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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Board of Health.

SANITARY COMMITTEE—Wednesday, May 30.

Dr. GEE, Resident Physician, reports that seven new cases of Cholera have occurred since his report of yesterday, two of which have proved fatal.

[Signed by the Sanitary Committee.]

JAMES E. BELSER OF ALABAMA.—Judge BELSER, who has been designated so generally for Chief Magistrate of Alabama by the Administration party, has recently addressed a letter on political matters to Dr. N. B. POWELL, a Delegate to the Loco-Foco State Convention. Judge BELSER confesses his former attachment to many "Democratic" measures, and he still professes friendship for them. However, he intends to give Gen. Taylor's "administration a fair and candid trial, and not to denounce it without cause." He, of course, (as an Alabamian,) is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and believes "that if it is never adopted by Congress that under the existing law no slaveholder can take with him his slave to New-Mexico or California without making him free." Upon the expediency of his candidacy he thus explains his position:

"The office of Governor has never been sought by me. When spoken to about it, I have uniformly replied, that my personal and professional obligations were of such a character as to forbid my entering into the canvass. I desire to remain a private citizen."

The *Mobile Register*, Loco, says in reference to Judge B's acceptance:

"It is sufficiently obvious from the character of Mr. Belser's letter that he will not refuse the nomination, if made in a mode which will induce him to believe that he can secure Democratic as well as Whig support."

The *Register* further says that his "Fillmorized Taylorism" has placed Taylor Democrats "utterly beyond the pale of Democratic consideration," and therefore the approaching Loco State Convention will place in nomination "one of their own number" of the *Cass* and Butler stripe.

☞ *The Lowell American* is the name of a neatly-printed tri weekly Free Soil paper just issued at Lowell, Mass. by WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, formerly connected with the *Lowell Courier* and *Boston Republican*. Mr. R. is an able writer, and will no doubt make a readable and interesting paper.

CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1849.

DR. MAIRS.—The notice of the death of Dr. Mairs, of 462 Broome st. which appeared in *The Tribune* of this morning, is, we are glad to learn, entirely without foundation. It was current in the lower part of the City yesterday, and our Reporter heard it from two or three different sources. We learn, however, from a number of Dr. Mairs's relatives, that he began to improve last evening and is now rapidly recovering.

IMMIGRATION.—After passing up beyond the Tobacco Warehouses on the East River, yesterday afternoon, our attention was arrested by the little steamer Santee, upon every visible part of which, where a human being could get a foothold, we saw immigrants piled so close that it seemed at first as if they were 1,000 of them, young and old, male and female, in almost every garb that fancy could paint; and such multitudes of barrels, boxes, trunks, parcels of bedding, clothing, with carpet bags and hat-boxes! They proved to be the passengers of two Liverpool and one Irish ships, and were chiefly natives of the Emerald Isle—many of them fine, athletic fellows, and as handsome, cherry-cheeked damsels as any part of the world can boast of,—just the population for North America, in general they seemed quite cheerful and happy.—Coaches to attend them there were none, but a great plenty of brawny carters, and they got employment enough. Crowded, as it were, out of the old world, we hope these strangers will find friends and a hearty welcome in the new. The schools are open to their children free of charges, and with books provided by the public, if they stay in the City; and there are cheap conveyances to the Far West, and plenty of lands there wanting able-bodied owners to make them bloom and blossom.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon a girl named Mary Howard, residing at No. 38 Dey-st. attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, but was detected in the act and after the wound being dressed she was conveyed to the Hospital.

☞ Hon. JOHN YOUNG, the Assistant Treasurer, was sworn in as Sub-Treasurer, yesterday, having given the requisite securities. The amount of the bonds required by Government is $400,000.

THE JOHN-ST. METHODIST CHUCH.—The Trustees of this church, (the first Methodist Church on the Continent,) have sold one of the lots adjoining that on which the church now stands, for $20,000. The lot is 21 feet front and rear by 85 deep.

COLORED PHYSICIANS.—We are informed that Messrs. John V. De Grasse of our City, and Thomas J. White of Brooklyn, two of the colored medical students of Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me. have received the degree of M.D. at the close of the last term. Mr. De Grasse was a student of Dr. S. R. Childs, and Mr. White a student of Dr. W. C. Roberts, both of this City. Notwithstanding the doors of the Medical Colleges of this City were barred against them, they have pursued a regular medical course, and now have their diplomas in hand, intending to go to work in their respective cities. They are young men of intelligence and moral worth.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of a man was found at an early hour this morning floating in the dock foot of Market-st. E. R.

