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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Things and Choughts in Carope

special Correspondence of The Tribune.

The Riemon Republic. Charles Alberta Teatron. Full Goldent Manner. His Character. His Address to the People. His Graders. His Cravity. American Artists. Brown, Terry and Frenche House and his Peoples and Concil Contract. Compact and Concil Contract. American Lenderage Facility. Supplies. North Service Boy. M. New Procedurate. G. emogy's Group Powers a Save. The Expectant States of Washington. Crawbord Design. Train of the Artist. American Patrona of Art. Expenses of Artist Life. A German Security.

The Roman Republic moves on better than if Italy could be left to itself, would be settled for ons and sacrificed to the interests of a few persons, would come that prosperity natural to a

"illustrious Gioberti" has fallen-faller forever from his high scaffold of words. His de merits were too unmistakable for rhetoric to hide blame in the author of the "Primato." That he refused the Italian General Assembly, it it was to be based on the so-called Montanelli system in stead of his own, might be conviction or it migh be littleness and vanity. But that he privily dimisters, an armed intervention of the Piedmontese troops in Tuscany, thus willing to cause civil war, and, at this great mement, to see Italian blood shed by Italian hands, was treachery. think, indeed, he has been probably made the scape-goat in that affair; that Charles Albert planned the measure, and finding himself unable to carry it out, in consequence of the vigilance and indignant opposition of the Chamber of Deputies, was somewhat consoled by making it an occasion to victimize the "lilustrious," whom four weeks before the people had forced him to accept as his

Now the name of Gioberti is erased from the corners of the streets to which it was affixed a year ago; he is stripped of all his honorary degrees, and proclaimed an unworthy son of the country. Mazzini is the idol of the people. "Soon to be hunted out," sneered the skeptical American. Possibly yes! for no man is secure of his palm till the fight is over. The civic wreath may be knocked from his head a bundred times in the arder of the contest. No matter, if he can alway keep the forehead pure and lofty, as will Mazzini. In thinking of Mazzini, I always remember Petrarch's invocation to Rienzi. Mazzini comes at a riper period in the world's history, with the same energy of soul, but of purer temper and

more enlarged views to answer them. I do not know whether I mentioned a kind of poetical correspondence about Mazzini and Rossi. Rossi was also an exite for liberal principles, bu he did not value his birthright; he alienated it and as a French citizen became Poor of France and Representative of Louis Philippe in Italy When, with the fatuity of those whom the gods have doomed to perish, Pius IX. took the representative of the fallen Guizot policy for his Minister, he made him a Roman citizen. He was proclaimed such the 14th of November. On the 5th he perished before he could enter the parliament be bad called. He fell at the door of the Cancelleria when it was sitting.

Mazzini, in his exile, remained absolutely devoted to his native country. Because, though feeling as few can, that the interests of humanity in all nations are identical, he felt also that, born of a race so suffering, so much needing devotion and energy, his first duty was to that. The only powers he acknowledged were God and the People ple, the special scope of his acts the unity and inthoughts, but, very early exiled, he had neverseen that home to which all the orphans of the sonl so saturally turn. Now he entered it as a Roman atizen, elected representative of the people by miversal suffrage. His motto, Dio e Popolo, is pat upon the coin with the Roman eagle ; unhapplly this first-issued coin is of brass, or else of silver, with much alloy. Dis, avertite omen, and may peaceful days turn it all to pure gold!

On his first entrance to the house Mazzini, received with fervent applause and summoned to take his place beside the President, spoke as fol-

"Mistrom me, colleagues, that should come the od I have not done, but tried to do, has com to me from Rome. Rome was always a sort of talis man for me; a youth, I studied the history of Italy, and found while all the other nations were born, grew up. played heir part in the world, then fell to reappear n re in the same power, a single city was privileged by God to die only to rise again greater than before, S of the Empire extend her conquests from the confines creshed by the barbariana, by these whom even yet the lay, in their varied relations with vegetation and reward.

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think of the holocaust of broken hearts, basilelives, that must attend it.

But enough of politics for the present, this le ter goes by private hand, and as news, will be

Let me rather take the opportunity to say som things that I have let lie by, while writing of po litical events. Especially of our Artists I wish t say something. I know many of them, if not all and see with pleasure our young country so fair. represented.

