

FURTHER DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE CAMERA.

We gather from the mass of papers before us the following items, which we believe include everything of importance not contained in our telegraphic report of Saturday.

ENGLAND.

London, Saturday, June 2-10 a. m. A good deal of gossip is afloat to-day respecting the intention of the government with regard to the measures which they propose to force through parliament before the prorogation. That none of the bills which have brought forward will be dropped, no secret is made. Indeed, it would appear as if they had only been brought forward as a cloak, and for a time, to satisfy the popular demand, and as soon as the people's attention was diverted therefrom, they were thrown up. Among these are the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Irish Registration Bills. The Oath Bill, whereby Baron Rothschild could take his seat for the city of London, is not certain to be carried by the Lords. In certain influential quarters it is hinted this morning that so thoroughly disguised are Lord John Russell's intentions with his conduct in this matter, that he will, in all probability, be ousted from the representation of the city.

As far as I can learn, the government have not yet decided where they are going to do with the Irish State prisoners. An authority—a gentleman connected with the Home Office—informed me, late last night, that the probability is that the convicts will be sent to Spike Island, and there detained till her Majesty will be advised to grant a full and complete pardon for what, after all, appears to be but a silly affair, provoked and carried on by a set of silly but designing politicians. The hope of obtaining pardon and pecuniary reward.

LONDON, June 2-Non.

It is talked of in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall, this morning, that the government have resolved, in consequence of the continued indisposition of the Lord Chancellor, to put the great seal in commission. It is said that the commissioners named will be Lord Campbell, Baron Rolfe, and the Solicitor General.

The letter purporting to be addressed by Mr. George Hudson to the shareholders of the Eastern Counties' Railway is declared by that gentleman to be a hoax.

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FRANCE.

Paris, June 1.—The ministerial arrangements are still uncompleted. The President has retained in retirement M. de Falloux, but his unreasonable ideas regarding the Pope's restoration at once prevent the co-operation of M. Dufaure, Passy, and O. Barrot. Bugeaud and Dupin have been to the Palace Elysee, and have presented to the President the general opinion was, that after all, a new cabinet will be formed of MM. Bugeaud, Falloux, Benoit, Piscatory, Mathieu de La Redolte, and some new men.

There was said on Thursday a pretended message of the President of the Republic to the Legislative Assembly, followed by a pretended list of new ministers. The authorities have ordered the prosecution of the invention. A Parisian paper remarks that the message of the President will not be communicated to the Assembly until after the definitive constitution of the bureau.

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Count Hatzfeld, ambassador of the king of Prussia to the Republic of France, has arrived in Paris and presented his credentials.

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The correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Rome on the 19th ult., says: The armistice is undisturbed. The French have now another camp on the heights, about two miles beyond Porta Porese, and a picket of 15 men of the Roman mobile National Guard have advanced on the summit of the truce to visit them, were made prisoners yesterday, but soon after released. M. Lesseps and General Oudinot have demanded a conference with three members of the Roman Assembly, and MM. Ceruschi, Audinet and Sarcinetti have been deputed for that purpose. Garibaldi is "over the hills and far away," to take the Neapolitans in the rear. A skirmish took place yesterday, in consequence of which the Royal forces concentrated at Volturno. The conference of M. Lesseps with the triumvirate, the appearance presented by the city, (so vastly different from that calumniously stated by many Paris journals), and the good offices of some influential persons, well informed of the actual state of affairs, amongst whom Mr. Cass, the American chargé d'affaires, has played a prominent part, have been productive of the suspension of military operations until definitive instructions can be received from the French Government.

Later news from Italy informs that the situation of Rome presented a series of complications, while an attack was every moment expected. The triumvirate, it appears, opened negotiations.

The French approach nearer and surround the city. The adjutant-general has been ordered to the 22d ult. by a detachment recently landed at Civita Vecchia. The French seemed determined to enter the city, but if possible without effusion of blood.

The retreat of the Neapolitans was preceded by a protest of the King against the proceedings of the French army, which protest is said to have caused the coming of M. d'Harcourt to Rome.

The intelligence that a further armistice of eight days had been agreed to, is not true.

The Minister Avezzana is replaced by Callendrelli.

The Speranza of the 29th says that Garibaldi has taken up a position in Rimini, and will dispute with the Austrians the passage of the Cattolica. The Roman troops pursue briskly the flying Neapolitans.

It is said that the service in which they are engaged is extremely distasteful to the French troops, and that they are very much disgusted. It is feared, that in case the Neapolitan or Austrian troops should approach the French camp, that a collision would ensue, as a bitter jealousy and hatred prevails between them.

TUSCANY.

Our dates from Florence extend to the 26th of May, which date the Austrian officers were lodged in the houses of the inhabitants. The extraordinary contribution demanded by Gen. Aspre at Leghorn had been reduced to 1,200,000 livres. General Aspre had stated that the intervention of Austria had been at the request of the Grand Duke.