WILLIAMSBURGH AFFAIRS.

A CASE OF CHOLERA.—Dr. Cook was this morning called to attend a man living on Grand st. near Bushwick avenue, named John Cozine, who was lying ill with all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The man has been sometime indisposed from chronic diarrhea, by which his strength has been materially reduced. The Board of Health would do well to take some steps toward ascertaining the facts in this case. [Times, 29th.

The Steamboat Empire—The Inquest at Fishkill, &c.

NEWBURGH, May 29—8 P.M.

At the session of the Coroner's Jury at Fishkill to-day, Mr. Deming, pilot of the steamboat Rip Van Winkle, Captain Waldron, and Captain Robinson's brother, were examined. Mr. Burden, who will probably be the last witness, has not yet arrived. The body of Mr. Lafayette Smith's child was found this afternoon, at Cornwall, four miles down the river. The body of a man (unknown) has just been found at the ship-yard here. [Courier and Enquirer.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 25—P.M.

A public meeting was held last night to consider the practicability of improving the Levee. After considering the matter fully and estimating the cost of removing the wreck, it was recommended to widen the Levee by extending it into the river, filling over with dirt the steamboat hulls as they now lay. This will be a decided improvement in our harbor.

INDIAN THANKS.—The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly having given $70 to "No-Heart-of-Fear," Chief of the Iowa Indians, he sent them the following letter:

"To the Moderator of the General Assembly:

"HONORED AND GREY HEADED FATHER—I desire to say to you and to the Chiefs and Braves of the Great Spirit before you, that I feel glad for what you have done for me. I have spoken in your hearing, and received money from your hands. I always thought that you were our friends, and since receiving this large handful of money, I know that you are our friends.—This money will be laid out for provisions for my family and friends, and when my family gather around my little fire, and sit down to eat this food, I will tell them whence it came and who gave it. They will then know that your Chiefs and Braves are their friends also.

"I will never see you again; you will never hear me again. I go far toward where the sun sets, to my little house among my little people. I have been told that the Great Spirit sees both white and red men at once, and I believe that it is true. When he looks on your council and listens to hear your words, may he hear, as on a day, many kind words for the poor Indian.

Respectfully and affectionately,

NO-HEART-OF-FEAR."

☞ The valuation of the City of Worcester is $4,000,000.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ÆSTHETIC PAPERS. Edited by ELIZABETH P. PEABODY. Boston: The Editor: 13 Westst. New-York: G. P. Putnam.

We have here a characteristic Boston publication, which, both on account of the nature of its subjects, and the names of its writers, will receive a cordial greeting from those who read less for pleasant amusement than for mental suggestion and excitement. It displays scarcely a single quality of the popular magazine or review, but nevertheless it will make its way to a large circle that will appreciate its merits and delight in its influence. It is addressed expressly, though not professedly, to readers of thought and intelligence, and in spite of the merely practical, commercial, money-getting character which is so often charged upon the American people, there is no country in the world where books of this stamp which rely for circulation entirely on their substantial worth, meet with a more general perusal or a heartier recognition.

Among the articles in this number, we have two or three by the Editor which will attract attention,—a profound philosophical dissertation on the principles of music, by J. S. DWIGHT, written with his usual vigor and beauty of expression,—a lecture on War, by R. W. EMERSON, which may be taken as a pleasing specimen of the peculiar style of that intensely individual thinker,—a discriminating essay on Criticism, by a very accomplished scholar, S. G. WARD,—an article of great richness, originality, and depth, on the Science of Correspondence, by J. J. G. WILKINSON, of London—a short, but elaborate and carefully-reasoned essay on Organization by PARKE GODWIN,—and a contribution by HAWTHORNE, fragrant with his quaint and delicious fancies, in illustration of the olden times. The poetical articles, six in number, indicate that the subtle, shadowy reflective, and deeply earnest race of the "Dial" poets is not altogether extinct in Massachusetts.