Among the painters I saw of Brown only tw or three pictures at the exhibition in Florence ould do better, but a man who indulges himsel with such coarse sale work, cannot surely do we

at any time. The merits of Terry and Freeman are not my merits; they are beside both favorites in our cour for every one to judge. I am no connoiseur as re gards the technical merits of paintings; it is only poetic invention, or a tender feeling of nature

which captivates me. Terry loves grace, and consciously works fro the model. The result is a pleasing transposition of the hues of this clime. But the design of the pic ture is never original, nor is it laden with any mes sage from the heart. Of Freeman I know less as the two or three pictures of his that I have seen never interested me. I have not visited his

Of Hicks I think very highly. He is a man o ideas, an original observer, and with a poetic heart. His system of coloring is derived from a thoughtful study, not a mere imitation of nature and shows the fineness of his organization. Strus gling unsided to pursue the expensive studies his art, he has had only a small studio, and re ceived only orders for little cabinet pictures -Could be carry out adequately his ideas, in his would be found the treasure of genius. He has made the drawings for a large picture of many fig ures; the design is original and noble, the group ing highly effective. Could be paint this pictur I believe it would be a real boon to the lovers of Art, the lovers of Truth. I hope very much that when he returns to the United States, some com petent patron of art-one of the few who has mine as well as purse, will see the drawings and order the picture. Otherwise he cannot paint it, as the expenses attendant on models for so many figures c. are great, and the time demanded could no otherwise be taken from the claims of the day.

Among landscape painters Cropsey and Cranc have the true artist spirit. In faculties, each has what the other wants. Cropsey is a reverent and careful student of nature in detail, it is no pedant ry, but a true love he has, and his pictures are ful little gentle signs of intimacy. They pleas and touch, but yet, in poetic feeling of the heart of nature, he is not equal to Cranch, who produces fine effects by means more superficial, and, on ex Each might take amination, less satisfactory somewhat from the other to advantage, could be do it without diminishing his own original dower Both are artists of high promise, and deserve t dependence of Italy. Rome was the theme of his be loved and cherished by a country which may without presumption, hope to carry landscape painting to a pitch of excellence unreached before For the historical painter, the position with us is for many reasons, not favorable, but there is n bar in the way of the landscape painter, and fate bestowing such a prodigality of subject, seems t give us a hint not to be mistaken. I think the love of landscape painting is genuine in our na tion, and as it is a branch of art where achieve ment has been comparatively low, we may no unreasonably suppose it has been left for us.

> which is their divinity. Then why should the American landscape-paint er come to Italy !-ery many. I think, myself, he ought not to stay here very long. Yet a few years study is precious, for here Nature herself has sents the laurel and civic wreath; his gesture destudy is precious, for here Nature nersen has clusted to help him clusted them, he seems to say, "For me the deed leaving our country for Europe. worked with Man, as if she wanted to help him clusted them, he seems to say, "For me the deed leaving our country for Europe. Let it be remembered, in addition to considera-

trust it will be undertaken in the highest spirit.

Nature, it seems to me, reveals herself more free

ly in our land; she is true, virgin and confiding-

she smiles upon the vision of a true Endymior

I hope to see not only copies upon canvas of or

magnificent scenes, but a transfusion of the spirit

sublic uses of our society.

that statue, what that statue is compared with any

sweet beauty, but that neither as an ideal expres sion or a specimen of plastic power is it transcend nt. Powerestands far higher in his busts then n any ideal statue. His conception of what is in ividual in character is clear and just; his power (execution almost unrivaled; but he has had a fetime of discipline for the bust, while his studies on the human body are comparatively limited : nor s his treatment of it free and masterly. To me his conception of subject is not striking : I do not unsider him rich in artistic thought.

He, no less than Greenough and Crawford would feel it a rich reward for many labors, and a happy climax to their honors to make an equestrian statue of Washington for our country. I wish they might all do it, as each would show a differ ent kind of excellence. To present the man on sorseback, the wise centaur, the tamer of horses, may well be deemed a highest achievement of dern as it was of ancient art. The study of he anatomy and action of the horse, so rich in suggestions, is naturally most desirable to the artist; happy he who, obliged by the brevity o life and the limitations of fortune, to make his studies conform to his "orders," finds himself justified by a national behest in entering on this

At home one gets callous about the character Washington, from a long experience of 4th of July bombast in his praise. But seeing the struggles of other nations, and the deficiencies of the leaders who try to sustain them, the heart is again stimulated and puts forth buds of praise. One appreciates he wonderful combination of events and influences that gave our independence so healthy a birth, and almost miraculous merits of the men who tend ed its first motions. In the combination of excel ences needed at such a period with the purity and modesty which dignify the private man in the humblest station, Washington as yet stands alone. country has ever had such a good future; no other is so happy as to have a pattern of spotless worth which will remain in her latest day venera

ble as now. Surely then that form should be immortalized in naterial solid as its fame, and, happily for the artist, that form was of natural beauty and dignity. and he who places him on horseback simply re resents his habitual existence. Everything con urs to make an equestrian statue of Washington lesirable.

