DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

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☞—*See Prospectus on 1st page.*

From the New York Herald.

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Canada AT NEW YORK.

London Correspondence.

Summary of European Intelligence, from Saturday 28th April, to Saturday, 5th May, 1849.—Defeat of the Austrians—Intervention of Russia—A French Army at the Gates of Rome—Riots and Loss of Life at Berlin—Definitive Refusal of the Imperial Crown of Germany by the King of Prussia—State of Paris—Fall of Palermo—The Danish War—News from India, &c., &c., &c.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 4, 1849.

Since the departure of the last mail steamer, on Saturday last, from Liverpool, events of high political importance have occurred in Europe.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

The extraordinary developments given to the insurrection in Hungary, had, for some time, given rise to serious alarm; but the advantages stated to have been gained by the Magyars were regarded as exaggerations. Their ranks, however, swelled continually—the Poles arrived in large numbers from all parts of Europe, and the kernel of the Hungarian army consists of 15,000 Poles, accustomed to desperate fighting, Italian patriots, and insurgents of Vienna of last October, are all marshalled in battle array against Austria.

Thus reinforced, the insurgents advanced within sight of Pesth, and near the river Gran, and the town of the same name. They came up with the troops of General Welden's army. On the 21st the battle commenced. Welden, who commanded the reserve in person, occupied the heights of Gran. The Jablonowski and Simunich brigades were drawn up in line of battle on the open ground between Gran and Comorn. The Hungarians attacked the imperialists with such fury, that in despite of their bravery, they were compelled to retreat. Besides a severe list in killed and wounded, the Austrians lost 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners. This intelligence caused a regular panic at Vinna, and "the Magyars are coming," passes from lip to lip.

The Vienna Gazette published the following account of the affair:

Baron Welden having taken a survey of the operations at Comorn, arrived at Gran on the 17th, and then convinced himself that the enemy, after the demonstrations made before Pesth, had set out by a great round over Ipolyugh for Leva, with a view to raising the siege of Comorn. The five brigades collected on the Waag, under the orders of General Wohlgemuth, had meanwhile proceeded to the Gran, which enables him to deploy his troops, eager for battle, on the space lying between these two streams—an excellent position for us; while Veigl's brigade is disposed as reserve between Kormend, Kobocktur, and St. Peter. This movement would be followed up by suitable attacks over against Pesth and Waitzen, supported by prudential measures for the protection of Gran, in case of an engagement with the enemy, who are our superior in numbers, and furnished with plenty of artillery and light cavalry.

The war in Hungary has lately assumed a character which must be distinctly observed, in order to arrive at a clear notion of events in that country, past and to come.

After the imperial army, in the months of December and January last, had occupied, by a series of triumphant victories, the western portion of the territory, and taken possession of the capital, the belief gained ground that the affairs of the kingdom would be adjusted in a peaceable manner; and with that object in view the attention of the government was primarily directed to the restoration of the administrative power. That hope has, however, turned out a forlorn one. It is true, the re-establishment of material order followed in the wake of the troops, but a moral pacification was not effected, and the time slipped by in the vain effort—time well employed by the enemy, who set every engine of revolution at work to increase their power and draw from all parts of Europe accessories to their schemes. A numerous and well appointed army is now opposed to us, and it is no longer disputable that on the battle field alone the fate of Hungary must be decided. This truth is acknowledged by the imperial government and the generals of the army, and from the present moment the government of Hungary takes its stand on a military basis alone. The foe must be fought, beaten and destroyed; till this happens, all other concerns must be treated as of secondary importance. To accomplish this, it is necessary to concentrate all the forces of the Emperor on those points that present themselves as most fitted for that end, according to strategical calculations. It stands to reason that, while these preparations are going on, the individual and separate movements cannot be made known, and that in the middle of marches and countermarches the events of each day cannot be reported. Our patriotic fellow citizens may in the meantime console themselves with the assurance that a brave army, amply provided with the materials of war and led by commanders tried in battle, who are receiving fresh reinforcements from all sides, must eventually save the cause of the country; and that the determination to uphold a free, great and united Austria, animates the monarch and his counsellors, alike with the chief populations of our wide realm, and that the convulsive throes of a criminal faction, who, aided by foreigners, would hurry their country into ruin, through the instrumentality of the worst of passions, must bow down in abasement to the force of this united will.

The following bulletin was also published:

After the Austrian army had retired towards Pesth, in the early days of the present month, and taken up a concentrated position in front of the two cities, the enemy made almost daily attempts to break through our lines, but without success. These attacks, however, afforded them a convincing proof that our chief force lay round Buda-Pesth. They then proceeded to attack Waitzen, defended by Gotz's two brigades, on which occasion that general was killed, forced our men up the Danube, over Leld, and Kornend, and marched straight upon Leva with two strong columns, the one on the left Gran bank, the other over Ipoly-Sagh, supposing us all the time fully occupied at Pesth. At Leva the enemy had, on the 18th, collected about 30,000 of his best troops, under Gorgey, with which he passed the Gran in three columns, at Kalna, Bars, and St. Benedek.

