# The Daily Crescent.

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## THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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*NEW ORLEANS:*
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1849.

☞ The meeting of the Memphis Convention has been deferred to the 23d day of October, instead of the 16th, as heretofore announced. The 16th was found to interfere with the St. Louis Convention, to be held for the same object.

☞ Mr. Calhoun has replied to Mr. Benton's Jefferson City speech. The Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger, of Friday the 28th ult., announces the receipt of Mr. Calhoun's communication, and promises the publication in the next paper—on last Friday, the 6th inst.

DIVIDENDS.—In Mobile on Tuesday last, the Directors of the Mobile Insurance Company declared a dividend of 25 per cent. on the capital stock. Also, the Merchants' Insurance Company on the same day a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. And the City Insurance Company, a dividend of $5 per share. This company has been in operation but a short time, and scarcely a year has elasped since it was opened.

SINGULAR FACT.—The Mobile Herald mentions it as a somewhat remarkable fact that no man can be found in Mobile—notwithstanding the general fondness for office—to assume the responsibility of becoming a tax gatherer. The State and County Collector, elected last August, having failed to qualify, the commissioners of revenue have made efforts to supply his place, but thus far without success. As often as twice they have appointed a day to elect, and as yet have had no applicants.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This railroad project begins to assume a tangible shape. Nearly the whole line, as we stated the other day, has been surveyed, and the Directors have advertised for contracts to build thirty miles of the first section of the road, beginning at Mobile. Forty miles more will be prepared to let without delay, and the Tribune says it is expected that before these seventy miles are completed 250 miles additional will be ready for contract. Within a month, therefore, ground will probably be broken, and thenceforward operations pushed with all possible speed.

### Louisiana Interior.

BATON ROUGE—*The Wharf Boat.*—"Alas! for the glory of our city," says the Advocate of the 4th, "the wharf boat is now numbered among the things that were. This useful and convenient landing place and aquatic hotel commenced sinking a few days since, when it was found expedient to abandon it and remove everything from on board, after which the cabin, etc., were taken off, and little else than the old hull now remains, to tell of former greatness. We trust that our landing is not destined to remain long without the necessary and almost indispensable appendage of a good wharf boat."

HEALTH.—The same paper says: "We hear of no sickness, whatever, in our city at present. Summer reigns supremely, although we have scarcely ever known a more changeable one. The rains are abundant, causing great rankness in vegetation. The atmosphere ought now to be well purified, from the amount of electricity with which it has been surcharged for some days past."

NEW PAPER.—The Dime Catcher, which, although it says it has reached its twenty-eighth volume, came to us for the first time to-day, appears to attract considerable attention, at this time, in Baton Rouge. One of its contemporaries at the capital thus speaks of it:

"The Dime Catcher, a moral and religious newspaper, devoted to a special religious purpose, will make its appearance this evening before the Ladies' Fair, at the Harney House. The Dime Catcher, in the newspaper world, will be what a gold dollar unit is in the financial—a sparkling gem, 'rich, racy and rare.' Its editor is the Rev. Dr. Boston—publishers, Messrs. Lengthy & Co., gentlemen well known in high life, and distinguished for their strong fraternal attachments to the 'telegraph man.'"

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted at Manchac, West Baton Rouge, on Sunday last, by Thos. Pullen, P. W. P., assisted by several members of the Capitol Division of the town of Baton Rouge. The new Division is styled, "Ever-Green Division, No. 46, Manchac, La." The officers were installed as follows: J. McCutcheon, W. P.; J. A. Maloney, W. A.; D. C. Morgan, R. S.; W. L. Burnett, A. R. S.; B. F. Burnett, F. S.; Jas. S. Willis, T.; J. C. Burnett, C.; L. G. Sholer, A. C.; J. Picou, I. S.; F. W. Piker, O. S.... The following officers were chosen by Capitol Division, S. T., of Baton Rouge, on Friday night, the 29th ult., to serve the ensuing quarter: J. L. Vialet, W. P.; R. Devlin, W. A.; A. M. Stewart, R. S; J. C. Gayle, A. R. S.; J. R. Dufrocq, F. S.; A. P. Converse, T.; J. C. Charrotte, C.; Robt. Ingram, A. C.; J. L. Wilson, I. S.; J. N. Young, O. S.; Rev. J. H. Harmon, Chaplain.