The dignified way to manage that affair would e to have a Committee chosen of impartial judges nen who would look only to the merits of the work and the interests of the country, unbiased by any personal interest in favor of some one artist. It is said it is impossible to find such a one, but I cannot believe it. Let there be put saide the mean squabbles and jealousies, the vulgar pushing of unworthy friends, with which, unhappily, the art ist's career seems more rife than any other, and a air concurrence established | let each artist offer his design for an equestrian statue of Washington, and let the best have the preference.

Mr. Crawford has made a design which he takes with him to America, and which, I hope, will be generally seen. He has represented Washington his actual dress; a figure of Fame, winged, prethe confines of Asia. I saw Rome perish. in the composition of pictures. The ruins of Ita-

uy only the necessaries of life, will find them in he Italian cities, where all sellers live by cheat

uses of adversity in developing genius, and they advarage havond what the forces of the patient can bear. Laudanum in drops is useful as a medcine, but a cup-full kills downright.

Beside this remantic idea about letting artists suffer to develop their genius, the American Macenas is not sufficiently aware of the expenses attendant on producing the work he wants. He does not consider that the painter, the sculptor, nust be paid for the time he spends in designing and molding, no less than in painting and carving that he must have his bread and sleeping-house his workhouse or studio, his marbles and colors the sculptor his workmen; so that if the price be osid he asks, a modest and delicate man very mmonly receives no guerdon for his thoughtse real essence of the work-except the laxury seeing it embodied which he could not otherwise have afforded. The American Macenas often pushes the price down, not from want o generosity, but from a habit of making what are called good bargains-i. c. bargains for one's own advantage at the expense of a poorer brother Those who call these good do not believe that

"Mankind is one.
And beats with one great heart."

They have not read the life of Jesus Christ. Then the American Miccenas sometimes, after ordering a work, has been known to change his mind when the statue is already modeled. It is American, who either from taste or vanity buys a icture, is often quite uneducated as to the arts and cannot understand why a little picture or figure costs so much money. The Englishman or Frenchman, of a suitable position to seek these adoruments for his house, usually understands be: ter than the visiter of Powers who, on hearing he price of the Proserpine, worderingly asked. Is'nt statuary riz lately?" Queen Victoria f England, and her Albert, it is said, use their royal privilege to get works of art at a price beow their value, but their subjects would be ashamed to do so.

To supply means of judging to the American erchant, (fall of kindness and bonorable sympahy as beneath the crust he so often is) who wants ctures and statues not merely from estentaon, but as means of delight and improvement to himself and his friends, who has a soul to respect the genius and desire the happiness of the artist, and who, if he errs, does so from ignorance the circumstances, I give the following memo andum, made at my desire by an artist, my neigh-

The rent of a surtable studio for modeling in clay and executing statues in marble may be estimated at \$200

The best journeyman carver in marble at Rome

eives \$60 a mouth. Models are paid \$1 a day.

The cost of marble varies according to the size of th lock, being generally sold by the cubic palm, a square 6 9 inches English. As a general guide regarding th rices established among the higher sculptors of Rome may mention that for a statue of life-size the demand from \$1,000 to \$5,000, varying according to the con osition of the figure and the number of accessories.

It is a common belief in the United States that a stu lent of art can live in Italy and pursue his studies of an income of \$000 or \$400 a year. This is a lamentab eror; the Russian Government allows its pensioner \$700, which is scarcely sufficient. \$1,000 per annun should be placed at the disposal of every young artist

cheered and difficult waiting on the part of the

piety of the German school, more mutton-like than

poor in spirit. That kind of severity is, perhaps like a monk, but a really pious and pure one. sion of this spirit.

it there be tures, and more recently by the proclamation an not " written with a diamond pen," like all else

ow beils have chimed the Ave Maria. Rome couldst thou have borne these hours at the foot of head and cross bones was written "O mori!" the cross. O Stella! woman's heart of love, send

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WATERTOWN VAST DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Urica, Tuesday, May 15-16 A.M. particulars of a disastrous conflagration which took place at Watertown on Sunday, May 13, destroying nearly all the business portion of the vil lage, including three Banks, the Post Office, three Printing Offices, Surrogate's Office, two Hotels and thirty Stores. Loss \$250,000. Insurance as

Protection, Hartford 30,000 Albany
Long Island. 14,000 Protection, N. J.
Hartford. 5,000 Pireman's Albany
Columbus 5,000 Saratoga Mutual.
Howard, New York. 9,300 North Western.

