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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

his report of yesterday, returned in the followfar order

aged 64, Hudson av.; Ed. McLaughlin, aged 80; Mary McLaughlin, aged 27, Bond st.

Hon. ELIJAH L. HAMLIS, (brother to Hon Hai nibal Hamlin, Loco member of the U.S. Senate who are disposed to belt the Hubbard nomination Col. J. T. P. Dodost of the Senate presider

over the Whig Legislative Convention and James W. North acted as Secretary, and after addresses by Phineas Barnes and Issac Reed, the follow-

and we shall hall with gladness the advent of

sas (the Van Buren Intelligencer,) where they don't always get the latest news, has the follow-

Mrs. Anna E. J. wife of Gov. Samuel Dins

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Chings and Choughts in Enrope.

Letter of the Triumvirate. Reply of Lesseps. Course of Oudinot. The Wounded Italians. Out-laid. Italian Young Men. Millary Funers. Havos of the Siege. Courage of McZilli. Fals-ness of the London Times.

What shall I write of Rome in these sad bu clorious days? Plain facts are the best for my

In the first, the French Government affected to

He sends to Rome that he is coming there as

r exercised in the name of an a We know also that in the modification propose French Government intended to represe an influence more or less liberal, opposed desolutist programme of Austria and of Naplesolic or Constitutional form, with or without liber marantees to the Roman people, the dominant though in all the negotiations to which we allude has been ome sort of return toward the past, a compromiemporal prince.

We cannot dissemble to ourselves, Monsieur, tha

he French expedition has been planned and executed nder the inspiration of this thought. Its object was balance of negotiations which were to be opened a Rome, on the other to guarantee the Roman people that it should submit to constitutations in massreby it favor of the Holy Father. This is assured to us partly from informations which we believe a cossess as to the concert with Austria, from the proclamations of ieneral Oudinot, from the formed declarations made by successive envoys to the Trumvirate, from the si-lence obstinately maintained always when we have sought to approach the political question and obtain a formal declaration of the fact proved in our note of the 16th is that the institutions by which he Roman becopie are governed at this moment are the tree and apparaneous expression of the wish of the people inviolable when legally interrogated. For the rost, the vote of the reach Assembly sustains implicitly the fact that

affirm. In presence of such a situation, under the menace an inadmissible compromise, and of negotiations which the state of our people no way provoked, our part, Monsieur, could not be doubtful. To resist,—we owed ought, in fulfillment of a mandate, loyally given, loyally accepted, to maintain to our country the inviolability ty, so far as that was possible to us, of its territory, and of the institutions decreed by all the powers, by the time needed for appeal from France Ill-informe he disgrace and the remorse which must be bers came, before she was aware, accomplice of an acc of violence to which we can find no parallel withou going back to the first partition of Poland in 1772.— We owed to Europe to maintain, as far as we could, the fundamental principles of all international life, the independence of each people in all that concerns its internal administration. We say it without pride, for if it is with enthusiasm that we resist the attempts of the Neapolitan monarchy and of Austria, our eternal nemy, it is with profound grief that we are ourselve onstrained to contend with the arms of France; we erved well, not only of our country, but of all the peo

We come to the actual question. You know, Mon-sieur, the events which have followed the French in

or invasion of this country. The Austrians having inted the heroic resistance of Bologua have a anced into Romagna, are now marching on Ancona. arces of the King of Naples. We believe we should do the same by the Austrian forces if the attitude of the French here did not fetter our action.

hat the expedition of Civita Vecchia, said to be plan ned for protection, costs us very dear. Of all the in hat of the French has been the most perilous. Against the soldiers of Austria and the King of Naples we can fight, for God protects a good cause. But we do not want to fight against the French. We are toward them in a state not of war but of elimple defense. But this

all our forces. Let her restore our arms. Let he not by her cruisers drive back from our ports the mes ations who, later, undoubtedly, are destined to units n the same international faith, as now they have

In his answer, Lessops appears moved by this statement, and particularly expresses himself

thought that we wish forcibly to impose upon you the obligation of receiving us as friends. FRIENDEHIS AND VIOLENCE ARE INCOMPATIBLE. Thus it would e inconsequent on our part to begin by firing ou cannon upon you to make you natural protectors such a contradiction enters neither into my THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, NOR OF OUR ARMY AND ITS HONORABLE CHIEF."