Field-marshal Lieutenant Wohlgemuth, commander of five brigades, about 15,000 men, disposed as reserve behind the Gran, informed of this movement, marched on the 18th and 19th from Kornend to meet the enemy between Malas and Bese. They had, meanwhile, with their whole force, doubled our number, drawn up in line of battle between Verebely and Nagy-Sarly, and succeeded perfectly, but the place taking fire obliged the entering column to withdraw. This circumstance was employed by the enemy to surround our right wing, between the Gran and Nagy-Sarlo, and the same manœuvre was tried on our left, from Verebely. The most obstinate fighting had lasted from early in the morning till the afternoon. Wohlgemuth had led back his harassed troops from one post to another with his usual judgment, while the enemy had extended their lines to Neutra.

Orders had been previously given to General Wohlgemuth to continue his retreat beyond the Neutra, and even the Waag, in case of an unfavorable turn, for the purpose of covering Presbeurg and the valley of the Waag, and re-opening a communication by the Schutte island with the besieging corps of Comorn, which fortress was being constantly assailed. The Commander-in-Chief, Baron Welden, who arrived at Gran on the 17th, persuaded that the main force of the enemy, by making a *detour*, over the hills, could have proceeded to the relief of Comorn, instantly directed Jellachich to leave Pesth with his collective force and attack the enemy, but not to pursue his advantage too rashly. On the 19th the Ban advanced on all sides, but the foe took to his heels so precipitately as to be out of reach of our shot. On the 20th, another hostile column, which had stood in reserve at Pazslo, on the river Ipoly, came down with the left wing of the enemy, on the right Gran bank, against Kornend and Gran, and immediately attacked the reserve division, Esorick, there stationed, who retired, fighting, upon Gran, (Wohlgemuth having already passed Neuhausel) and broke up the bridge of boats at that place, in order to defend the point as long as possible. On the 20th, Welden reached Buda.

Under the present aspect of affairs, it struck the commander-in-chief that a longer possession of Buda Pesth would be prejudicial to the further military operations, especially as the Danube, from Comorn to Waitzen, was already in the hands of the rebels, and as neither of the two cities in question was a pivot of action. The master of the ordnance has, therefore, resolved to concentrate his troops in a safer position, and he is convinced that, with the reinforcements that are coming, he will soon be able to re-assume the offensive with advantage.

Accounts from Pesth, up to the 21st, state that the foe had made an attack at Czinkota, but was everywhere repulsed by our men who were sent against them.

Count Nugent reports from Semlin, under date the 17th, that things look brighter on the Lower Danube. The Czaikisten tract is cleared of the enemy. The position at Peterwarden has been strengthened by new entrenchments, formed under the eye of the gallant Colonel Mamula, and the corps there organizing, aided by the expected succors, will soon be in a situation to assume the offensive, and march to Szegeden.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron BOHM.

The immediate result was the raise of the siege of Comorn, which gallant fortress has been revictualled and reinforced, the evacuation of the city of Pesth, and an appeal to Russia. A general insurrection in Poland, Gallicia, and the Grand Duchy of Posen is feared. The Emperor of Russia is, consequently, quite willing to advance to prevent it. The subjoined letter, from a well informed person at Vienna, contains the latest intelligence:—

VIENNA, April 28, 1849.

The plot is thickening. The entrance of the Russians *en masse* is now placed beyond all doubt. Rumours of a Russian manifest were yesterday on the *tapis*, and I fully expected to see the document in print to-day, but am disappointed. I can only assure you that it exists, and contains a clear exposition of the reasons for the intervention. The Emperor Nicolas comes on his own account, to beat the Poles, his ancient enemy; and is prepared to take upon himself the whole expenses of the expedition.

Lloyd, in his yesterday's leading article, led us to anticipate the blow, for blow it is, look at it in what way you will.