PLAQUEMINE—*Church Dedication.*—The Southern Sentinal of the 4th, gives the following account of the dedication of the new Presbyterian Church in Plaquemine: "On Friday the 29th of June, the large and handsomely finished Presbyterian House of Worship was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. F. S. Ernst, the minister in charge, invoked the presence and blessing of God. Rev. Sylvester Woolbridge, Sen., offered the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. J. E. C. Doremus preached the sermon from Psalm 48; 12, 13 and 14, and the concluding prayer was made by Rev. Z. Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A large and attentive audience were in attendance. The religious exercises were rendered doubly interesting by the excellence of the singing and instrumental music. On Monday the 2d inst., the pews of the Church (with the exception of eighteen reserved as free) were offered for rent. Twenty-two were disposed of under the direction of Mr. J. C. Davis, of this place. Seven pews, eligibly situated, still remain for future choice by the friends of religious worship not present."

LAFOURCHE—*By Health.*—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 30th says: "The cholera, we understand, has entirely left this region, and we can now pronounce, our business-like town, and its fertile and flourishing vicinity, to be, so far as regards health, and the possession of blessings and advantages generally, unsurpassed by any other town or country whatever in this or any other section of country."

## VERY INTERESTING NEWS.

### EUROPEAN EVENTS.

### ACCOUNTS BY THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia reached her wharf at Jersey City about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 29th ult., and we have in the northern papers full accounts of the interesting events which transpired in Europe previous to the sailing of that vessel.

FRANCE.

*Insurrection in Paris.*—The affair on the 13th of June commenced with a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans as a protest by the National Guards of Paris against the vote of the Assembly of yesterday, on the subject of Rome. The determination of the Assembly to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon in order to make a manifestation in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the Government and the Legislative Assembly. Notice was accordingly inserted in the *Reforme* and the other organs of the Red Republicans, calling upon the National Guards, the students of the different schools, and the workmen, to meet without arms, at the Chateau d'Eau, in the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, in order to go in procession to the Legislative Assembly, to present a protest against the vote of the day before, and a petition to the effect that the French Republic should recognise that of Rome.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the crowd began to assemble at the Chateau d'Eau. Among them was a great number of the National Guards in uniform, but without arms. At half past 12 the procession began to be formed. The people formed 12 deep, under regular leaders. At the head of the procession were the National Guards in uniform, to the number of at least 12,000; and the whole procession consisted of about 25,000 persons. The first rank was composed of M. Etienne Arago, who is *chef de bataillon* of one of the battalions of the 8th legion, supported by two colonels of the National Guards, and were accompanied by some members of the Mountain. Immense numbers of workmen were assembled on the foot pavement, as well as at the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin. All the shops on the line of march were closed, but nothing like a symptom of disturbance was visible. Not a single *cry of de ville* was to be seen; but large bodies of National Guards were under arms at their respective points of order.

While this was going on the military authorities were preparing to resist the demonstration. The troops were ordered out. It is impossible to give even an idea of the number and variety of troops on duty, but they must have amounted to 60,[illegible] 70,000. At half past twelve a regiment of lancers took possession of the Place de la Concorde. Two regiments of carbineers, a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of cuirassiers were sent along the boulevards at 1 o'clock, toward the Porte St. Denis and the Bastille where they were posted. Every street, square, and lane were guarded by infantry. In the neighborhood of the Assembly every thing was perfectly quiet during the morning. About 1 o'clock, intelligence having arrived that a large body of men were approaching, troops were sent to the Esplanade of the Invalides, and almost immediately four squadrons of lancers came down the quay, crossed the bridge, and took up positions in front of the Garde Meuble, at the same time blocking up the Rue Royale, Rue St. Florentin, and the other streets leading to the Place de la Concorde. The Tuileries Gardens were closed, being strongly occupied by the troops. At about half past one, the chasseurs of Vincennes were seen to issue suddenly from the gardens and run with great speed across the Place de la Concorde toward the Rue de la Paix.

When the procession arrived at the end of the Rue de la Paix, they were met by a large body of troops, both cavalry and infantry, headed by Gen. Changarnier, the Prefect of Police, and a numerous staff. Gen. Changarnier immediately summoned those forming the procession to disperse, and, on there appearing to be a slight hesitation, the body was broken by the troops, one party withdrawing by the small streets leading down from the boulevard, and the rest towards the Madeleine. In an instant the boulevards were cleared by large bodies of cavalry, and the demonstration ended. Some accidents occurred while the cavalry were proceeding down the boulevards; one dragoon being hurt by a fall, and a National Guard having had his face cut with a sabre. The passages remained interrupted in the neighborhood of the Rue de la Paix. The demonstation bore with them a petition to the Legislative Assembly against the war at Rome.