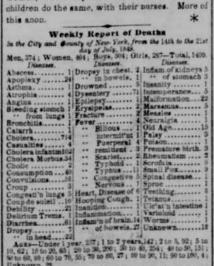
These words were written at the headquarter of Oudinot, and of course seen and approved by him. At the same time, in private conversation "the honorable caset" would swear he would ec cupy Rome by "one means or another." A few days after, Lessops consented to conditions such as the Romans would tolerate. He no longe insisted on occupying Rome, but would conten himself with good positions in the country. exceeded his powers"-that he should not obey that the Armistice was at an end, and he should attack Rome on Monday. It was then Friday.-He proposed to leave these two days for the few foreigners that remained to get out of town. Mr Lessops went off to Paris, in great seeming inlignation, to get his treaty ratified. Of course we could not hear from him for eight or ten days.
Meanwhile, the honorable chief, alike in all his onduct, attacked on Sanday instead of Monday. The attack began before sunrise and lasted altay. I saw it from my window, which, though listant, commands the Gate St. Pancrazio. Why the whole force was bent on that part, I do not know. If they could take it, the town would be cannonaded and the barricades useless; but it is the same with the Pincian Gate. Small parties made feints in two other directions, but they were at once repelled. The French fought with great bravery, and this time it is said with beautifu skill and order, sheltering themselves in their ad vance by moveable barricades. The Italians ought like lions, and no inch of ground was gained the assailant. The loss of the French is said to be very great : it could not be otherwise. Six among them were many officers, those of Garribaldi especially, who are much exposed by their daring bravery, and whose red tunic makes them the natural mark of the enemy. It seems to me great folly to wear such a dress amid the dark aniforms, but Garibaldi has always done it. He has now been wounded twice here and seven

All this week I have been much at the Hosni tals where are these noble sufferers. They are full of enthusiasm; this time was no treason, no were shedding their blood and they had con quered. All were only anxious to get out again and be at their posts. They seemed to feel that

troved. The Government is false, and the peop

isive one way or the other. News is not yet eason to hope no good. Many seem resolved to orce back Pius IX among his bleeding flock, into the city rained by him, where he cannot remain and if he come all this struggle and sorrow is to ck. I know not whether he hopes for a successful sue, but he believes in a God bound to protect nen who do what they deem their duty. Yet ow long. O Lord, shall the few trample on the POSTSCRIPT .- I am surprised to see the air of

erfect good faith with which articles from the ondon Trmes, upon the revolutionary movements, re copied into our papers. There exists not in Europe a paper more violently opposed to the cause of freedom than the Times, and neither its eaders nor its foreign correspondence are to be depended upon. It is said to receive money from Austria. I know not whether this be true, or whether it be merely subservient to the aristocrat. to Republican movements than is that of Russia; for in England fear embitters hate. It is droll to remember our reading in the class-book. "Ay, down to the dust with them, slaves as they are." ians who succumbed, and see how they hate those who resist; and their cowardice here in Italy, is adicrous. It is they who ran away at the less intimation of danger-it is they who invent all dare not for their lives stay in Rome, where I, a woman, walk everywhere alone, and all the little children do the same, with their purses. More o



The Hunker Convention comprising Hid Assembly District in this County, have appoint or Gov. Marcy as they Delegate to the Rome and Scuse Convention, and Erastus Corning, Esq. as su [Albany Evening Journal Line | Laboration | L

idends: let the French Republic be crushed, our fa-

present torpor; for the great change since those days when Church and King mobs exiled Priestley, and Ensands at the sight of two or three red costs; and fo the still greater change from the Cromwellian days when we were really worth something.

tivated aspect. The land is perfectly flat, but the forest recedes, and broad fields of sugar cane (now about three feet in hight) and maize in ear, come Our inertia may be at once the result of increases servility and increased morality. Both these princi-ples tend to a peaceful state. And so far as externs ranquillity is favorable to moral and scientific progress we are in a happy position. Money being the ide which is worshiped, and each one being a priest o ruler according to the share of money he possesses sell himself and his God given faculties to the Man mon principle for the highest price it will pay. N sight, vend their genius to the highest bidder, and the headquarters may still be seen, with some signs of an embankment near the levee; the field itself is as flat as a chess-board.

This is said to be the deliest and healthiest season ever known in New-Orleans. The Cholers has entirely dissppeared, and the Yellow Fever is retarded by the rains and inundations. All the fashionable residents have left for the North, and the city seems deserted. I can imagine that during the gayety and bustle of the Winter season, it may be a pleasant place; but I was not prepared to find it so rough, unfinished and dispidated in appearance or so entirely lifeless in all that makes the life of Southern cities. The effects of the inundation are still perceptible in frequent pools of sanding water in streets and gardens, and the steech arising from thousands of drowned rats.—

nation confirms and deepens her degradation.

By the cunning device of Expectancy the Mam which attracts all the youthful talent in the State to oned heroism which would prefer bread and virtu with rectitude to wealth and applause; for want suppress the dictates of conscience, and become

The latter, the mere industry of the country, is kep on its good behavior, and reduced to the needful, hum ale point, by certain exclusions from a participation numbers which this refined and extensive system Expectancy transforms into slaves, not only in the law the church, the army, the navy, the customs, the pos-office, &c. but in every parish, joint stock company factory and workshop, are so great, as scarcely to less humble servants to be treated. I could quote the cas of a Yorkshire Earl, of professed liberal opinions, bu that the steward's language, even to the women, is t

gross to be repeated.

So little general hope is felt by these classes, that every individual of courage and enterprise either has emigrated or is endeavoring to quit these shores for yours. Britannis thus loses her best blood, to infuse ew energy into Columbia's views.