The writer of the article confesses the inability of Austria to cope with her enemies in Hungary, and asks to whom shall we apply in our present strait? The "sentimental politicians" and would-be-patriots exclaim against the Russian alliance, because, forsooth, a constitutional land should stear clear of an absolute one. Admitting the principle, for argument's sake, as applied to the present crisis, and where are we to look for help but to Russia? Prussia, with her bran-new constitution, cannot afford to help us. France, calling herself free, is the nominal enemy of Austria. England, that has enjoyed constitutional liberty for centuries, speculates coldly at a distance on the fortune of war in Hungary; besides which, Lord Palmerston has intrigued against us in Italy. This is the sum and substance of the article in *Lloyd*, which is founded on the urgent necessity of aid from some quarter, and that without loss of time. The same paper attempted to show, in a late number, that alliances have always been formed between States of antagonistic political principles, and that the interests of free States have generally been found to be opposed; instancing England and France, England and America; and citing the friendly relations of England and Russia, and Great Britain and Austria (*ancien regime*) as cases in point. Yet these powers never dreamt of interfering in the internal administration of their respective governments. This may all be very true and plausible, but I think you will distinguish between a friendly alliance and an armed assistance. The friends of Austria all unite in deprecating the entry of the Russians. It is felt to be a national disgrace, inasmuch as it proves the incapacity of the country to meet the exigency. The question resolves itself into the dire alternative of losing a neighboring province and the command of the high road to the East, or saving it and the monarchy by foreign aid. The lesser evil has been preferred by the government, and every true patriot must submit. There can be no doubt that the Hungarian insurrection has assumed a Polish character, and that Kossuth is becoming every day a less conspicuous personage. In the middle of February there were only two Polish legions. Dembinski now, in his bulletins, speaks of eight. If they are all as strong as the two before established, each standing at 3,500 men, there are now 28,000 Poles in the Hungarian army, not to mention 1,400 or 1,500 emigrants, and those from the kingdom. Poland, Podolia and Volhynia. Galicia has, however, furnished the greatest number of volunteers.

Those who apprehend a return to absolution as a necessary consequence of this alliance, (and there are many such,) forget that the rising in Hungary is not intended to overthrow a principle of government, but the Empire itself and to set up another in its stead, or at all events one opposed to its interests. The pretexts of Kossuth, that he is fighting the battles of Ferdinand V., shows to what paltry subterfuges he is driven, to provide a decent excuse for the war. Austria, therefore—the free constitutional, and United Austria—is engaged in a struggle for life, and wages war, in self-defence, against her enemies, who seem, by one common accord, to have met on the plains of Hungary, determined to destroy her. Should she succumb, the rebellion will extend to the Russian, Polish provinces, and to Posen. The Czar is obviously interested in preventing this by a display of force, and in entering Hungary he will fight his own battles.

I have just heard that the Russian note will be published to-morrow, accompanied by an Austrian one. From what I can learn, Russia sends into Austria 150,000 men. Three corps are to enter Hungary in the north, three others to occupy the lower Danube and Transylvania, and 20,000 are destined for the protection of Vienna on the side of Hungary. So we shall have them near enough. They undertake to provision themselves, and are only to obey a Russian general. I understand, also, that one of the stipulations made requires the delivery up of all Russian Poles that have been captured by the Austrians in Hungary. The insurrection, however well organized and extensive in its ramifications, cannot be expected to make head against the overwhelming force now in the field.

Breslau papers tell us that the Prussian government are taking active measures to prevent an inroad of the Magyars. A strong corps of observation is to be drawn across the Silesian (upper) frontier it having been ascertained that the plan is to carry the insurrection into Cracow and Posen.

We are without news of importance from Hungary. Two squadrons of Kossuth Hussars are said to have entered Pesth, tired of bivouacking in the fields, and finding the passage clear. They were received with open arms, and the cries of "Eleyen Kossuth" could be heard across the river in Buda. The Austrian garrison have set fire to the bridge of boats, and Clarke, the English architect and constructor of the new suspension bridge, has received orders to render it unavailable for the purposes of transport.

From Hermannstadt we hear nothing in a direct manner, the Saxon land being hermetically closed. Recruits are being constantly levied from the population best known for their loyalty. They are pressed into the service *nolens volens*. Thus famine stares them in the face, the best and youngest hands being forced to exchange the ploughshire for the sword.

Perezel has retired within the fortress of Peterwarden, after starting his guerilla corps in 1,600 wagons, on new adventures.

There is a report in town to-day, that Gen. Schlik, by dint of forced marches of fifty hours duration, has taken Gorgey in the rear, and broken his columns. Two battalions were cut to pieces. This I give you as a mere rumor. We have nothing positive of the position of the armies, nor even the head-quarters of Welden. Some say they are at Oedenburg, others at Babolna.

I have dwelt at some length on the Russian intervention, as it is one of those great events which stand as landmarks in the history of the world. It is difficult to say what it may not lead to. The war in Europe has commenced. At Paris, curiously enough, it did not cause much sensation.

The official news, says a letter from that capital, of yesterday's date, received here yesterday, of the intervention of Russia in Hungary, does not create any alarm. The number of men placed by the Russian government at the disposal of Austria is 80,000 men. By the explanations given to the French government by Russia, the intervention is justified on the ground that it is the only means Russia now has of preventing a general rising in Poland. The principal generals in the Hungarian army being Poles, the people of that country are in a state of the greatest excitement, and as the seat of war approaches the frontiers, there is the greatest danger of a rising. Prussia is also alarmed on account of the Grand Duchy of Posen, which also threatens to join in the movement. It is said Prussia has not only consented to the intervention of Russia, but has offered to send an army of observation to the frontiers of Gallicia. I have learned, from very good sources, that the intervention of Russia in Hungary does not give any umbrage to the French government, which sees in it an imitation, and, at the same time a justification of its own intervention in Rome.