On the procession being dispersed and the crowd being separated in the different streets, they immediately set up a cry of "Aux-armes!" and with this cry retreated to their different arrondissements. Opposite the Café de Paris, in the Boulevard des Italiens, an attempt was made to form a barricade. An omnibus and a carriage were seized and upset by the mob, who commenced to pull up the pavement, but some of the tirailleurs de Vincennes charged with their bayonets, and set the insurgents at once to flight. At half-past 12 o'clock, M. Lacrosse, the Minister of Public Works, who accompanied the authorities to quell any disturbance, was attacked at the Chateau d'Eau by some of the insurgents. At the moment of the attack he was passing along the boulevard on horseback, accompanied by one of Gen. Changarnier's aides-de-camp. He was, in the first place, bound, and then dragged from his horse, by the furious mob. His clothes were rent to pieces, and at one moment it was thought that he would have lost his life; but M. Etienne Arago and M. Gent, both of whom were in the procession, interfered in his favor, and contrived to save his life.

Gen. Changarnier, accompanied by Gen. Perrot and de Castellane, and a numerous staff, after going for some time along the boulevards, turned back, and proceeded down the Rue Vivienne toward the Place de la Bourse. Behind the *cortège* was a large body of cavalry, and a strong detachment of foot gendarmerie. As he turned into the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs the cries of "Vive la Constitution!" "Vive la République!" were loud and frequent.

The insurgents commenced making barricades in the neighborhood of the Halles, but were put down by the troops. It is announced that the artillery of the National Guards, which is known for its adherence to the principles of the Red Republicans, endeavored to seize upon the cannon and to hand it over to the insurgents, but that Gen. Changarnier, having got notice of their intention, seized upon the cannon. An order had been issued for the arrest of Col. Guinard, who is said to have given the orders for the delivery of the cannon to the insurgents.

Orders were given the night previous for the National Guards to turn out at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, in case of need, and it was intimated that the *rappel* should not be beaten. Comparatively very few obeyed the order. In the Tenth Legion one of the battalions, consisting of 5000 man, had only 23 at the place of rendezvous, and in the Seventh Legion the attendance was still worse. In all the Legions the indifference and coldness of the National Guards was remarked as an indication that the public disapproved of the Government policy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Legislative Assembly, declaring Paris and the first military division in a state of siege. It publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, dissolving the artillery legion of the National Guard of Paris. It also publishes a proclamation from the Legislative Assembly to the French people, and an address from the President of the Republic to the nation. The decree of the permanence of the Legislative Assembly was posted up in the streets on Wednesday evening.

Paris continued perfectly tranquil during the night of Wednesday. The troops around the Chamber had been all ordered to their quarters at nighfall, and tranquillity prevailed in the neighborhood when the Assembly adjourned. But the troops and National Guards occupied the boulevards till 10½ and 11 o'clock. Traffic was not impeded; the cafés, restaurants and several shops were opened, and people were walking about as usual in several parts of the boulevards. The shops were all reopened on Thursday morning, and all was perfectly tranquil again.

The Legislative Assembly issued the following proclamation:

*The Legislative Assembly to the French People.*

CITIZENS, NATIONAL GUARDS AND SOLDIERS! The Republic and society are menaced. The sovereignty of the people is odious by denied by a factious minority, which makes an appeal to force, and which, in an impious war, compromises, now, with the public peace, the receiving property of the country. The Legislative Assembly, the emanation of the national will, will energetically fulfil all the duties imposed on it during these supreme circumstances. It is to it that belongs the right to speak in the name of the people, who confided their sovereign dominion to it alone. The guardian of the Republic and the Constitution, which are the inviolable guarantees of society and of order in peril, the national deputation will die and until death the Constitution and the Republic against a criminal insurrection. Citizens, rally round your representatives—the representatives of the French people. It is in your union with them, with the President of the Republic, with our brave and faithful army, it is in your unanimous consent that common safety is centered. Citizens, National Guards and Soldiers, the Legislative Assembly invites you solemnly, in the name of honor, of justice and of the laws, to defend the Republic, the Constitution and society.—*Fresle, Rouchepour.*

Considered at a public sitting in Paris the 12th June, 1849. Signed by the President and Secretaries.

The *Moniteur* likewise publishes the following address from the President of the Republic of the French people:

Some factious men dare again to raise the standard of revolt against a Government which is legitimate inasmuch as it is the emanation of universal suffrage. They accuse me of having violated the Constitution—I who have existed during six months, without being disturbed by libels, their insults, calumnies, and invectives. The majority of the Assembly itself is the object of their insults. The accusation of which I am the object is but the pretext, and the proof is that those who attack me presented me with similar hatred and similar injustice, even at the moment when the people of Paris elected me a Representative, and the people of France elected me President of the Republic. It is necessary that this system of agitation, which maintains uneasiness and disquiet in the country, should at last cease. It is time that the good should be reassured, and that the wicked should tremble. The Republic has no enemies more implacable than those men who, perpetrating disturbances in the streets, would throw France into a camp, and our plans of amelioration and progress into preparations of battle and defence. Elected by the nation, the cause which I defend is yours and that of your families which is of your protection, that of the honest man, of the rich, in a word, that of civilization. I shall hesitate before no obstacle to insure its triumph. L. N. BONAPARTE.