The plan of this work is novel in this country.—it being intended to bring out the successive numbers not at regular intervals but whenever a sufficient number of copies shall be ordered to meet the expenses of publication. Those who wish for its continuance should send in their names at an early day. R.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY: OR CHEMISTRY, APPLIED TO THE ARTS AND TO MANUFACTURES. By Dr. F. KNAPP, Professor of the University of Giessen. Translated and Edited, with numerous Notes and Additions, by Dr. EDMUND RONALDS, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, and Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. First American Edition, with Notes and Additions by Professor WALTER R. JOHNSON, of Washington, D. C. Vol. II. Illustrated with Two Hundred and Forty-Six Engravings on Wood.—Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

We have before noticed the first volume of this valuable scientific work. The present volume, just issued from the press, contains a fund of information on the subjects to which it is devoted. Its two principal topics, Glass and Porcelain, are treated with a great fullness and clearness of detail, which cannot fail to be of inestimable service to the manufacturer of those articles. The portion relating to the manufacture of alum, green vitriol, and fuming oil of vitriol, contains a mass of facts useful to the American chemist, and which may enable the manufacturers of our country to become independent of foreign supplies for these important products. The work is printed in a style of substantial elegance, illustrated with satisfactory engravings, and does honor to the judgment and enterprise of its American publishers. R.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE. By HENRY M. NOAD, Lecturer on Chemistry at St. George's Hospital. With Numerous Additions by CAMPBELL MORFIT, author of "Chemical and Pharmaceutic Manipulations." Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blackiston.

This work, originally prepared as one of a series of chemical treatises for the "London Library of Useful Knowledge," is a complete manual both of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, in organic and inorganic chemistry, in all their details. It is enriched by the American Editor with such additions as are called for by the progress of chemical science. It is worthy of a place in the library of the amateur as well as in the laboratory of the operator. R.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRICITY. In Two Parts. Part I: by R. D. REID. Part II: by ALEXANDER BAIN. Edited by D. M. REESE. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This is an elementary, popular treatise on chemistry, taken from "Chambers's Educational Course" and designed for schools.

GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE. By LEONARD SCHMITZ, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

We can speak favorably of this Grammar from a pretty thorough examination. It exhibits the principles of Latin inflection and syntax, in a condensed form and a lucid manner. The learner is not puzzled by the metaphysics of grammar, but instructed in everything necessary for his rapid and easy progress. We think it must become a general favorite, particularly with the teachers who are acquainted with the merits of the "Classical Series," of which this forms the fourth volume. R.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

We had almost forgotten this little work, among the pile of books with which our table is loaded, but it is not too late to welcome its excellent author in this last production of her indefatigable pen. We find in it the same admirable good sense, the strength and clearness of expression, the singular knowledge of details, and the overflowing sympathy with every phase of human life, that have made Miss MARTINEAU such a favorite with the people and so eminently qualify her for a household teacher. R.

THE LAWS OF THE COMMON CARRYING TRADE, ALSO OF MARINE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

This is the title of a convenient little volume whose purpose is to set forth in a plain and familiar manner for popular use, the laws relating to the important subjects of which it treats. We notice that it is recommended by several well known lawyers.

THE SCALPEL.—The third number of Dr. DIXON'S "Scalpel" has just been published containing a greater variety of interesting articles than either of its predecessors. The Editor treats the question of the degree of confidence to which medical science is entitled, the influence of temperature and Electricity in Health, Consumption, Fistula, Influence of the Mother's Imagination on the Unborn Child, Foundling Hospitals, &c &c. This is one of the most living periodicals in the country and promises to be of great service in the suppression of humbug and quackery in the medical profession. We copy from the article on the Influence of the Mother's Imagination on the formation of her child:

Mr. A. of the northern part of this State, married, some forty years since, a lady of an adjoining State. Pecuniary circumstances, at the time of the marriage, rendered offspring undesirable. Within a year however, it became evident to the wife that their wishes were no longer to be realized; on expressing this belief to her husband, she was, at the moment, quite shocked at the dissatisfaction with which he received it. Taking his hat shortly afterward, he left the house, and was absent for near an hour. He was distressed on his return, to find his wife in tears. He assured her immediately (for they were devotedly attached) that he was rejoiced to learn the probable realization of her announcement; that he was now satisfied with the condition of his pecuniary affairs, and convinced of their stability.

The wife dried her tears, but soon expressed her conviction that, in some way, her expected offspring would suffer from her agitation. The husband endeavored to remove her apprehensions, by gentle and affectionate ridicule. But her fears continued at intervals during her early months, and gradually increased as gestation advanced. The relief of the parties was great, at the birth of a healthy and well-formed boy. No peculiarity of conduct in the child was observed, till several months had elapsed, and then their fears were renewed, by its extreme unwillingness to approach the father. This gradually increased, until its dissatisfaction was manifested by loud and continued screaming when brought near him. As age advanced, the most persevering efforts were made to overcome this repugnance; the utmost degree of persuasiveness and ingenuity, diversity of childish gifts and sports, all were tried in vain, and the attempt was abandoned in despair. The feelings of the father may be judged by parents, for he was, and is, an exceedingly affectionate man.