These are the appearances; but that our increasin beap reading, our chesp clothing, chesp bread, and our agmented talk on human affairs, are effecting serious ages beneath the surface of society, is an affirma

FATAL AFFRAY.—Some five or more men went last week in the right-time to the residence of Mr. Edward Slaughter, in Rockcastle, for the purpose of Tynching him, or taking his life. Slaughter is an old man and had no weapons. He was badly cut and mangled, but succeeded in slaying the foremost of the assailants, a man by the name of Lunt, with an old ganharrel. This put an end to the battle. Slaughter is still, as we learn, in a precarious condition.

[Garrard (Ky.) Bauner.

WHOLE NO. 2581.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS No. 111.

nounces this statement an exaggeration, and as the Havena papers are silent on the subject, we have no other means of judging.

On the way hither we lost two of our crew McDonnell, cook, of New-York City. Both of these deaths were caused by imprudence in esting and drinking, during excessive heat. The former was buried in the Gulff on the morating of

We have all the Summer fruits here in abundance. Ripe melons, peashes pears, figs and grapes are daily set upon the table, with green corn, and sweet potatoes of enormous size and delicious flavor. Little quadrum boys come up the portico after dinner, with baskets of anowy and fragrant magnolias, the size of a pint goblet, and bunches of superb roses. The temperature is delightful though very warm.

The Recent Blots in Canada-Orangemen and Catholics, Bitter State of Feeling-Mur-der-Governor's Visit to Canada West-

MONTREAL, July 1s. 1849

When I last addressed you my hopes were strong that the Orange festival of 19th July, would have passed off through Canada without any very u in society should teach them the danger of

he Orange officers used their swords of office and would certainly lave attacked the Oranga-men, when considerable bloodshed must have been the consequence. The whole, however, was promptly put down by the Constability. The isading Orangemen professed to have been amony ed at this conduct of the raggamuffins—as they call them—of their Society, but I believe a sense of the weakness of their party alone restrained them

However, the day passed off tolerably quietly, and it was boped that no anary feelings of consequence had been excited. But on Saturday eventure a most unfortunate occurrence took place, which has again give rise to the most embittered

hormer was buried in the Color on the morang of the Sin, the latter died the following night, while ascending the river, and was brought up to the city for interment. Our Cholera patient, Mr. Brownello New Bestford, has entirely recovered; the rest of the passengers are in good health and

The funeral of the man shot at here, took

er. Everything exhibited the rain growth and speedy decay of tropical vegetation. The river was filled with floating logs, which were drifted all along the shore. The trees, especially the cypress, were shrouded in gray moss, that hung in long streamers from the branches, and at intervals the fallen thatch of some deserted cabin was pushed from its place by shrubbery and wild vines. The island of Barataria was not more than ten miles distant, on the west; and I was not formed that many of the plantations near the mouth of the river were first made by Lafitte's men.

The whole affair of the League is viewed as ri-

they who have done so much to destroy one.

The whole affair of the League is viewed as ridiculous: the members are divided into parties, split up into a handred different sections. One party, and one only, has definite views—the Annexationists, and they are decidedly in the minority. The Members chosen for Montreal are all for British Connection; and their election has given great umbrage to the Annexation party. To control the League a new Clob called the British Club has been formed—these are said to be all British Connection men. You will judge from all this that I see no reason to change the opinion I have ever expressed, of the futility of the agitation attempted to be exerted. I should not be surprised to see the great Convention "vanish into thin air" without assembling. If it do assemble it will be composed of such heterogenous materials as can never amalgamate.

Mr. Hincks has written a short pamphlet on England, which shows the finances of Canada in a highly favorable light. From the abundance of money on the other side, we may hope to see some of it invested in our public works ere long, if our country regain peace. Should our public works proceed and commerce revive, we shall again become peaceable loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and be reinvested with all the prejudices we have hitherto entertained in favor of the British, and against the American, Constitution.—The length of my present communication prevents my touching further on Mr. Hincks's pamphlet.

Lust session of our Provincial Parliament an act was passed, authorizing the construction of a Canal from some part of the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. There will be a good deal of difference as to the part of the St. Lawrence also the plan, and to consider the most favorable to a place below the city. The lines of route, it is presumed, will be regularly surveyed.—The option will rest with the individuals who subscribe the capital. Bome individuals on your side are relied on mainly to provide the funds.—A meeting is now being held at Troy, to standing water in streets and gardens, and the stench arising from thousands of drowned rats.—Judging from the shower we had yesterday, the inhabitants could not have suffered much from their recent deluge. Torrents of water poured through the streets, sweeping the sidewalks in many places. One of our passengers, seeing a street completely flooded, innocently asked a native whether that was part of the submerged district. "Why, no!" said the man, with a stare of utter astonishment, "it's only ransasy!" The roughness of the streets defies description: the cobble-stone of Chatham-st is smoothest 'Russ' compared to it—Such a three miles' joiting I never had, as from the Faicon's pier at Lafayette City to the St. Charles.