AFFAIRS OF ROME—INTERVENTION OF FRANCE.

I mentioned in my last that French intervention had been decided upon, in Italy, to restore the Pope. The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the French government:

TOULON, April 28, 1849—5 o'clock, A. M.

The Rear Admiral to the Minister of War.

CIVITA VECCHIA, April 26—11 A. M.

The squadron under my command anchored yesterday, at 10 o'clock, before Civita Vecchia. At mid-day the town was occupied by one thousand eight hundred men of the expeditionary force.

This occupation took place with the consent of the authorities of that town, and without firing a shot.

All the troops have disembarked this morning, and I am busy putting the stores on shore.

At 5 o'clock the government received the following despatch:

MARSEILLES, April 28—2 o'clock.

General Oudinot to the Minister of War.

CIVITA, VECCHIA, April 25.

We are masters of Civita Vecchia without firing a shot. The inhabitants and National Guards received us with acclamations.

The news from Italy to-day is very important. The French Government has received a telegraphic despatch which announces that the French troops, to the number of 6,000, had arrived at the gates of Rome, and that the triumvirate had opened negotiations with the commander-in-chief for their admission without opposition. The army had not met with the slightest resistance anywhere.

The same telegraphic despatch brings notice that the Neapolitan army had taken possession of Ancona, and that the Austrians had entered Tuscany, and are marching on Leghorn.

The following is published in a supplement of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles:

The steam frigate Sane, which left Civita Vecchia on the 27th, arrived this morning. We learn by her that the troops forming the French expedition disembarked at Civita Vecchia on the 25th and 26th. They occupied the town without being compelled to have recourse to force. Immediately on his arrival, General Oudinot addressed a note to the Government demanding admittance into the town. The latter consulted with the authorities, and after two hours' deliberation, the gates were opened to our troops, who were received with sympathy by the inhabitants. The following order of the day was immediately issued:

Soldiers, the French flag floats on the forts of Civita Vecchia. We had expected that we should be compelled to effect a landing by force, and every measure had been adopted to insure its success; but we were inspired with the idea of our Government, which, associated with the generous feelings of Pius IX., wished to avoid, as much as possible, the effusion of blood. The authorities of Civita Vecchia, yielding to the wishes of the inhabitants, opened the gates of the town to us at the first summons. This reception, you will feel, adds to our duties. It would aggravate any breach of discipline; it commands us, not only to respect the people, but to keep up the most friendly relations with them. The fleet will, in a few days, bring us considerable reinforcements. Soldiers of the land forces, I am your organ in thanking our brethren in arms of the navy. It is to their powerful co-operation that we owe our first success.

OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

A part of the French troops are quartered in Civita Vecchia, and the rest are encamped under the walls and in the neighborhood. The duty of the town is confided half to the French and half to the Roman troops. The flotilla left Civita Vecchia on the 27th for Toulon, where it will embark fresh troops. The Sane will return immediately with a squadron of chasseurs.

The *Novelliste* has the following:

Not only did our soldiers meet with no opposition, but they were received with acclamations by the people and by the National Guard. Our flag, united with the Pontifical colors, has been hoisted on all points of the town. At the departure of the steamer, it was reported that the Triumvirate of Rome were directing all their disposable forces on Civita Vecchia, but this demonstration was not regarded in a serious light, and on the first opportunity, the battalions of the Roman Republic will not fail to disband themselves.

The following is the proclamation addressed by Gen. Oudinot immediately on his landing:

Inhabitants of the Roman States! In presence of the events which agitate Italy, the French republic resolved to send a *corps d'armee* on your territory, not to defend the present government, which it has not recognized, but to avert great misfortunes from your country. France does not arrogate to herself the right to regulate interests which are, before all, those of the Roman people, and which extend themselves to the whole of Europe, and to all the Christian world; she has only considered that, by her position, she was particularly called on to interfere to facilitate the establishment of a *regime*, equally removed from the abuses which have been forever deplored by the generosity of the illustrious Pius IX., and from the anarchy of late days. The flag which I have just hoisted on your shores, is that of peace, of order, of conciliation, and of true liberty. Round it will rally all those who wish to co-operate in the accomplishment of the patriotic and sacred work.

OUDINOT DE REGGIO.

THE STATE OF PARIS—THE TWO NAPOLEONS.

Owing to the approaching elections and the severe and tyrannical measures adopted by the government of Louis Napoleon, Paris is in the greatest state of excitement, and many well informed persons expect another revolution.—June is fast approaching.