This continued, and at the time of our receiving the information from a near personal relative, the son, then an active and rising member of the bar, had never been able to speak a word to his father, though the most painful efforts were made.

We give this case as we heard it from a lady and her husband, whom to know is to revere. It was told us by the lady, just arising from what we all supposed would be her death-bed, and an offer was made at the time to introduce us to the parties. We now regret that our years induced us to decline the proffered introduction. We did not feel willing, at the time, to make any personal inquiries in a matter that had been productive of so much distress, and that time had somewhat alleviated.

☞ Part 42 of the Illustrated Family Bible has just been issued by the American publisher, Geo. Virtue, 26 John-st.

☞ "ERRORS OF THE PHYSICIANS and others in the Practice of the Water Cure, with instructions for its proper application, by J. H. RAUSSE," has been issued in a second edition (cheap form) by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau-st.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. William Hall & Son have just published "Let all Obey," the celebrated encore song introduced in Balfe's Opera of the Enchantress, sung by S. Leach; "Oh! never wonder, Mary," composed by H. C. Watson; "The Maiden's Dream," by James G. Maeder; "Jenny Gray Polka," by C. Hess; "Jeannette and Jeannot Quick Step," by J. B. Woodbury. The same house have also published "What are the wild waves saying?" a duett between Paul and Florence Dombey; "Lays of New-England," by J. B. Wood, and variations on "Uncle Ned," by J. G. Maeder.

Boston Anniversaries.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Peace Society was held in Boston on Monday, an immense audience being present. CHARLES SUMNER, Esq. delivered an oration, of which we find a report in the *Atlas* as follows:

Mr. S. first defined the precise object of the Society, or the Peace movement, in doing which he set aside the right of self-defence, and the enforcement of law, as questions not properly belonging to the subject. He distinctly avowed his belief in the right of strict self defence, as well as in the necessity of force in the execution and support of the law, but contended these were quite distinct from what the friends of peace are aiming to do away. They regard war as a custom, an institution, a system, and as such they condemn it, and are laboring to do it away, as unchristian, irrational, barbarous, monstrous.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded, as the leading object of his discourse, to delineate and expose the character of war and the war system, which he did through a series of pertinent illustrations, portraying the evils to be removed by the friends of Peace.

He next glanced at many cheering augaries of success in the past; but especially within the last third of a century; alluding to the aspirations of great and good men; to such measures as the Achean League and Amphictyonic Council, but more especially to the Helvetic Union, our own Confederacy of thirty States, and the Confederation of Germany in 1814; to a variety of nations, whose history shows the strong tendencies of mankind to unity; to the greatly increased intercourse between nations, and a consequent intervening of sympathies and interests; to World's Conventions on such subjects as Peace and Prison Discipline, at London, Frankfort and Brussels.

Mr. Sumner contended that the friends of peace in their plans contradict neither Reason nor nature, but harmonize with both, in proposing to supersede war as an arbiter of justice between nations, by rational Christian substitutes that shall be far better for all purposes of justice. And he closed his address by earnestly exhorting all classes to much greater efforts in the sublime, practicable cause of Peace.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its meeting on Monday evening. Its annual report is as follows:

New applicants received, 103. Whole number aided during the year, 386. In the Classical course, 186; in the Theological course, 210. Increase above last year, 31. Number aided at the West, 91. Increase at the West, 23. Sixty three have entered the ministry this year. Ten, who were brought into the ministry by the Society, have embarked during the year as Missionaries to foreign lands.

The Treasury—Balance on hand at the beginning of the year, $4,758 14; Receipts during the year, $27,301 79—making the resources of the year, $32,059 93. The receipts exceed those of last year $2,327 65; of which increase $1,715 45 has been in the receipts of the Parent Society. Disbursements, $27,764 33—being $464 54 more than the receipts. Balance now on hand, $4,295 60.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.—Hon. THEODORE LYMAN was chosen President of this Society for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's Report gave the following as the financial condition of the Society: Amount of permanent investments, about $7,000; income last year, from interest of investment, subscriptions and donations, $2,446 80; expenses, $2,425 20. Balance on hand, $21 50.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Anniversary was held on Tuesday. Rev. Dr. Parkman, Vice-President, read the annual report. During the past year the Society had distributed 3,625 Bibles and 3,708 Testaments, of which a small portion were in foreign languages; 850 had been given to emigrants bound to California, but to supply all the applications from those emigrants would have exhausted the entire funds of the Society. Precisely forty years ago this Society was founded. The whole number of Bibles which have been distributed by the different societies throughout Christendom within a little more than forty years, amount to 35,735,075, which were in 162 different languages.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—The *Fort Smith Herald*, of the 9th inst., says: "The River is rising fast and we expect it will be very high, as there has a great amount of rain fallen since Friday last."