And several other companies, losses not known. The fire originated by accident in the wood-house of the American Hotel. All the contents of the Post Office, including the Northern and Southern Mails, were burned. One life is known to be lost.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DE WITT CLIN-ON. By William W. Camprell, Author of Border Warfars of Naw-York. New-York Ba-

The title of this book is calculated to disappoint he reader. It contains only the slightest memorials of Mr. CLISTON's life. The selection from his writings consists principally of articles that are already before the public. A Journal of an exploring tour to Western New York in 1810, will relies upon any supposition favorable to the Holy be read with interest, though it is little more than Office. They are found imbedded in earth filling a superficial record of the occurrences of the day. | the brick arches which form the foundation of the It is written in the careless and familiar manner building, and must therefore have been placed which usually characterizes a diary. It is corious there since its construction-a fact inconsistent Western New-York in with the supposition that they belonged to an as presenting a picture of 310 and will probably be interesting to the in- ancient cemetery on this spot, if any existed—and Boston Traceller of yesterday says The con- it is but too clear from the appearance of the bones habitants of the localities described. trast between the almost western wilderness of that their possessors were born long since the New-York in 1810 and the western garden of erection of the building. Perhaps the unfortunate New York in 1849, is a striking commentary on the system of Internal Improvements which this events threw open the doors of the palace, might State has so successfully adopted. 8. tell us something that would aid in explaining

STRAMBOAT OPPOSITION ON LAKE ONTARIO.-In 1818 the Old Frontenac, Capt. Mackenzie, was the only steamboat on Lake Ontario. The fare Now the Sovereign (old mail line) carries cabin thus revealed date from the last century or the from Kingston to Nisgara or Toronto was \$12 .passengers from Kingston to Hamilton (head of the Lake for 25 cents, and steerage do for half price! Five dollars was the price last year, and Whig thinks that \$1] between Hamilton and the establishment of this detestable institution five from Kingston to Montreal. The British Kingston, exclusive of meals, would pay. Opposition is the cause of the 25-cent fares. A steamboat owner is bankrupt; his boats have become there for twenty-five years. When taken from the property of the Bank of Upper Canada, and they run them against Mr. Hamilton's steamers Very many Americans take the Canada route in Sammer. In 1820 the Car of Commerce and other sary to speak of his surprise on learning that he boats, charged \$12 between Montreal and Que-

The Boston Dauly Signal, 'Native.' has stories are got up for the occasion, but some things een merged in the Daily Bet, published by Brad- I have seen, and others I tell as they were told to bury, Harmon & Co. and edited by Ben. Perley

We are indebted to GEO. W. WINNER, tions mevitable from this memorandum, that you rans papers, for which he will please accept our thanks. | meeting had any other purpose I do not know - | panies him-

WHOLE NO. 2523.

THE AGE OF IRREVERENCE

or might have won the poet's name-if such be worth the winning now... And gained a laurel for your brow.

those that wear the poet a crown Hereafter, neither knave per clown Shall hold their orgies at your tomb.

I sounder leaf than I can claim.

dendful life, a silent voice :

For now the poet cannot die.

But you have made the wiser choice A life that moves to gracious ends Through troops of unrecording friends

Nor leave his music as of old, But round him ere he scarce be cold Begins the scandal and the cry:

Give out the faults he would not show! Break lock and seal! betray the trust Keep nothing sacred: 't is but just

A song that pleased us from its worth No public life was his on earth.

The many headed beast should know

to bissoned statesman be, nor king

His worst he kept, his best he gave

My carse upon the clown and knave ho will not let his ashes rest!

Who make it sweeter seem to be, The little life of bank and brier, The bird that pipes his lone desire And dies unheard within his tree.

Than he that warbles long and loud

And drops at giory's temple-gates.

For whom the carrion-valture waits
to tear his heart before the crowd!

Ion Examiner.

ALFRED TENNYSON

REVELATIONS IN ROME.