Last night, says the Paris correspondent of a London morning paper, the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis was again crowded with a mob of persons, crying out against the supposed tyranny to which they are subjected. The whole of the neighboring district was alarmed at the threatening appearance of things, the shops were closed, and a complete stop was put to all kinds of business. The people were to be seen, every ten yards, in knots gathered round some fellow orator, lobbing forth against the oppression of the government. So alarmingly at length the aspect of affairs became so serious that the military were called out. A commissary of police, followed by two drums, summoned the crowd to disperse, and, as the order was not readily obeyed, a charge of infantry attempted to clear the streets. This having also failed, recourse was had to cavalry, and the object was at length accomplished. Several persons were arrested and carried to the Prefecture of Police, and other prisons for obstructing the military, and refusing to disperse when commanded to do so. Among the persons arrested was a member of the National Assembly. His name is not given, but he is said to be one of the representatives for the Colonies. On his being identified he was set at liberty. By eleven o'clock the streets assumed their ordinary appearance, with the exception that strong patrols of National Guards were to be seen taking their rounds, from time to time, during the whole night. The ultra-democratic papers announce, this morning, that the Montagnard members of the Assembly were all last night in consultation as to what measures were to be adopted by them for the protection of the rights of the sovereign against the attacks of of the government, but that they have not yet come to a resolution on the subject. They promise that something effectual will speedily be done, but in the meantime they earnestly call upon the people to preserve the public peace, which their enemies would wish them, for their own ends, to violate.

Amongst the persons arrested, were three members of the National Assembly. This gave rise to an exciting scene in the sitting of the Assembly of Monday. I subjoin it:—

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SITTING OF MONDAY, APRIL 30.

(From our own Reporter.)

Some sensation was created in to-day's sitting, by the following incident:—

M. DOUTRE had to complain that on Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, when passing by the Porte St. Denis, behind the group who were assembled in that part of the capital, he had been prevented from pursuing his way by the public agents, and when he had announced himself to be a representative of the people, he was treated with great indignity. When he persisted in his right to pass along he had been taken by the collar and his coat torn. He was then forced into a coach and taken to the Prefecture of police. When in the carriage the police agent inquired if he had not the honor of speaking to M. Greppo. That question explained why such brutality had been manifested towards him! (M. Doutre.) He was afterwards let go when he had proved that he was a representative of the people, but he must protest in the strongest manner against being thus treated like a thief, and he demanded a most marked reparation. (Loud approbation on the left.)

M. MATHIE-SORIAY (a negro) next ascended the tribune, and excited some curiosity. He said that he resided between the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin. He was going home, on Saturday night, when he was stopped by the police agents, who refused to let him pass. He represented to them that he was a member of the National Assembly, and even showed his medal to no effect. When he persisted, he was treated with violence and abusive language, and being arrested, was thrown into a dark hole. (Here the honorable representative uttered a most strange sound, like what was heard some years back in England by persons who gave imitations of negro characters; this unusual sound excited great laughter.) He went on to declare, that, by articles 36 and 37 of the constitution, the person of every representative was inviolable. In his case, although he had shown his medal, he was not set at liberty. It was only after a certain length of detention that he was at last allowed to go to his own residence. (Hear, hear.)

M. O. BARROT, the President of the Council, said, that for some days back, assemblages had disturbed the capital. He wished to speak of the subject with great reserve, but it was evident that a certain provocation was held out to the poorer classes to assemble in the streets. Perhaps one day it would be discovered who it was that tried to persuade these persons to produce such an agitation as to disturb all kinds of business.

A voice on the left—It is you yourself who have got up these assemblages. (Great uproar.)

The President of the Council denied, with the utmost indignation, the truth of such an insinuation. Far from provoking the people to assemble in the street, the government beheld, with grief, the course which was adopted, and did all in its power to repress the agitation. To say that the government attempted to induce misled men to produce disturbance in the public streets, was a declaration of an odious character. (Cheers on the right.)

A voice on the left—It is impossible to calumniate the government.

The President of the Council regretted exceedingly the mistake which had taken place with respect to the honorable representatives who had just spoken, but he thought they ought to have waited until the matter had been inquired into before they mentioned it in the tribune. (Oh, oh.) But what ought to be the conduct of the government when such assemblages were intended to injure, or to put a stop to such proceedings. (Murmurs on the left.) What would honorable gentlemen have the government do? Allow the working classes to become familiarized with disturbance—to become, as it were, as had taken place just before the days of June? (Hear, hear.) That should not be permitted; and, consequently, the government agents must be looked on with a certain indulgence, when acting in pursuance of their duty. The government, at the same time, would direct that those functions, always of a disagreeable character, should be performed with as much respect for citizens as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gouin complained that he had been arrested on the boulevards on Saturday, at a time when there was no crowd, and taken to the Prefecture of Police, where he had been thrown into the common prison, amidst a crowd of men taken up for various offences. He declared that he was a representative of the people; and then with the utmost difficulty obtained permission to be placed in a small closet adjoining. He was not set at liberty until the next morning at half-past ten o'clock. (Movement.)