The *Pine Bluff Jeffersonian* of the 12th says: "The mighty fall of rain has had some effect upon the river, which is now rising rapidly; but the principal cause of this rise, exists at the sources of the River, and not attributable to the excessive rain. Appearances at present indicate a heavy rise—an overflow perhaps."

The *Little Rock Democrat* of the 11th says: "When we went to press the river was rising freely, and there was plenty of water at Fort Gibson for the very largest boats. We shall probably have a full River for some time."

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—From information received by Justice Pennington, a warrant was issued by him and placed in the hands of officers Lee, Nicholson and Milroy, who yesterday arrested Capt. Edward Pascal, of Calvert Co. on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Wm. G. Wood in that county, on the 22d of February last, and upon which charge a negro named Ray was also arrested in this city two or three weeks ago. Pascal, it appears, came to this city in consequence of the strong suspicions resting upon him, and went to his mother's residence. The officers, on going there yesterday, were told he was not in the house; but on search being made, he was found stowed away in the garret. He was taken before Justice Pennington and, after undergoing an examination, was committed to jail for a further hearing. [Baltimore Patriot, Monday.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES.—We regret to learn from letters received in this city per bark Isola, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, that the wife of Rev. Wm. Scudder, of the Ceylon Mission, recently deceased of cholera, while on the passage from Madras to Ceylon. She was the second daughter of the distinguished musical composer and musician, Prof. Thomas Hastings of this city, and went out under the auspices of the A. B. C. F. Missions, something more than a year since. It may not be out of place to state in this connection, that the Isola, which is to sail during the latter part of July, will take out Rev. Messrs. Coan & Breath, with their wives, destined for the mission of the American Board, among the Nestorians of Persia. [Jour. of Com.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—We learn from the *Great Falls* (N. H.) *Stasher* that the dwelling house owned and occupied by John S. Haines, Jr. and John B. Wood, was blown up with gunpowder, night of 23th inst.—Fortunately no injury was done to life. The house and furniture were a mere wreck. Messrs. Wood and Haines had made themselves obnoxious to the violators of the license laws, and it is pretty certain that this diabolical act originated with them. Last year the same house was blown up, as is supposed by the same persons. Much excitement prevailed in Somersworth in relation to these outrages. [Boston Journal.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT WIFE IN HER HUSBAND'S ATTIRE.—A Mrs. McAdams was, a few weeks since, convicted of the crime of murder before the Circuit Court of Madison County, Miss. Her husband was allowed to visit her in prison frequently, and at last dressed her in a suit of his own clothes, by means of which she effected a passage from the prison. She was traced as far as Vicksburgh, where she took passage in a steamboat, and, from the last accounts had not been arrested.

POST OFFICE TRIAL.—A man named Wm. Robinson has been recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Windsor, Vt. for claiming and taking a letter directed to a namesake at East Windsor, Conn. and which contained a check on the Suffolk Bank for $175. He had previously taken out the letter, and returned it as not belonging to him. The agents of the Post Office Department followed him up, caught him in Canada just as he had spent all the money, and brought him back.

ITALY.

The French, Austrian and Neapolitan Invasion of the Roman States—Character and Condition of the Italians—Their Struggles for Freedom.

London Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

LONDON, May 11, 1849.