SPAIN.

Our dates from Madrid are to May 28. Their contents are satisfactory. It is believed that the project of the tariff bill will be discussed very soon. M. de Golling, third Secretary of the French Legation at Madrid, had brought the postal treaty between France and Spain, ratified by the President of the Republic. The execution of the treaty will, it is expected, take place on the 16th July.

The Bourne was quiet, and very little business doing. The 3 per cents were done at 23 1/2.

DARMSTADT.

We have accounts from the city of Worms, stating that it was attacked on the 29th ult. by the Hessian and Prussian troops, which were assisted by assault all the barricades, the insurgents flying in all directions.

HUNGARY.

Accounts from Venice, dated May 28, announce officially that the fortress of Buda was taken by assault on the 31st. The Vienna Reformers of the 29th May state that the principal officer was killed; all the Croatian officers and soldiers were put to the sword, the castle and some private houses pillaged.

The major who commanded the troops from the frontiers, occupying the fortified bridge with 300 men, was not obeyed. He then himself set fire to the mine under the bridge, but failed, and the building suffered no injury, the major alone being killed.

GERMANY.

FRANKFURT.—Frankfurt arrives to the 30th ult., which informs us that the committee of the city had previously been informed by the proposition of M. Wessendoff to confer to Stuttgart the sittings of the National Assembly, and eighty members had given their written consent to do these. Such a measure it was said only hastened the destruction of the parliament.

TURKEY.

The Russian Envoy at Constantinople has left the Ottoman Court, it is said, on the 27th ult. We understand the Russian Army of Observation, which has caused so much apprehension, is to be forthwith reduced.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money and Share Market, Saturday June 2, p. m.—The money market has further improved this morning. The rate of discount is 4 1/2 per cent. 91 1/2; 92; exchequer bills, 4 1/2; 4 1/2; London and North Western Railway Stock, 125 1/2; Midland, 68 1/2; North Stafford, 12 1/2; 1/2; South Eastern and Dover, 26 1/2; do. No. 5, 6 1/2; Great Western, 75; Calcutta, 25 1/2; 25 1/2; 25 1/2; 25 1/2; 1 1/2; French funds, Friday evening, 5 per cent, 81 1/2; 3 per cent, 52.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday, June 2.—The market closed firm, but without change in prices. There were 1000 bales of cotton offered, including 4000 American at 3 1/2; 100 Egyptian, 5 1/2; 400 Surats, 3 1/2; 100 India, 9 1/2.

Liverpool Corn Market, Saturday, June 2.—We have not set out new quotations at the market to-day. Flour commencing yesterday's rates, and a few parcels of Indian meal changed hands at firm prices. Indian corn, yellow, is firm at 37s. 6d.

Manchester, Saturday.—The market opened this morning with a feeling of probability as to being the close of the week, and it being Whitman week, being almost one of holiday-keeping. Some sales of cloth were made at steady prices. For yarn there is but little demand, and prices have a declining tendency.

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AN EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS HAS BEEN MADE IN LONDON. They were valued at \$35,000.

There are 8,300 poor-house officers in England, whose salaries are more than two millions of dollars per annum.

A large line of steam packets is now running regularly between Dunkirk and St. Petersburg. The trip from Paris to the capital of Russia is generally made in about eight or nine days.

The Western Life Assurance Company of London permits an insurer to pay an instalment due on his policy once, (or often, on application,) the instalment being charged as a debt against the policy, and bearing five per cent. interest.

The entire French force before Rome is now 30,000 men.

Abbas Mirza, Vice Roy of Egypt, has granted the English Oriental Steam Company further facilities for crossing the desert.

Two hundred more Londoners have gone to Paris on an excursion trip.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH WOMEN, ACCORDING TO CAMPBELL, THE POET.—I confess the comparison of the finest Scotch women, with those educated in England, scathes a little all my taran nationality. I cannot disguise it.

The letter also states, that one man had obtained one hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold by his own digging, in three months.

Messrs. Cross, Hobson & Co., have made four hundred thousand dollars in value by selling goods.

The steamer Oregon is paying one hundred and twelve dollars per month for common seamen.

STEAMER SUNK.

The steamer New Orleans, en route for Chicago, struck a rock in Thunder bay, on Thursday, and sank immediately; there were many passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A riot occurred to-day in Philadelphia, between the Moyamensing and Franklin fire companies, in which one man was killed and many wounded.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel BRAXTON BRAGG, United States Army, to ELIZABETH, daughter of MARY JANE and the late RICHARD G. ELLIS. The ceremony was performed at the family residence, in its vicinity of Terrebonne, Louisiana, by the Rev. John Sandell.