M. Degousee (one of the questors,) stated that measures had been already taken to prevent a recurrence of outrages as were just complained of. The offending agents should be punished, and the prefect of police had already called on M. Gouin to express his deep regret at what had occurred. He wished to direct the attention of the Assembly to the following fact, as being certainly highly improper. A captain in the 10th legion, on hearing, when on duty, on the boulevards, that a representative had been arrested, was heard to say that he should like to see them all so. (Laughter.)

The President had to read to the Assembly two letters connected with the matter under consideration. The first was from the Minister of the Interior to the President of the Assembly, deploring the mistake that had taken place with respect to M. Gouin; the other from M. Marrast, requesting that for in future, should, by any chance, a representative be accidentally arrested, he may be taken at once to the hotel of the President of the National Assembly, where his identity can be more suitably proved.

M. Scholtz declared that if there was any intention on the part of the President of the Council to charge the members of the left with a design to encourage the people to meet and produce agitation, he, for his party, repelled the charge with indignation, as a calumny (hear, hear.)

The President of the Council had not charged any honorable member with such conduct; he had only expressed his regret that such things were done.

The incident then terminated.

The above will show that Paris is not exactly in a tranquil state.

A considerable sensation has been created in Paris by a quarrel which took place two days ago, between the President of the Republic and his cousin, Napoleon Bonaparte, the late ambassador at Madrid. It is hardly necessary to state that the quarrel has arisen with respect to the dismissal of that gentleman from his office as ambassador. It appears that Napoleon, in the first place, called upon his sister, the Princess Demidoff, when his language with respect to the President was so violent, that she intimated to him that she would dispense with his further visits. He then proceeded to the Palais de l'Elysee, and had an interview with the President. A very violent scene took place respecting the letter written by the President, on the subject of Napoleon Bonaparte's speech, to the deputation which waited on him at Bordeaux, in the course of which, and after a great deal of recrimination on both sides, Napoleon suddenly called the President a bastard, and told him that he was not only a king's egg put into the eagle's nest, but that the whole of the Bonaparte family knew him to be so. A scene followed which baffles description. The President flew to his sword, and declared that he would immediately fight the slanderer; but the attendants interfered and the parties were separated. So! the President insisted that the stain on his honor should be wiped out by a duel, and appointed two friends to make the arrangements on his side for a meeting. In the meantime, however, a council of ministers was called on the subject, and it was resolved that the duel should not be allowed. M. Odilon Barrot, and all the ministers, declared that the President, as the first magistrate in the state, could not fight, and that such a thing could not be thought of. In this state the affair at present remains, but it is unnecessary to say that it creates an immense sensation at Paris, and greatly complicates the position of all parties at the eve of the election.

IMPORTANT FROM PRUSSIA.

Dissolution of the Diet—Disturbances at Berlin.

The Berlin Journals of the 27th bring startling intelligence. The Second Chamber has been dissolved, the first prorogued for an indefinite period. This sudden move spread like wild fire through the town. The left received the announcement with a shout almost of exhilation, whilst the right bench were silent. The excitement in the city itself assumed a more serious aspect; knots of men began to assemble in the public squares, patrols were called out, blows were exchanged, and some arrests made. At eight o'clock in the evening, as dusk set in crowds in the streets increased, and the peaceably inclined were startled by the sharp rattle of a volley of the musketry on the Domplatz. An officer who was ordering his detachment back to their barracks, was struck, and his men avenged the insult by discharging their muskets at the aggressors. One marauder reported to have been killed, and others wounded. Tranquility was soon restored, and the public peace has not been disturbed to-day. MANTEUFFEL.

The dissolution of the Chambers was followed, on the 29th, by the publication of an important state document. The Prussian *Gazette* of that date published the definitive refusal of the imperial crown by the King of Prussia. This document, which is of great length, is addressed to M. Camphausen, the Prussian plenipotentiary to the Central power. It bears the date of 28th April, and the signature of Count Brandenburg. M. Camphausen is requested to present a written copy of it to the Central power, and to make its contents known to the National Assembly.

The following notice was issued at Berlin, at six o'clock in the evening:—

After the dissolution of the Second Chamber, assemblages of the lower classes of the people took place in the vicinity of the house and in the adjoining streets, when the military were opposed and insulted. They were compelled to use their firearms, whereby six persons were killed and six wounded. Tranquility was soon restored, and the public peace has not been disturbed to-day. MANTEUFFEL.

THE CHOLERA.