PARIS, June 13.

General Changarnier has published the following general order:

PARIS, June 13, 1849.

*National Guards and Soldiers*—The President of the Republic, by a decree published at 11½ o'clock this morning, at a Cabinet Council, has invested me with the chief command of the National Guards of the Department of the Seine, and of the troops stationed in the First Division. The relations which this decree establishes between us are not new, and we have already been enabled to show what may be expected from the sentiments of reciprocal confidence which hold us. Informed at 12½ o'clock that a numerous assemblage, composed of those wretches who have sworn the ruin of society, was formed near the Chateau d'Eau, and quitting that point was advancing in deep column along the boulevards in the direction of the Elysee and of the Palace of the Legislative Assembly, I proceed myself at the head of four battalions and eight squadrons, and I arrived at 1 o'clock, at the opening of the street on the flank of the column of the insurgents, which half had already passed in the direction of the Madeleine, while the other one followed behind the Rue de la Paix. Four commissaries of police, who preceded me, having made the proclamation prescribed by law, I ordered a charge to be executed right and left along the Boulevards. Overthrown at the first shock, the fractions dispersed in all directions, after having fired some pistol shots, which did not wound any of us. The column of the eight companies of the insurgents, which commenced—the one on entering the Café de Paris, the other before the Passage of the Opera, and the third at the entrance of the Faubourg Poissonnière, from which some musket shots were fired against us. These barricades, which we had to carry, could not stop our march. We battled on the one side at the Place de la Madeleine, and on the other at the Porte St. Denis, where the crowds were completely dispersed. The order of the troops and of the National Guards who joined them on their march, is indescribable. It can only be equaled by the great, full enthusiasm of the honorable population, which expects from you, National Guards and soldiers, their safety and the peace of still living under the security of a civilized nation. I know not whether the anarchists will again dare to give a more serious conclusion to their fatal projects; but whatever they may do, I feel confident that the sacred cause of order has in you intrepid and valiant defenders.

Given at the headquarters of the Tuileries, 12½ o'clock P. M.
CHANGARNIER, the General in Chief.

ROME.

*The French Assault.*—We have full accounts of the attack made on Rome by the French army under Oudinot. It will be remembered that Mr. Lesseps, the French Ambassador, concluded a convention with the Triumvirate on the 30th May, and that Oudinot protested against and annulled this convention, alleging that Lesseps had violated the instructions of his Government. After a violent scene between the two functionaries the General announced his determination to attack Rome at once. Accordingly on Sunday, June 3d, Oudinot commenced the attack between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. The correspondence of the London Times furnishes the most detailed and connected narrative of the affair:

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

CIVITA VECCHIA, June 6.

On the morning of Sunday last, the 3d, Gen. Oudinot moved a column of attack against the Villa Pamphili, a strong point outside the walls, at a short distance from the Porta S. Pancrazzia. He commenced by surprising about 200 of Melara's free corps, and took them prisoners; but Garibaldi soon came to the villa itself being on the spot, and the alarm being instantly communicated he rallied and, looking to the battle ground, a desperate engagement took place, the villa being taken and retaken several times during the day. The Romans fought like men, and with that gallantry which distinguishes the nation; but, the Romans not being at every point, and, as the latter were enabled to bring the artillery from the walls to bear upon them, their loss is represented to have been very severe indeed. The Villa Pamphili remained at nightfall in the hands of the French, and the works of approach towards the Porta S. Pancrazzia were commenced—but the loss in effecting this object was very great, and I think I do not overrate it in saying that there were from 80 to 100 killed, and from 300 to 400 wounded. The Romans suffered in the same proportion, and, independently of the 250 prisoners taken by surprise, I believe that had at least 150 killed and 400 wounded.

In the meantime the French, stationed on the heights of Monte Mario, between which and the Tiber, at the back of the Castle of St. Angelo, there is nothing but open fields, finding that their guns did no execution, conceived the bold project of crossing the Tiber and of entering into the city at that part of it called the Ripetta. For that purpose a chosen body rushed across the fields and, preparing a raft and a boat, crossed the river, and succeeded in carry the barricades by which the Ripetta was defended; but the Romans were prepared at all points, and as one of my letters says, after the attack was repulsed, many of the French were jumped into the Tiber, and were either shot or drowned in the attempt to reach the other shore. At the same period, the cannon which had been withdrawn from the embrasures of the Castle of St. Angelo, so as to induce the French to believe they had been removed to the bastions—were suddenly run out, and opened on every side a fire was maintained from them, that the retiring troops suffered very severely, and as one account states, they were so much cut up that even Monte Mario was abandoned by them.