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The miners are now sinking a new hole, from which an equally large amount of ore may be taken.

The mineral is found in caves and channels, but mostly in caves under the hard rock. These mines, we are told, will be found quite as profitable, and equally as certain, as the places of California, and they can be worked without having to travel two or three thousand miles, over a rough country, and exposed to all sorts of difficulties, at the cost of many hundreds of dollars.—St. Louis Republic.

IRON BRIDGES AND RAILROADS.—Sarks & Pruyn are now building five iron bridges for the New York and Erie railroad, one of which can now be seen put up at their establishment. They are constructed on the plan of Mr. S. Whipple, of Utica, a well known and highly esteemed engineer and bridge builder.

The weight of iron is now being made in America, and is increasing rapidly. The weight of iron from sixty to one hundred tons. Iron bridges constructed on this plan can be built at a very low price, and will probably be very generally used.—Albany Evening Journal.

COMPACT DIAMOND FROM BRAZIL.—Specimens of compact diamond have been found in the diamond deposit of Brazil. They have the same relation to the crystals as emery to sapphire.

A large Episcopal Bishop is about to be consecrated in England. The Bishop is a native of America. Under the microscope it appears penetrated by numerous vacuities, separating small irregular lamellae, slightly translucent, and irised in the sunlight.

The specimens vary in specific gravity from 3.012 to 3.416, being differently porous. They undergo no change when treated in a crucible, showing that they contain no volatile matter. This result does not prove the igneous origin of these diamonds, but it renders probable the opinion suggested by Liebig, that they proceed from a transuded fluid of vegetable organic matters.

By combination with oxygen they form a white ash of 96.54 to 99.10 of carbon, with 2.03 to 0.27 of ash, the latter being yellowish and appearing like ferruginous clay with some minute transparent crystals whose form was not determined.

IMPROVED METHOD OF PRESERVING MILK.—The milk to be mixed with well clarified raw sugar, 4 oz. to the gallon. It is then to be evaporated with agitation; when nearly solid it must be pressed into cakes of suitable size.

Steam may be used for the evaporation, or if time is no object, spontaneous evaporation in very shallow pans, with the fluid not more than one-tenth of an inch in depth; or a drying chamber may be used, the temperature not to exceed 122° F.

The cakes remain sweet and fresh a long time, and are soluble in warm water. Another process is, to heat the sweetened milk nearly to the boiling point, and before it comes out to curdle it by rennet or by acid. The curd is separated from the whey, and, by strong pressure after washing in cold water, is obtained free from adhering water. The whey is to be evaporated to dryness. The curd, placed over a slow fire, is continually stirred, and the dried whey added very gradually, and with a moderate amount of soda. After a while the ingredients melt and unite. A small quantity of finely pulverized gumdammer hastens the solidification.

Gold may be preserved by the same methods.

THE REPUBLIC.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 17, 1849. A rencounter took place yesterday in Madison County, at a public meeting, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner, both parties armed pistols at each other, and then closed with bowie knives, when Clay was stabbed through the heart, and Turner wounded in the abdomen and groin, of which wounds he died soon after the occurrence.

BALTIMORE, July 17, 9 o'clock, p. m.

A letter has been received at New Bedford from Panama, May 7, stating that flour is selling at San Francisco at \$10 per barrel, and at Panama \$6 50.

About six hundred persons have returned from the Isthmus to the United States, and many are there, unable to proceed for the want of money.

The letter also states, that one man had obtained one hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold by his own digging, in three months.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 17, 1849.

Separate proposals will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock on the 25th day of June next, for supplying the Stationery and executing the Printing described in the two schedules below. The stationery must be of the best quality, and the printing executed in the best manner. Samples of the former must accompany each bid, and specimens of the latter will be shown to bidders at the several bureaus, if desired.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of his contract; and the Department will reserve the right to order the articles at such times and in such quantities as it may deem proper, and to increase or diminish the quantities below stated.

Blank forms will be furnished to bidders on application at the Department.

I.—FOR STATIONERY.

Papers, made of linen stock.

2 reams folio post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 17 lbs

24 reams single cap, ruled, machine-made, weighing 12 lbs

8 reams single cap, ruled, hand-made, weighing 12 lbs

6 reams quarto post, plain, hand-made, weighing 8 1/2 lbs

400 reams quarto post, machine-made, weighing 8 1/2 lbs

200 reams quarto post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 8 1/2 lbs

10 reams quarto post, ruled, hand-made, weighing 8 1/2 lbs

15 reams, note paper

3 do copying paper

2 do blotting paper

60 do envelope paper, buff or yellow, royal 8 do flat cap

Pens, &c.

9 dozen cards Perry's pens

80 do of other metallic pens

10000 quills, No. 80

3 dozen Contee's lead pencils

10 do of other kinds do

3 do ivory folders, plain