We dislike to strike the tocsin. We loathe the dreadful word; and yet we suspect the cholera is coming, and we ought to be prepared against the insidious foe. Its destructive power has been felt on the Mississippi, and it is ascending the Ohio and striking its victims on both sides of the river—much exaggerated, no doubt, as it is said to have been at St. Louis, but it is nevertheless an enemy far too strong to be despised. We lay before our readers, in another column, some of the accounts we have received from the West. The St. Louis Republican, of the 5th instant, says it "prevails in particular localities—and why? Simply because the provocatives of the disease are all found there in the offensive state of the yards, the streets, and the alleys, and the unhealthy condition of the houses and the number of persons crowded into them. These nuisances ought to be abated, and the people should take a hand in it. The streets and alleys are bad enough, but the interior of the premises of many of our citizens is quite as bad, and contributes as essentially to the unusual mortality which is acknowledged to exist." It accordingly calls the attention of every householder in St. Louis "to his own premises—to the necessity for a thorough examination of every part, and a thorough removal of all filth and offensive matter—to the frequent and copious use of lime, the cloride of lime and other disinfecting agents. If the people will only set apart one day for the performance of this duty, and thus assist the board of health and the city authorities, more good will be done than can be accomplished by croaking and grumbling."

"There are telegraphic reports of some cases having occurred in New York. And certainly, whether it has come or not, it is probable that it may visit there; and it is certain that the only way to abate its ravages is to adopt effective sanitary regulations to remove the means of its extension. With a view of assisting in this goodly work, and of rousing up the people of Washington, and all other towns and villages to which this paper may reach, we lay before them the following article from the New York Express of Wednesday last:—

"The cholera is making rapid progress in the western country. The telegraph and the mails every day tells us of its ravages. At New Orleans, for months past, it has visited, and is now visiting, most of the cities and towns bordering the Mississippi. The passengers on steamboats, up and down, suffer severely from it. However, it is a fact very generally commented upon by the press, that there is now less alarm, less apprehension, less panic attending the progress of the scourge, than was ever known to distinguish its presence among us in former years. Business goes on as briskley as ever, and men's minds are now seemingly convinced that the enemy is not to be eluded by a senseless *stampede*. There are a rationality and moral courage in conduct like this we cannot help commending and admiring, because the past dealings we have had with the cholera abundantly demonstrate that fear contributes powerfully to facilitate its fatal progress, and helps it to seek out new victims.

"There is a possibility that we may have the disease in New York ere it completes the circuit it has been running all over the world the twelvemonth past. A kind Providence drove it from our doors when it menaced us last fall, and Providence may vouchsafe us a like mercy again; but if there is no exemption for us this time, let us learn to look upon it as our countrymen elsewhere are doing, like men and like Christians.

"Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that our whig municipal government is doing all it can to cleanse and purify the city before the heat of summer sets in upon us. The mayor, we understand, has given orders to all the health officers to institute a close inspection of their respective localites, and the various street contractors are notified that nothing less than a prompt compliance with the stipulations they have made with the common council will satisfy the authorities, to whom the people are looking for a redress of the grievous abuses which, in matter of street cleaning, contributed so powerfully to bring the last city administration into deserved disrepute.

"Were it not employing an unwarrantable frivolity upon so serious a subject, we might be excused the exclamatory command of the Thane of Cawdor—

"Scour all the country round;
Hang those who talk of fear;"

as truthfully and pithily embodying a better prescription for keeping away the cholera than all the drugs and medicines in Manhatten. Courage and cleanliness, individually and collectively, and we indulge in no apprehensions, come how or when it may.

"We are the more strongly induced to give these warnings, because we are reminded by physic auspicious that the sort of climate we now have is very much like the state of the atmosphere which accompanied the last cholera in the United States.—*Union of yesterday.*

LIBERIAN HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Until within the last five or six years, it was supposed there was but one living species of the hippopotamus, or river-horse, in the world,—the immense amphibious monster, as large as the rhinoceros, and almost as much dreaded, which has, from the earliest ages, been known to inhabit the Nile and the rivers of Nubia and Abyssinia, and has, in our own times, been also found in most of the waters of Africa from Senegambia as far south as Cape Colony. This animal has been known to reach the immense length of seventeen feet, and stand seven feet high, with a girth of fifteen or sixteen feet, and an estimated weight of three or four thousand pounds. Such a creature would seem to deserve the name, as it exhibits the untamable ferocity of the "Behemoth" of Job; and it is altogether too unmanageable a character ever to have found a place in any menagerie of ancient or modern days. There are several species known of fossil hippopotami, showing their superior abundance in the antediluvian ages: but the Hippopotamus amphibious (as the naturalists call it,) was, as we have mentioned, until recently, supposed to be the solitary representative of the living genus.

We are indebted to the observations of American savans for the discovery of a second species of hippopotamus in the rivers of Liberia, some distance in the interior, and especially in the St. Paul's; from which, in the year 1843, two skulls were procured by Dr. Goheen, Colonial Physician, and sent to our distinguished townsman, Dr. S. G. Morton, who ascertained their character, and published an account of the animal, under the name of H. Liberiensis, in the following year.—The Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, contains "Additional Observations" on the subject, by Dr. Morton; from which we glean our account of the new species.