The firing did not cease on either side till nightfall, and even occasionally during the night it was resumed from the walls near Porta S. Pancrazzia, for the purpose of incommoding the working parties in the trenches, who could not be seen by the enemy. It was not renewed till midday on the 4th, and then it continued at intervals only till 6 o'clock in the evening, when it ceased, at which hour the despatches I have before me came away. I conclude by giving you a letter from a person well informed, for whose veracity, as you will perceive strongly to the Romans:

ROME, June 4—6 o'clock.

As you are aware, General Oudinot promised not to renew hostilities before Monday, but yesterday morning at break of day he commenced an attack on Rome at seven different points, and from 6 o'clock there was fighting in every direction. But oh! brave people, under the direction of Garibaldi, were not taken by surprise, as the French General no doubt believed he would catch us. For 11 continued hours—a remarkable circumstance in Italian warfare—our people fought with unabated courage, a determination, at least, far beyond description. The French could not succeed in placing a single piece of cannon in its proper position so as to weaken our line of fire. At the Porta S. Pancrazzia, he point arrived at by the French, they could not, even during the whole day, by a destructive rain than six pieces; whilst one heavy officer, Calandilli, did not fire less than 1200 cannon shot, the greater part of which destroyed the Casino Valentini, which the French had fortified and occupied till night, but which, being thus were at last dislodged, and compelled to abandon it with considerable loss. The French Tirailleurs, who had occupied Monte Mario, seeing the futility of firing at so great a distance, descended to the Porta Angelica, and, crossing across the fields opened a smart fire on the barricades of the Ripetta, and even attempted to pass the river in a boat and on a raft, but our people took these means of transport from them, with the remnant baggage left, and the French were forced to jump into the water, very few of them succeeding in reaching the river. I saw with my own eyes the raft and the boat at the Ripetta. So desperate were the fights that the Romans lost more than 400 killed and wounded. Of the latter the hospitals are full. The French loss must have been much greater. They say the brother of General Oudinot was killed by a cannon, whom Garibaldi promoted on the spot. Two French colonels have been killed; and many other officers. On our part we have lost 14 officers killed, and two of the staff of Garibaldi. Two companies of Mellara's corps, said to have confided in the continuance of the armistice, were opened and taken prisoners previous to the fight. Many prisoners were made on both sides. Rome is perfectly tranquil, but the enthusiasm of the volunteers to fly to the barricades is so great that the regular soldiers are forced to drive them back. During all the whole night of the 3d firing continued, and at daybreak on the 4th, Garibaldi began the attack, but the French declined it; later, however, in the day, the enemy's works being molested by our people, he opened fire. Firing in Rome was now heard beyond the Porta Pancrazzia, but the enemy is farther from the walls than when he was seen yesterday.

Much alarm is expressed here, in consequence of a report having circulated that Garibaldi, with 2000 men, has left Rome, intending to act in the rear of the French army, and to cut the posts and magazines between Castel Guido and this place.

June 7.—I have letters from Rome, of yesterday morning. The French have succeeded in placing six heavy pieces in battery on the Janiculum to command the Porta S. Pancrazio. That may be said to be the commencement of their siege approaches, and as fifteen other large cannon left this on the night before last, which should reach to-day, I presume the whole of the batteries on the attacking point will be finished this evening. The assault will take place either in the course of to-morrow or the following day. I understand that Oudinot is concentrating his masses behind the Villa Pamphili, which forms part of the Janiculum, outside the walls, determined to force his way to Piazza in Mastorio, which is the continuation of the same hill which the gate, and from which the whole of Rome is commanded. Having succeeded in that object, the city is at his feet; but to cross the Tiber to come, the population of the Transtevere is master, and to fight his way through numerous barricades and narrow streets. All the firing and loss of life with which it has been accompanied since the 3d have been caused by the General's resolute attack on the Villa Pamphili and the rest of the Janiculum, outside the walls. Several false attacks were made at the Porta Portese and the Porta Cavalleggeri, as well as the Porta del Popolo; but the real object of the Commander-in-Chief was to gain the positions in advance of the Villa Pamphili, and to that only his despatches account, which lasted from break of day to nightfall, was directed. The Romans felt the necessity of defending this important point, and while the cannon along the bastions kept up a continued fire, nearly 3000 men, headed by Garibaldi, rushed beyond the gates, and contested with close musketry, and often with the bayonet every inch of ground. Villa Pamphili, carried early in the day by the French, was retaken, and again carried more than once; and, though the Romans were forced at last to give way, I at not do them the justice to say that their resistance was of the most determined character. The loss on both sides has been very severe. Where I [illegible] on either party, I do not attempt to say, but it must be allowed. If the facts come to be known, I have no doubt we shall find that 1000 French and no more Romans fell. The hospitals in Rome are full, and we have had a steamer plying from Fiumicino to Pisa and Leghorn, constantly bringing up the wounded to be transmitted to Genoa.

