybreak on the 4th, Garibaldi began the attack, but the French declined it; later, however, in the day, the enemy's works being molested by our people, he again opened fire. Our artillery is now heard beyond the Porta Pancrazia, but the enemy is further from the walls than when he was seen yesterday.

Much alarm is expressed here in consequence of a report having spread that Garibaldi, with 3,000 men, has left Rome, intending to act in the rear of the French army, and surprise the posts and magazines between Castel Guido and this place. June 7.—I have letters from Rome of yesterday morning. The French have succeeded in placing six heavy pieces in battery on the Janiculum to command the Porta S. Pancrazia. That may be said to be the commencement of their siege approaches; and as fifteen other large cannon left here on the night before last, which should reach to-day, I presume the whole of the batteries on the attacking point will be finished this evening. The assault will take place either in the course of to-morrow or the following day. I understand that Oudinot is concentrating his masses behind the Villa Pamphili, which forms part of the Janiculum, outside the walls, determined to force his way to Pietro in Montorio, which is the continuation of the same hill within the gate, and from which the whole of Rome is commanded. Having succeeded in that object, the city is at his feet; but he has the Tiber to cross, the population of the Transteverini to master, and to fight his way through numerous barricades and narrow streets. All the firing and loss of life with which it has been accompanied since the 3d have been caused by the General's resolute attack on the Villa Pamphili and the crest of the Janiculum outside the walls. Several false attacks were made at the Porta Portosa and the Porta Cavalligiera, as well as at the Porta del Popolo; but the sole object of the Commander-in-Chief was to gain the positions in advance of the Villa Pamphili, to that only his design to-nightfall, was lost from the Romans felt the necessity of defending this important point, & while the cannons along the bastions kept up a continual fire, nearly 3,000 men, headed by Garibaldi, rushed before the gates, and contested with close musketry, and often with the bayonet, every inch of ground. The Villa Pamphili, carried early in the day by the French, was retaken, and again carried more than once; and, though the Romans were forced at last to give way, I must do them the justice to say, that their resistance was of the most heroic character. The loss on both sides was very severe. When I say 500 on either party, I do not exaggerate the number of killed and wounded. If the facts come to be known, I have no doubt that we shall find that 1,000 French and as many Romans fell. The hospitals in Rome are full, and we have had a steamer plying from Fiumicino to Palo and this place, constantly bringing up the wounded to be transported to Corsica. The blood of the French soldier is up, and all the symptoms of unwillingness to attack have receded before his love of glory and determination to conquer. Each man feels the military honor of France is at stake, and his appetite is whetted by the resolute conduct of the enemy, who meets him at every point. I am assured that the unexpected success in resisting so determined an attack, has raised the moral and physical courage of the Romans to a degree that had never been calculated on. The whole population is animated by one spirit, and even the women rush to the walls and barricades. I have spoken with friends who escaped from the city yesterday morning. I have seen numerous letters from the partisans of both sides. I have the means of knowing what is said in the French camp, and all agree in representing the struggle to be of the most deadly nature, and, as far as it has gone, to equal that of Girona, or of Saragossa, in the Spanish war of independence.

The following proclamation was published at Rome, on the 3d, by the triumvirate in a friendly tone. To the crime of attacking a Republic banner, General Oudinot does not add the written promise we have in our hands not to attack us before Monday. Hands not to the walls; to the gates Arise, Romans! to the walls; to the gates Arise, Romans! Let us prove to the enemy that Rome cannot be conquered by treachery. Let the Eternal City rise to a man, with the energy of one common thought! Let every man fight! Every man have faith in the victory! Every man remember our ancestors, and be great! Let right triumph, and let eternal shame attend the ally of Austria! Viva la Republica!"

Rome from the residence of the triumvir, June 3.

ATSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On the 3d of June 17,000 Russians entered Presburg from Tyrnau. They came at the right time, for the Austrians had again had a defeat at Boas. Odenburg also there has again been a severe engagement. After hard fighting, and considerable losses on both sides, it terminated with the retreat of the Austrians. The force of the Hungarians at the Upper Danube, and the Wang, is very much greater than it was, as the 30,000 to 40,000 men who have been rendered disposable by the conquest of Ofen, have reinforced the line. Georgey has sent 8,000 by the south against Nachich; he himself commands on the right bank of the Danube, and has his headquarters at Raab.

The Hungarians and the Austrians (the latter reinforced by 22,000 Russians) are in the presence of each other between Presburg and Wesselsburg; and a battle is expected to take place shortly between them—the rumor that one had occurred is not true; neither that the Hungarians had captured Presburg. The report of a sanguinary affair at Odenburg, in which Georgey defeated the Imperialists, is, however, confirmed.

On the 6th inst., the Palace of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna was suddenly filled with troops. Prince Schwarzenberg assembled all the clerks and other persons employed in the office, and informed them of treasonable practices which had been committed in his department. A criminal correspondence with the Hungarians had been held by one of the clerks. The culprit, whose name was Czermitsky, was immediately arrested and sent to prison. Two or three other clerks are equally suspected. The news of this event caused great consternation at Vienna.

Letters from Vienna to the 5th, state that no events of any interest have occurred, and that it is not possible to say when the Austrian and Russian generals will see fit to commence their operations against Hungary, and that the general feeling at Vienna is one of deep despondency at this surprising inactivity of the Imperialist Chiefs, which the public ascribe to the fatal causes. Part of the Palatin Hussars, which deserted from Syria, and endeavored to find their way into Hungary, have arrived within a few miles distance of Vienna, on their way to their native country, which there can be no doubt they will reach in safety, as there was no cavalry which could be detached in their pursuit.