The Liberian animal may be considered quite a little bijou of a hippopotamus, compared with his more ancient and colossal rival. It is said by Dr. Goheen to vary in weight from four to seven hundred pounds; the latter weight, however, according to Dr. Morton, being considerably greater than the osteology of the animal would seem to indicate; and it is compared in bulk to a middle sized heifer. Although, of course, amphibious, and slow and heavy in their motions, these animals are said sometimes to stray two or three miles away from the rivers, on which occasions they are killed by the natives, who are fond of the flesh, and esteem it "intermediate in flavor between beef and veal." They never disturb persons in boats or canoes, and may, therefore, be considered as having a greater capacity for civilization, and perhaps aptitude for domestication, than the larger species.

Dr. Morton's discovery is a very interesting one—Dr. Hugh Falconer, the distinguished author of the Fauna Sivalensis, says, "one of the most interesting and remarkable that has been made in recent zoology during the present century." How little, however, the animal is yet known to the civilized world, may be inferred from the fact mentioned by Dr. M., that no portion of it is yet contained in the museums of Europe, and that the only parts known to have left Africa are the two skulls in his possession.

Notwithstanding this rarity, as the creature is, in reality, quite abundant within one hundred and fifty miles of the sea coast of Liberia, Dr. Morton expresses the hope and throws out the idea that specimens of the living animal itself might be readily procured and brought to the United States or carried to Europe, an idea which, if it should escape our mercantile and seafaring friends trading in that quarter, or the members of the Colonization Society who are favorable to science, is worthy the attention, as a good speculation, of some of the menagerie proprietors of the United States.

"By the cruel munificence of the Roman Emperors," says Dr. Morton, "the solitudes of Europe, Asia and Africa were annually taxed to furnish wild animals for the bloody sports of the amphitheatre. Of all the large quadrupeds, the Hippopotamus was the only one that escaped the sacrifice; not on account of his size, which would have been no obstacle, but from his amphibious habits, which prevented him from being taken to Rome, or exhibited in Europe. But the smaller species I now introduce to notice, is of so moderate a bulk, even in adult age, as to render his capture and transportation of comparatively easy accomplishment; and I feel confident that nothing more will be necessary to success than an adequate reward to such of the inhabitants of Liberia as may be disposed to attempt so novel an enterprise. A half grown animal, if not really docile, might at least prove tractable; and by a studious adaptation of his food and attention to his aquatic habits, we can see no great difficulty in introducing the Liberian Hippopotamus into the menageries of Europe and America. The skin and entire skeleton can no doubt be readily obtained, and would constitute most instructive additions to any collection of zoology or comparative anatomy."

Col. Warren.

Mr. Henry Fitz Warren, the whig butcher, as represented, has not as yet turned out a single man. Perhaps it is for that reason that the whole sheet of the "Union," this morning, does not contain the name of Fitz Warren.

I did hear that this agent of proscription, as represented by some democratic papers, had found great fault with a democratic clerk in his office, on the score of inefficiency. Mr. Fitz Warren's office was embarrassed by the backwardness of the work on a certain desk—and a democratic desk.

What did the "butcher," do? He stated the facts, and the necessity he should be under to make a change. But he gave the man a chance to recover himself, and with the understanding that if he goes on with and clears his desk, he is not to be troubled. What more could be required of Mr. Fitz Warren in the way of official liberality!

There is another reason, as I am led to believe, why Mr. Fitz Warren has of late been comparatively neglected by the democratic press. The manufactory of charges against him, got up in his own hundred, in Massachusetts, has bursted, for want of stock and credit.

Some man there, upon the appointment of Mr. Fitz Warren, demanded of him the payment of an old mercantile debt of twelve hundred dollars, and threatening that if it was not paid, he would assault Mr Fitz Warren through the "Union," and every democratic paper throughout the country.

The demand could not be complied with, and the threat was executed. The democratic papers here rang with the denunciations of this vindictive creditor against Mr. Fitz Warren.

There is still another reason why these assaults have, in some measure, ceased. Democratic editors, partizans though they may be,—are too honest and too just, to make themselves instruments of private malice, in their comments on party opponents.

I do not know Mr. Fitz Warren from the gable-end of the Capitol, but I know what justice is, and love it; and I hate all mean men—of whatever party they may be.—"*Ion*" *of the Balt. Sun.*

Shocking Event—Supposed Murder by Prussic Acid.

NEWPORT, N. Y. May 14, 1849.

MR. H. GREELY—*Dear Sir*:—A very horrid affair occurred in the adjoining town of Fairfield, on Saturday last, which has thrown an extensive family into mourning, and caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood of the occurrence. The wife of Stillwell Neeley, Esq., came to her death in a very sudded manner and under very suspicious circumstances. It seems a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neeley was married about eighteen months since, to a Dr. Robert Dickey, and removed with him to Camillus, N. Y., where he resided. She returned home to her parents some weeks since, refusing any longer to live with him, alleging as a cause his abusive conduct. One day last week he made his appearance at Mr. Neeley's, demanding an interview