The pluck of the French soldier is up, and all the symptoms of a willingness to attack have receded before his love of glory and determined on to conquer. Each man feels that the military honor of France is at stake, and he appeals is whetted by the determined conduct of the enemy, who meets him at every point. I am assured that the non-prosecution of nothing to determined an attack has raised the moral and physical courage of the Romans to a degree that never had been anticipated. The whole population is animated by one spirit, and even women run to the walls and the barricades. I have spoken with friends who escaped from the city yesterday morning. I have seen numerous letters from the partisans on both sides. I have spoken with knowing men, and I feel in the French camp, and all agree in representing the struggle to be of the most deadly nature, and, as far as it lies in their power, said that of Genoa, or of Barcelona, in the Spanish war of independence.

The *Concordia*, of Turin, contains the following paragraphs giving the latest news and rumors from Italy:

The French army had been not only unsuccessful in its attack upon Rome, but it is stated that it was almost in a state of dissolution; and that Gen. Oudinot and his followers were in full retreat.

At Turin the above news had caused much excitement. The people assembled in large numbers, and uttered loud cries in favor of the Roman Republic and Garibaldi. Under the windows of the Ministers murmurs and hisses were indulged in. The 1st Carbineers issued from the Palace of Mardionnis and dispersed the assemblage. Blood is said to have shed and many arrests made.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war declares that the French were engaged in making a parallel at the distance of 600 metres, and intended a bombardment on the 7th.

The Austrians were at Tevini; and rumor stated that both the Austrians and Neapolitans were now pressing forward to cooperate with the French in their operations against Rome.

The official report which Oudinot gives of the various combats on the 3d of June is substantially the same as the account of the Times correspondent—only some glorification is added about "the soldiers who have so valiantly borne the French colors on this memorable and glorious day." He will have to sing another song about the affairs of the 4th, unless he possesses a little of the Napoleonic spirit of bullatinizing.

The London Daily News has advices from Rome to half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th inst. Their letter contains the following:

"*The attack has been renewed on the same points as yesterday, and the struggle again thunders behind Post San Pancrazzio.* The Palazzo Spada, Palazzo Malaspina, and the Convent of Santa Dorea on the Aventine, already show the effects of the repeated shots of the enemy, which will be no doubt frightful before the destructive labor is over.

A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning just now adds the warring of the elements to that of man, and the scene is awfully grand. The great heat which had preceded this heavy rain will render the Campagna still more unhealthy for the besiegers, as well as for those troops who defend the exterior parts of the city walls."

GERMAN EMPIRE.

*Stuttgard Regency.*—The remains of the late Frankfort Parliament assembled at Stuttgard on the 6th ult., and after passing some very violent resolutions against the Constitution of the German Empire, as published by the Governments of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, they agreed to nominate an executive council of eight persons, under the title of regency; to administer to the affairs of the Empire and to enforce the Frankfort Constitution. The Regents elected were Messrs. Raveaux, Vogt, Schüler, H. Simon and Becker.

A correspondent to the Cologne Gazette writes on the 10th ult. from Frankfort, that the temporary central power there had given orders to arrest the members of the Regency in Stuttgard.

BADEN.

The Provisional Government of Baden have ordered the arrest of the leaders of the so-called "Club of Decided Progress." The Constituent Assembly met on the 10th inst., at Carlsruhe. The Provisional Government have stationed imposing forces in the direction of Birnheim, Hirschhorn and the valley of the Neckar. On the other hand it was expected that the Prussian, Hessian, Mecklenburg and other troops sent against Baden, would commence operations on the 11th. The Red Republicans are chiefly assembled in Heidelburg; Brentano, and the majority of the citizens and military of Carlsruhe are said to be in favor of a peaceful arrangement with the Grand Duke.