The Pesther Zeitung confirms the late rumor of a rising of the Transylvania Romanen, who are said to have taken possession of the mining towns of the provinces.

Baron Medninsky, Commander of the fortress of Leopoldstadt, whilst it remained in the hands of the insurgents, was confined to be hung at Presburg. Execution yesterday at 5 in the morning.

In the South the Hungarians under Gen. Pereze have lately gained considerable advantages. It appears that the Servian troops are almost wholly dispersed. Most of them are almost wholly dispersed, and fled to the Danube and the

Niagara Falls, June 22.

At a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. De Forest and young Chas. C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some 20 feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not learned—

Young Addington came up and said playfully, "I am going to throw you in," touching her lightly on the shoulders when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her.

She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort, was prostrated by the force of the water, near the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore. In an instant, young Addington and the little girl were swept over the Falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo.

They are now here—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such gloom over our village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered, and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon train. It was carried to the house of Squire Hewlett, where it was laid out and prepared for sending up by the cars.—Cor. Buff. Com.

The Cincinnati Commercial, in relation to premature interments, states that "the body of a victim of cholera was placed in the vault of one of our grave-yards, when it remained about twenty and relatives, it in the present burial. Some of the relatives, desiring to look once more upon the form of the deceased, and awful to behold the features of the corpse was found to be hideously distorted, his shroud torn, and his fingers, which were between his teeth, bitten and gnawed to the very bone. If people will be seized with panic and hurry a fellow-creature to the grave without a reasonable delay, we must expect to hear of cases such as the one above."

The Bishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Rapho, and the Bishop of Clogher, Ireland, each died worth £20,000; the Bishop of Armagh, £300,000; and the Bishop of Cashel £400,000—the avals in hard cash of their respective Bishops.

Mr. Larkin, U. S. Government agent at Monterey, is now the wealthiest man in California. Valuing his real estate at San Francisco at what it was worth at the richest man in North America. His skin is the gentleman who wrote the first glowing account from California made so many persons gold mad.

Married, in Jefferson county, Va., on the 20th of March, by Elder Rino, Mr. John Loy, aged 86 years, to Miss Catherine, aged 76 years and six months, by a courtship of forty years. This must be the same gentleman who heard of some 25 years ago, who was asked why he did not marry. His reply was, that if he "got married he would have no place to spend his evenings." Guess he'll have to spend his evenings at home now. Well, he will.

A colored woman, upwards of sixty years of age, was subjected to a painful surgical operation at Hagerstown, Maryland, last week, while under the influence of chloroform. One of her arms was amputated, and the cap of her knee re-attached, without her exhibiting the slightest distress or casiness.

The free States have thirty Senators, one hundred and thirty-nine Representatives, and one hundred and sixty-nine Presidential Electors. The slave States have 30 Senators, ninety-two Representatives, and one hundred and thirty-one Presidential Electors.

Col. Upshaw, United States Indian agent for the Chickasaws, writes to the editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer, on the 16th of May, that he has just heard of the murder of a party of twenty-six persons who left Texas some two weeks previous for California. Two others of the party made their escape. They were killed by the Indians. They were at Preston, in Texas, on the south bank of the Red River, opposite the mouth of the Falls of Washita, and when there they said all they wanted was an Indian fight. It appears they got one. Report is generally believed.

Speaking of Father Mathew, he says: "The fact that he is a Protestant, is a Priest, while we are Catholics, may seem to be as another reason why he should be as a public honor, were Roman. It is quite Catholic as a century that the time in the old world, by philanthropy, as well as well affixed to pay a high price for that which overflows walls so high as the Pope's."

The water in the inundated district is rapidly subsiding. During the 48 hours ending last evening, it fell three inches, and the inhabitants on the river, have at running parallel to walk on. The over-dry bank banquets to walk on. The over-dry bank is now full six inches lower than its highest mark. The river has also commenced falling more quickly. When we noticed its height it was receding very slowly, less than an inch in forty-eight hours, but since the (Friday last) there has been a rate of between four and five inches.—New Orleans Delta, 12th.

The annual mortality of London is 50,000; and this number of persons is buried in only 200 acres of ground. Consequently great abuses prevail in relation to interments.

A manufactory of nails was recently opened at Guanabacoa, near Havana. Its inauguration was conducted with much pomp and splendor, a large number of the dignitaries of the Island being in attendance.

In consequence of the inundation at New Orleans, the ladies of that city have given up their carriage visits, and go about in skirts. New Orleans is the American Venice.

In the year ending June 30, 1848, the total loss by wrecks on the waters of the Western rivers, amounted to two millions of dollars, and the total insurance paid to more than a million.

The other end of the world is imitating this end. The Melbourne Argus states that large quantities of gold have been found near that place. Melbourne is in South Australia.

The most lucky office-seeker that has yet been seen, turned up in Washington the other day. He received two appointments by the same mail—one to the custom House in Philadelphia, and the other to a clerkship in the Navy Department. Great was his grief when he found he could not accept both.

The total amount of all the known arrivals of gold from California into this country and England is 4,269,788 dollars. Quite a good beginning.

The act of Congress, passed by the Senate, in relation to the admission of the United States.—Now, since under our republican institutions, it can be said of every man, "he may be President of the United States," is he not therefore entitled to the fraking privilege?

The only punishment, at San Francisco is hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage he is brought before a jury of twelve men, selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and if convicted, he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggings, one of them for stealing a horse.

The hacienda of Jarral, a Mexican noble in the northern part of Guanajuato, contains 50,000 square miles, being larger than the whole State of Tennessee. Upon this he has 3,000,000 head of stock. This also has a fair supply of pocket money.