A French army has entered Rome, under the pretense of protecting the Romans from an Austrian invasion, but for the real purpose of restoring the Pope, which the French Government has resolved upon in concert with Austria and Naples. The Romans at first refused to receive the French, and their attempt to force an entrance cost them severely—the loss being 400 in killed and wounded—but on the approach of the Neapolitans and Austrians the resistance slackened. The National Assembly of France authorized an expedition to Italy, for the purpose of giving effect to negotiations in favor of the King of Sardinia after the battle of Novara. The Government, availing itself of a quibble upon the wording of the resolution, dispatched an army to restore the Pope; but it was necessary to conceal from the Assembly the real object—hence the series of equivocations and lies with which the Government has treated the French and the Roman people upon the subject of this expedition. When the news reached Paris that the army was endeavoring to force an entrance into Rome, the Assembly passed a vote of censure upon the Government by 329 to 241. The President, disregarding this entirely, wrote a letter to General Oudinot, promising him reinforcements. This has given great offense, and some of the papers demand the President's impeachment. The fact is that the President and his Ministers are deluded by the large vote in favor of the former at the Presidential election, and believe that the next Assembly, which is soon to be elected, will support that policy—hence they have all the way along disregarded the present Assembly, and endangered the public peace more than once by their arbitrary proceedings. The result of the election which takes place next Sunday, will undoubtedly then and secure the Government of France on Democratic principles. The President in his Italian policy stands opposed to all his relations. In dealing with the Assembly he had only one object in view—to keep it quiet until the time should arrive for its dissolution. In my opinion the French will yet save Italy from the clutch of Austria, and the despotism of its Pope and Kings. The people are ripe for liberty, and have on a dozen recent occasions shown their determination to acquire it. The rise of this spirit may be traced as far back as the first great French Revolution, which the Italians availed themselves of as speedily as possible. A short historical sketch of their struggles for Freedom may not here be amiss.

Although Napoleon destroyed the Italian Republic, and introduced an anti-Democratic Constitution in its stead, his Government was far superior to that which preceded the Republic or followed the Restoration, and the people to this day look with regret upon the destruction of Napoleon's power. Under his sway the hereditary aristocracy were nothing, but the most active and intelligent Italians were invested with considerable power and influence, liberal encouragement was afforded to inventors, good plans of education were framed, excellent roads were made, the estates of the Monasteries were sold, and the proceeds applied to the reduction of the national debt. Under the Republic and the sway of Napoleon which superseded it, Italy awoke as from a trance; emulation and energy were everywhere diffused, and the people were advancing rapidly in prosperity. When the great despots of Europe succeeded in restoring the ancient order of things in Italy, the people suffered from want of employment, and the energies of the various Italian nations were effectively suppressed. Instead of continuing to advance they rapidly retrograded; education was neglected, roads and great public works were unheeded, and manufactures soon decayed. The restored Kings were kept on their thrones by the armies of the Holy Alliance, and it was not until 1830 that the people strove to throw off the yoke. The effects of the previous Revolution had been great and permanent; the Peasantry had become greatly altered—they had but little respect for legitimacy, and the influence of the Church was diminished; the most active and enlightened men only waited for an opportunity to extort concessions from their oppressors. The popular party was divided into various sections. Some of the leaders only asked for moderate representative Constitutions; others sought for a confederation of Italian Republics; there was a small party for a single Italian Monarchy. The lands belonging to the clergy having been nearly all irrevocably alienated, the Priests were no longer united with the State so closely as they had been, and had generally ceased to be partisans of absolution. On the restoration, the Sovereigns gave pledges to each other that they would not permit any representative body, elected by any section of the people, to possess the power of legislation or taxation. These pledges were faithfully kept.

In 1830, the people of Italy, finding that the Allied Powers did not interfere in Spain after the revolution, then proudly hoped that the same policy of non intervention would be pursued if they effected changes in that Government. The insurrection first broke out at Naples—the Army and the People uniting in demanding a Democratic Constitution. The King pretended to acquiesce, but recanted as soon as possible. Russia, Austria and Prussia resolved to put down the insurrection. France approved of their so doing, and England likewise. The King, on resuming his former unbounded authority, violated his promise of an amnesty, and caused hundreds of patriots to be put to death. A similar insurrection took place in Piedmont, in which Charles Albert, the King who abdicated a short time since, took part; but the Austrians, with a large army, put down the movement. From that time to the present, the rulers have viewed their subjects with suspicion, and the latter have contrived to entertain the greatest dislike for their Governments.

When the French Revolution of 1830 broke out, the Italians hoped once more that they would be permitted to settle their own affairs without foreign interference; as no attempt had been made to dictate to the French. The subjects of the Papal States declared against the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Several States revolted, and Deputies were appointed who proclaimed a new Republic. The Allied Sovereigns lost not a day in putting down the Patriots. An amnesty was proclaimed in the Papal States, and as usual was broken.