The Vicar of the German Empire has put forth the following proclamation to the people of Baden:

In order to put down the armed insurrection in Baden against the lawful Government of that country, and against the Imperial Executive, the requisite military force has been collected, and it is now on the spot (*steht zu B. grifs*) of my dominions close upon the Grand Duchy. The measures of security which must follow the entry of the troops will be announced by the competent authorities, and strictly carried out. Inhabitants of Baden—I think that full the duty imposed on me of strengthening the law, but, as the guardian of peace and the friend of Fatherland, I express the ardent wish that you will listen to my peaceful exhortations. Already has public opinion declared in so resolute a manner against the movements in Baden and the Palatinate, that when I compare the general enlightenment and education of the people of Baden with the notorious character of that condemnable and impetuous movement, I cannot abandon the hope that, by making an appeal to the good feeling and cultivated intelligence of the inhabitants, I shall contribute to the avoiding of innumerable unhappiness. It is only necessary to strengthen the noble power of Baden in order to prevent the threatened unnatural contest, or at least to limit the ranks of the insurgents to a few who are not indigenous to the soil of Germany or who have forever abandoned the path of law and honor.

People of Baden! You cannot have forgotten that it is not to the legally expressed will of the majority, but to the conspiracy of emeraged minors, that the present unhappy condition of Baden and of the Palatinate is to be attributed. It is necessary to arrest immediately the progress of ruin. Your own honor requires that your once free and prosperous country shall no longer present to the people of Germany a threatening image of dilapidation and of ruin. The origin of the Baden insurrection, like the proceedings of its leaders, does not possess any moral basis. In no way was the freedom of the citizens, the national rights, or the interests of the country endangered. The insurrection assumed the hypocritical mask of a contest for carrying out the Constitution of the Empire, in order that it might not appear a senseless and criminal movement even to the blindest minds. Pretend, however, of forwarding that Constitution, the unbounded excesses committed in Baden and the Palatinate form (to the great grief of all patriots) the most dangerous of obstacles to the great object of the reconstruction of Germany in a manner worthy of its people. Every German who has a heart for his countrymen must be filled with shame and grief when he reflects that it is not foreign foes, but Germans themselves, who are laboring at the destruction of the dearest hopes of Fatherland. Many of your present occupants in power, who have always the word "Freedom" in their mouths have, in fact, no country; but the people, in their better feeling, do not separate fatherland from liberty, and the sons of Baden will be convinced that it is contrary to belong to a horde whose ringleaders do not shrink from invoking foreign aid in an internal struggle for a Constitution. Never should such a horde dare to call itself an army of freedom, but the false appellation will be scouted by general indignation.

Inhabitants of Baden! I am convinced that the consciences of the people, though it may be bluated, cannot be for any length of time tranquillized, and I cannot rather than see the capital of a brother fatherland. All Germany expects that you will return to the political virtues of moderation and sound sense, without which no progress is possible, nor the attain of the efforts and deliberations are unattainable. The German army, which is entering upon your territory, will protect the Empire, and enjoy to you the constitutional rule of your good Prince, together with the blessings of freedom and of true liberty. I conjure you to promote the bloodless attainment of that object. Take your strength in order to avert from your homes the misfortunes and dangers of civil war.

(Signed) The Vicar of the Empire.
AREHDUKE JOHN.

The President of the Imperial Ministry,
WITTGENSTEIN.

Given at Frankfort the 10th day of June, 1849.

The Prussian corps, intended to relieve Landau, and suppress the insurrection in the Palatinate, is under the command of Lieutenant-General Hirschfeld, and is expected to enter the Palatinate at two points, by the high roads conducting to Kaiserlautern and Spires on the left, and by Homburg and Zweibruckon to Landau. Subsequent operations must of course depend upon the degree of resistance and direction taken by the insurgent forces. While Gen. Hirschfeld is performing this duty on the left Rhine bank, Gen. Peucker, at the head of a corps of 25,000 men, Mecklenburgers, Hessians, Nassauers and other troops, will advance by the right bank to invest Rastadt, taking on his way Carlsruhe and Baden. A third corps, consisting of about 20,000 Prussians, under Gen. Count Gröben, whose head-quarters are at Worzler, will drop down as a reserve upon Frankfort. A strong division of said Bavarians will, it is understood, cooperate, under the command of Prince Tour and Taxis. The Prince of Prussia is to act as Commander-in-Chief.

*The Berlin Constitution.*—Official accounts have reached the Prussian Government of the adhesion of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Bernberg to the Constitution proposed by Prussia. In the sitting of the Weimar Chamber, on the 4th, the Ducal Ministry declared that although it considered the Frankfort Constitution as binding, and would not attempt any deviation from it, without the assent of the Chamber, nevertheless, it found itself necessitated to postpone all steps for carrying it into effect. The Brunswick Chambers, in their sitting of the 4th, rejected, by a large majority, a proposition of the democratic minority, for exacting a general oath of allegiance to the Frankfort Constitution.