The Dungeons of the Inquisition-Cells of the Victims - Excitement among the People-The Papal Gardons Thrown Open-Exhu-ming of Ancient Rome.

Correspondence of The Tribune

On Sunday last the palace of the Inquisition was thrown open to the public after some days

The people poured into it in crowds.

ody was there-ragged, cadaverous old men

passages which led to nothing-peepin

and turning away with a disappointed look and

word a feeling of disappointment, and thought

n the center, which seemed the very spot for

here, "Sciplo Gaetani-eight years have I been

his the Christian faith ?" In one prison a heavy

trap door was lifted from a dark opening, exposing

a deep black vault; below in a corner lay a mass

of bedelothes and tattered garments, among which

coms were pipes through which, probably, food

In another part of the building a dense crowd

which seemed to pass beneath the whole palace.

I made my way through the mass and down the

orches upon the walls, heaps of human bones

scattered over the floor. Others were protruding

from the wall of earth at the side, yet untouched

and although it was difficult to distinguish in this

confused mass sex, age, or even the different

parts of the body, one at least seemed to be that

might be counted here and there, told the story of

The excavations are yet unfinished, and it is no

easy to conjecture how much the number may be

increased. But even these few relice afford room

or the darkest suspicions. How many years have

passed since these vaults received their last vic-

tim! Did he waste away slowly under torture

and starvation, or did the holy fathers, more mere

ful than usual, give him the blessing of a sudder

death ! But these are conjectures without limit.

It is difficult to account for the presence of these

nun, who was found in her cell, when recen-

these discoveries. It is difficult to believe that

the present century can have witnessed any of the

enormities for which this dreadful tribunal has

become proverbial. But whether the practices

to the principles which authorized and occasioned

It is said that, in the convent of the Ara Coll.

Spanish monk was found who had been imprisoned

glare of day which now visited his eyes the first

time for a quarter of a century. It is hardly neces-

was set free by the authority of a Roman Repub-

ic. "Can such things be, without our special

wonder!" It were natural to believe that these

A crowd gathered upon the Corso, in the even-

ine poor victims.

f a female-and the seventeen thigh bones which

I recognized a worn, dirty strait-waistcoat, appa-

rently intended for a female. In several of the

was given to the wretched inmates.

Gradey & McElrath

Roms, April 4, 1849.

Ab. shameless! for he did but sing

stood, is the cant term for the anti-Republican or Papal party-so called probably from the sombre dress of the priests.) But there were cooler heads among them, who, taking advantage of the enthusiasm of the people in favor of war, proposed that they should proceed to the residence of Max zini and demand arms and the immediate action of the Assembly to prepare for the contest. It really again, when I heard a Roman crowd shouting for war, and eloquent speakers addressing them with the very title that Cicero and Brutus had used, 'Romans .' for whatever the Italians may lack in

action, they are not wanting in eloquence

but when I entered the street I found them show ing, "To the Inquisition! To the Inquisition, with an occasional cry "morte at Ners" - "deat

In a few moments torches were waving in front the new Republican flag was unfurled, and with Viva la Republica Italiana," the crowd com menced the march. As they passed the palace of the Neapolitan Ambassador they greeted it with groans and hisses. On reaching the rest dence of Mazzini be came to the window in reply to their repeated summons and assured them that every exertion would be made by the Government to gratify their warlike enthusiasm and to provide the means for defense. He spoke with fluency and as far as I could judge, with vigor and ele quence. His writings, I have thought, are char acterized by more directness of style and compact ness, so to speak, than those of most of his country men. He is a man of unwearied perseverance and energy, and the late events in Italy are at tributed in no small measure to his exertions Whatever his enemies may say of his purposes and principles, no one, I think, can deny his ca

dispersed. Do not infer from this description that disorderly scenes are frequent in Rome. This scene of which I have spoken could not be called a mob , if so, it was among mots what Bottom's on would have been among the beasts of the forest, "as gentle as any sucking dove." The crowd was composed principally of young men. and those highly respectable in their sppearance But as I have siready assured you, Rome is by no means in a state of anarchy, although a few per sons may have manifested a disposition (which principle to frown down) to destroy an edifice which has harbored despotism and persecution.