The establishment of the French Republic in 1848 has again awakened the hopes of the Italians, and the whole mass of the People are in motion, not only in Austrian Italy, but in every part of the country. Again the Austrians have succeeded in suppressing them, and it must be remembered that where they have not actually appeared, the fear of them has prevented great numbers of persons from attempting to achieve their liberation. Thus, in Tuscany, the fear of an invasion operated in such a way, after the battle of Novara, as to effect the restoration of the Grand Duke. The King of Naples has been kept upon his throne by Austrian influence, and the restoration of the Pope has been resolved upon by Austria. It is manifestly impossible for the Italians, whatever may be their courage and determination, to liberate themselves from the yoke of their Sovereigns while the latter are supported by Austria and Russia, and France remains neutral. The true policy of France is to liberate Italy and enable the people to establish a Federal Republic; also, to assist Hungary in establishing her independence, and the German Democrats in forming a union of the German States.—If Despotism be restored in Austria, Prussia, Hungary and Italy, then the French Republic must either submit to insults of every description and be shorn of all influence upon continental affairs, or she must brave single-handed the overwhelming military force of Russia and Germany, wielded by despots determined and fully able to root out democratic doctrines in every part of the Continent. France must either assail Despotism while there is hope of making a favorable impression in England—with manifest inconsistency with all former actions in his life, in recommending this Colony to trust to English support and help, when she has power within herself to govern herself—Mr. Blake alluded to former passages in the political life of Mr. Papineau, recounting him with the "palpitation of the heart" in times of danger. Mr. Blake's speech, although not long—perhaps it occupied half an hour in the delivery—was by far the most eloquent one I have heard during the session. The Opposition—on whom he showered his lash—writhed under its influence.

The Resolutions were carried by 34 against 27, and an Address moved to the Governor General. His reply was, that the Address should receive his best attention, but that the change recommended was so serious as not to be lightly ventured on, and that "above all, the apparent temporary necessity for that change must not be allowed to exercise an undue influence upon the adoption of it."

All the Upper Canada members west of Kingston, and all the Lower Canada members below Three Rivers of course voted for the resolutions; the only exception to the general rule was Sir Allan MacNab, who, it was said, was influenced by persons from England. Mr. Sherwood and his respectable colleague of Toronto, left Montreal the following morning, without best of thrifts, having had reason, it is said, to believe that on their next appearance in public, they would be greeted with some such favors by their mob as the Governor General got. Notwithstanding the vote of the Legislative Assembly, there seems little prospect of any change in the Seat of Government, until next session at all events.

Yesterday the Legislative Council voted unanimously an Address, deprecatory of the practice of holding alternate Parliaments, at different places. The Government evidently have no desire to make any change, I should say; the inconvenience and expense of a Government, with all its appendages, like a traveling menagerie, moving about from place to place, make the granting of the request of the Legislative Assembly a matter quite out of the question.

Among the documents which the Legislative Assembly have ordered to be printed, will be found two reports of a Commission appointed to inquire into the past management of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, and to suggest alterations as they may deem expedient to be adopted in the future government of the institution. The reports are very voluminous, occupying about 1,000 pages foliо manuscript; and although there is much relating to matters solely of local interest, there is also a good deal of valuable information on the Penitentiary system generally. The Commissioners, during their investigation, paid a visit of inquiry to the principal Penal Institutions of the United States, and have introduced in their Report the remarks which they made on your leading institutions.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Tuesday next. If anything particular then occurs, I shall send you a telegraphic dispatch. It is said that the Tory party have come to a decision not in any way to insult the Governor General on this occasion. He has not visited Montreal since the day he received the Address of the Legislative Assembly—about a month since.—He receives the deputations which are pouring in daily at Monklands. The number of signatures to Addresses favorable to the Governor General, up to this time, is fully 50,000, and that number will be greatly increased. The proportion of the inhabitants who favor the Governor General's conduct, and, of consequence, that of the Ministry, is fully three-fourths of Upper Canada, and five-sixths of Lower Canada.

Thus, unsupported from without, it might naturally be expected that the Tory party would give up all hopes of success, and cease agitation. They, however, evince no symptoms of submission to constitutional authority. Several circumstances favor them in such a city as Montreal. They certainly have more energy of character than their opponents. They also have recognized heads, who again have recognized subordinates. They hold nightly, or at stated periods, meetings at places of rendezvous, in the different quarters of the city. Numbers of them have arms, and some are drilled to the use of them. The fire companies, with two exceptions, are almost entirely composed of that party, and they form a class of the population by themselves, who can cooperate together effectually, with little previous preparation. The Montrealites have always considered themselves the *élite* of the Colonies; and the Tories here are, of course, the sublimated essence of the Montrealites. They entertain a sort of idea that they are exclusively the people of Canada, and that to them all opposition must yield.—They are like the *Invincibles* that we read of in ancient story; but like them their squadrons may be penetrated and broken, and themselves put to rout. I sincerely trust such will be the case should they, on the present occasion, attempt to execute what they threaten, in case—as surely there can be no doubt—their outrages are discountenanced in Britain, and the Queen's assent given to "the bill."