The Bavarian Prime Minister has declared to the Chambers that he cannot consent to the constitutional proposition of Prussia, Saxony and Hanover, because that project contains all the clauses objected to in the Frankfort Constitution; because it merely substitutes an hereditary Curator for an Emperor—a distinction without a difference; because it excludes Austria from the intimate confederation; and, finally, because Bavaria cannot and will not submit to the "primary" of Prussia, which Bavaria considers to be inherent in Austria, if, indeed, any power in Germany is entitled to take precedence of another.

*American Minister.*—The American Minister, Col. Donelson, who has been accredited to the Central Power at Frankfort, has had his farewell audience of the King of Prussia. He proceeds to Brussels, where he will wait till the affairs of the German Union are more settled than at present.

*Wurtemberg.*—A letter dated Stuttgard, June 8th, says:

Last night Strove and his party, composed of about 600 Swiss and other foreigners, made an attempt to overthrow the Provisional Government. They held a public meeting, at which it was determined to proclaim the Red Republic, if, within the space of twenty-four hours, all their demands were not complied with. These demands of course tended to the complete enforcement of revolutionary principles. The meeting, at 6 o'clock, the *generale* was beaten in every quarter to assemble the National Guards, and the troops were hastened to the Square of the Chateau, where it took a favorable position. In a couple of hours after a body of about 400 men marched into the square, and drew up in front of the National Guard. After a good deal of parley, in the midst of which the 3d Regiment of Infantry came, the Swiss promised to leave the city.

*Five o'clock, P. M.*—The *generale* is now again beaten. The Swiss have refused to quit the city. At this moment Becker, the Commandant of the National Guard, and Stove, one of the chiefs of the Swiss Legion, have been situated. Twelve pieces are already mounted in the square. The Swiss have barricaded the streets leading to the barracks. They promise to quit the city if Becker and Stove are liberated; they are to be sent off to Heidelberg by a special train—Stove is to go with them.

HUNGARY.

*Position of the Army.*—The London Daily News has received the following intelligence respecting the position of the Hungarian army of the north. The whole of the northern army, from 70,000 to 80,000 strong, stands in two great divisions on the southern slope of the Carpathians, from Silkein, the extreme point, as far as Munkacs, which may be regarded as the extreme eastern point. The right wing and the centre are under the personal command of Gen. Dembinski, and they occupy the eight northern mountain comitats from the Zips westerly to the Ungwar easterly. The main force is concentrated in Kaschaw, which on the one side commands the road to Debreczin, and on the other side the important issues out of the Carpathian passes. Barbfeld, Stropko, and North Berezzo, at the foot of the Swinsky Kamen, are the extreme northern parts occupied by Dembinski's corps. The second part of the northern army, the left wing, is commanded by Gen. Damenberg, who, in all probability was selected for the command because he is a native of the very place where he is now called to act. The centre of his positions is the mountain towns of Kremnitz, Schemnitz, and Neusohl, whence he can watch and guard the outlets of the Tatra mountain chain and its spurs, the passes, namely, the Kralowa Hola, the Dembier, and the Cyenci Kaowa. His left wing is posted in the upper part of the Wang valley, near Sillein, and his extreme western foreposts stand as far as Jablunka. His position is such that he can rapidly advance his whole power into the Jablunka pass, and can beside draw reinforcements from Dembinski's right wing, as he can also send them if required. Whether Dembinski will dispute the passes with the Russians, or whether he will let them enter into the country before he attack them, that is his secret.

*Movements of the Belligerents.*—From the western theatre of war near the Wang, from Presburg to Oedenburg, there is nothing new. The Russians, with the exception of 4000 men who still remain encamped on the Swinebeath, (Sanbeide) have all left Presburg. The offensive, which the Austrians have systematically been declaring as shortly to take place, has been again procrastinated to the middle of June—from strategetical motives, of course. The cholera, and according to others, the camp fever, is increasing there, and making fearful havoc among both the Russian and Austrian ranks.

The Pesth papers, on the other hand, publish statements from Transylvania that there the great bulk of the male population, capable of bearing arms, was flocking to the Magyar standard; more than 1000 volunteers presented themselves at Dées alone, and even some hundreds of Szekler maidens begged the Governor's permission to be allowed to form companies of chasseurs. Whoever knows anything of the Szekler girls, with their grenadier stature, will not find the matter at all ridiculous.

From Gallicia we learn that the Russians have at last made a move toward the frontier from Dukla and Tyrnbroco, but they had not crossed the boundary line. Dembinski, as can be seen above, was waiting for them. Nothing fresh was known about the farther movements of the Russian corps under Gen. Sass, after leaving Neumarkt.

All was calm at Pesth. The Minister of Public Works publishes the wish of the Government to contract with private individuals for the mails, and a term of ten years. The shareholders of the steam mill had a meeting. The schools of patation for either sex were