The beautiful gardens of the Vatican and the open to the public. One can weil imagine, in vandering through these delightful vistas, or listening to the marmuring of the fountains, that Pius IX. regrets the loss of his gardens, if not of roups of romping children, instead of slow-pacing cardinals. One cannot lament a change which affords a boliday of innocent enjoyment to the people, instead of confining scenes like these to a w reverend ecclesiastics. The good sense of the Provisional Government has directed them to be opened every Sanday

On leaving the palace of the Inquisition I found the crowd who had satisfied their curiosity there, turning their steps to the gardens. Luttle children promenading, prayer-book in hand, ready for a flirtation, after finishing their ares and paters in St. Peter's, and bestowing the hiss upon his iren toe, which might soon be repeated upon some equally favored lips. Here and there were a few priests regretting the event which had given them the pleasure they were now enjoying. Without ig out of his studio, the priests are coming that the Government had wisely chosen the 1st invading the province of a guide-book, I may ven ture to say that the gardens were laid out with s great deal of taste, and efforded one of the most delightful promenades that I have ever seen. The neither here nor in the museums, where they were to be found in throngs, did I witness the low building with grated windows. The rough slightest violation of good order. An instinctive perception of the beautiful seemed to awaken in them a respect for its manifestation in the works of Art which they saw around them, and to protect them from injury.

Excavations are being carried on under the In another, " Take way oppression, oh God' -" Too long have I been direction and at the expense of the Government, over the site of the old Roman Forum, with the hope of adding to the relics of ancient Art already overed, and of determining localities which have been subjects of discussion among antiqua rians for many years. Employment is thus af yet a ray of pure light on this troubled deep! * imprisoned here." There was one short but ex- forded to a large number of people who gain their ressive sentence in the English language, "Is bread by honest labor instead of annoying the passer-by with solicitations. Those who feel any interest in the elucidation of mooted points in ancient history will approve the good taste of the authorities. One who comes to Rome for the fire time is astonished to see the amount of debris which has accumulated upon the surface, covering many ancient monuments and concealing all that were not elevated above the soil. He looks down upon the pedestals of columns, descends into excavations to enter temples and churches, and finds was assembled around the entrance to a vault himself almost on a level with the top of some triumphal arch. It would almost seem as if Na ture had cast a thick covering over the spots which rough steps, and recognized by the light of the witnessed the glory of ancient Rome, that they might not be profaned by the degradation of the failen city. Let us hope that as the Roman Forem is disencumbered of the load heaped upon it in the Dark Ages, the Roman people may cast off the burden which the ignorance and superstition of tost period has left upon their shoulders.

I remain your most ob't serv't,

The steamer Southerner, Capt. BERRY. arrived yesterday morning from Charleston, S. C. whence she sailed on Saturday, P. M. We are again under obligations to Capt. B. and our friends of the Charleston Courier, Brening News and Mer

cury for late papers.

From Venezuela.

Capt. Morse of the schooner Sarah Louisa, from Curaçon, arrived at this port yesterday, informs us that relative to the report of the resignation of President Monagas, he had not heard of it, nor was there any report to that offect in circulation when he left Curacoa. He had frequently seen Gen. Paez and his sons, who were in great dis trees. Their friends were endeavoring to procure means to forward them out of the country.

Letters have been received in this city from Laguayra of as late date as the 20d of April. They confirm the statements as to the resignations, but do not agree in assigning the cause. On the contrary, the writers fear that the Committee of Seven, which were appointed to wait upon Monagas, would offer him the Dictatorship, under the title of "Protector." The Congress now in session were elected during the period of the war, when nearly all the country was under military sway, and in consequence a large part of them are strong partisens of the present Government.

Capt. Morse of the schooner Sarah Louise, reports that there had been two arrivals from St. Do mingo City, with refugees, during the week.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS .- In Montreal the newspapers have always been Tory for the most part. The popular papers at Toronto have ever been Liberal-for progress. Mark a result. The St. Andrews' Society of Montreal expelled Lord Elgin almost unanimously, though he is a Scotsman, and lineal representative of the Brace of his cell, the poor man was almost blinded by the Bannockburn, for exercising the royal prerogative on his oath to the best of his judgment. The St. Andrews' Society of Toronto, 60 members being present, voted to His Excellency an address thanks for his conduct with but one disser voice. There's no pleasing everybody.

JOURNET TO VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—Bir George Simpson has left Lachine, near Montreal, in o of the Hudson's Bay Company's cances, on an inland voyage across this continent, on the British American side. Mr. Eden Colville, who is to ing, and a strong disposition was manifested to winter on Vaneouver's Island in Oregon, accoundestroy the palace of the Inquisition-whether the