The Ministry are taking every precaution possible, but I cannot say that the City Fathers are equally active. There seems both an apathy and irresolution in every step the latter take. One day they declare their determination to disband the firemen, and appoint a body of Police to do firemen's duty; the next they hesitate from fear of offending the firemen; then they determine to keep both. As yet, among all these contrary decisions, nothing is decided.

The new Police is the special mark for the vengeance of the Tories, and our worthy Mayor has certainly contrived to make them as conspicuous as possible, by giving them a uniform different from their fellows of the old Police. The first time they make their appearance in the scene of conflict in a body, we may look for similar proceedings to those in your city when a celebrated performer recently "scrutted and fretted his hour upon your stage."

A few nights since at a fire in the St. Antoine suburbs, at which 35 of the new Police were present, they were assailed with stones, and had to retreat. No particular injury was done except some slight contusions—but 28 of the Police not liking such ungentle usage, resigned next morning.

The St. Andrew's Societies of Toronto and Montreal have both occupied a conspicuous position recently, the former voting an approbatory address to Lord Elgin, by a majority of 40—73 to 33. The latter body it will be recollected, expelled Lord Elgin from their body, and deposed him from his office as Patron some time since. This was not all; some allusion having been made by Hon. A. Ferguson in the Legislative Council to the Society having dismissed their Patron, but with characteristic parsimony returned his subscription, the Society here, through the *Gazette*—or rather they say that the *Gazette*, without their authority—declared Lord Elgin indebted to them for certain tickets of invitation for himself and suite, which they had notable instances of this in Austria and Prussia. In a word, there can be no peace or safety under the system of Government called Constitutional Monarchy.—But then it is said that if the people of Italy were to possess the power of governing themselves, their representatives would act unwisely. I do not believe so. It is not necessary for a people to understand politics before they choose representatives—the representative system was never founded upon the idea that the people were acquainted with political questions—it is founded upon the simple reason, that the people to be well governed and legislated for, must choose their own governors and representatives. And it is manifest from the recent experience of France, Germany and Italy, as well as from the long experience of the United States, that under universal suffrage an intelligent and honorable body of men are always selected, the nominations being controlled by the most intelligent of the community. In fact the newspapers, the public meetings and the caucuses are managed by that class, and the principal effects of universal suffrage are found to be the necessity of consulting the welfare of the mass of the people and the strength and stability of a Government founded upon the undoubted authority of the people.

I should not have discussed this topic at such length, but for the fact that to my own knowledge many Americans in Europe hold the opinion that monarchical governments, with a limited representation of the people, are best adapted to the condition of Italy. The fact is, that the lower Italians, especially the peasantry, are a fine race, and their progress under Democratic institutions will be of unparalleled rapidity. R.

The Senate as a Check—Seat of Government—Blake and Papineau—Sherwood and Boulton's Retreat—Kingston Penitentiary—A Prorogation Expected—Addresses to Lord Elgin—Eighty Thousand Signatures—Energy of the Destructives—'The Bill'—Apathy of the Corporation—New Police—A Row—St. Andrew's Societies—Invitations—Missions—The League.

MONTREAL, May 26, 1849.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Another week of almost unbroken tranquility, with little to ruffle the political surface.

The business of legislation draws rapidly to a close, amends are being made for time lost in the early part of the session. The most important bills in the lower House during the week have been the Judicature bill, and the new Postage bill. The latter fixes the rate of inter-Colonial letters at three pence, and ship letters the same, or two pence sterling. The Legislative Council have also worked hard, i.e. they have passed many bills through their stages, scarcely troubling themselves to read, far less to comprehend, their contents.

On Saturday, the 19th, Mr. Sherwood moved his resolutions in the Legislative Assembly relative to the seat of Government. They affirm the propriety of holding alternate Parliaments, at different places. The Government evidently have no desire to make any change, I should say; the inconvenience and expense of a Government, with all its appendages, like a traveling menagerie, moving about from place to place, make the granting of the request of the Legislative Assembly a matter quite out of the question.

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