TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, JULY 2, 1849.

See Regular Sheet of This Morning.

STANZAS....For The Tribune.

I.

DEAREST! thou art ever with me
When the first faint star of Night
Crowns the western hills, yet golden
With the sun's declining light;
Then dost come as in the olden,
Eden time—so blest! so bright.

II.

Then dost come! O then thy spirit
Thrills with thought of me to-night!
Blest assurance! treasure golden!—
Then, my life, my dear delight,
Still dost love as in the olden,
Eden time—so blest! so bright!

III.

Then dost fill, dost thrill my heart, love!
As glows morn with balmy light,
When from violets blue and golden
It has kissed the tears of Night,
Glow I with thoughts of the olden,
Eden time—so blest! so bright!

Boynton, N.Y. J. H. BIXBY.

FARTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

PER STEAMER HIBERNIA.

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Proposed Social Reform in France.

London Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, June 15, 1849.

The Navigation Bill has passed the Lords and a Bill has passed the Commons to enable Jews to sit in Parliament. Mr. Cobden's motion in favor of National Arbitration to prevent Wars has been debated in the Commons. Ministers did not think his project practicable, as they did not believe that any power would agree now to submit all questions affecting their rights and interests to the determination of any persons who could be mutually agreed upon. A bill to give the rate payers in Counties some control over their own funds, now raised and disposed of by Magistrates appointed by the Crown, was negatived in the Commons.

On the 14th inst. there was a debate in the Commons on Canadian affairs and Ministers intimated that the Indemnity bill was approved of by the Home Government as well as the conduct of Lord Elgin in every respect.

On the 12th, Lord Beaumont brought the subject of Rome before the House of Lords, and in reply to his questions the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that the British Government "had upon all fitting occasions *recommended the restoration of the Pope and the reestablishment of his power!*"

France is entering upon a noble career and setting an example to all other countries. The people of England will be profoundly agitated when they see the legislation of France directed to the moral and social elevation of the People, and our rulers will find it necessary to follow in the footsteps of their neighbors. Nor will the people of the United States be without benefit from the example of France. It must be remembered that property is durated in France almost as much as in the United States, and that there is now not even a nominal aristocracy. France being the older and more thickly populated country, has now to take steps which at some future time must be followed by the United States. Your politicians must study the problem of the social system, for the discussion can no longer be staved off. In a large portion of your country the people are engaged in subduing the forest and reclaiming the wilderness, and the principle of individualism is everywhere carried to its utmost extent—the necessity for association will presently arise, indeed it has already arisen, and when its advantages are fully understood it will be generally adopted.

The Socialist members of the French Assembly have not yet published their programme, but when it appears it will be very different from what the enemies of Socialism have represented. There are not many professed Socialists in England, but the elementary rudiments of their doctrines are practically recognized here to a far greater extent than in the United States. Here we have public baths and washhouses erected by subscription for the use of the people at a low rate of charges; immense lodging-houses, replete with comforts and conveniences, erected not for the sake of profit, but for the benefit of the people; clubs, in which the members enjoy all the luxuries of princely establishments at a moderate expense; friendly societies, the members of which guarantee each other support in sickness and old age; mutual insurance societies, savings banks and trades unions on a gigantic scale. In these respects our people are greatly in advance of yours, but I hope to see you entering upon the same career, and I know that if you once begin wise vigor and determination you will soon overtake and outstrip us. Let these important subjects be examined and discussed by your newspapers, instead of the petty and trumpery matters which now occupy their attention, and that the industrious classes, and indeed all classes, will eagerly enter upon the career of improvement.

Yours, B.

Canada Rebellion Losses Bill.

From the London Times, June 15.

The act expressly provides that where the damage is wanton, any person not actually convicted of rebellion shall have a claim to compensation. We will not enter into the rights of this question. The Tories of Canada are rather addicted to that class of demonstrations which in this country are confined to the 5th of November. They like an excuse for a good bonfire. The same pyrotechnic ardor which lately proved so fatal to the Parliament House in Montreal was conspicuous in 1837. Some days and some weeks after the fighting was over, when there was no longer any danger, when there was no chance of certain positions being occupied by the rebels, and the rebels, in fact, had disappeared, the conquering party amused themselves by visiting the houses of the hostile chiefs and destroying them at their leisure. They marched to Mr. Wolfred Nelson's house, for instance, and burnt not only it, but a church and half a village beside, for the mere love of fun, enhanced, of course, with the thought that they were indulging it at the expense of rebels. In one unfortunate instance Sir F. Head authorized such an act of destruction, it having been represented to him that it was a proper retribution for a like mischief done by the other side; but, though he immediately afterward recalled the order, the schoolboys were too quick for him. The Rebellion Losses Act evidently allows claims for damage of this sort. To allow the act, then, on the condition that these claims shall be excluded would only be a disingenuous attempt to disnolew it. But what man, what tribunal, would venture to sift the political antecedents of every claimant for redress? Who will say whether such or such a person whose cottage perished in a wanton conflagration, or was demolished by some undisciplined soldiers on their march, had contributed a hand, or a weapon, or a dollar, or a word to the rebellion? The inquiry has long been pronounced impossible. The Commission which sat when Mr. Gladstone was in office found it impossible. The Secretary of a Conservative Government assumed it to be impossible. Commons always will say that it is impossible. We cannot mix executive and judicial functions. The judicial processes subsequent to the rebellion are over, and nothing but the recorded judgments survive. But Mr. Gladstone, with many professions of peace and aspirations for unanimity, insists upon it that the Imperial Legislature by an arbitrary vote shall reopen the case, put the Judges on their seats, summon the juries, cite the prosecutors, subpoena the witnesses, many of whom are long since in their graves, draw up a thousand fresh indictments, invite a hundred men learned in the law to discuss the shades of guilt, and the modes of complicity, and pronounce concerning 2,176 persons alleged to have suffered in the rebellion, whether at any time or place, or in any way they had contributed to the outbreak.

Doings in Parliament—Irish Misery.

On the 8th of June, during a discussion in the House of Commons, on the misery endured by the Irish from Evictions, Absenteeism, &c. Sir George Grey expressed his deep regret at the number of poor farmers who had been driven from their little lodgings, intimated that Government would not oppose Mr. Scrope's motion for a return of every case, the names of the landlords, &c. Mr. Reynolds said that 160,000 had been evicted, turned adrift, during the last three years! Mr. Henry Grattan stated that within the last 48 hours he had fed from a hole of hedge grass; the very grass was affected with famine fever. It was not by charging the evil on Irish landlords that it could be remedied; let them send their soldiers to drive back the absentees. There were landlords in Ireland who did not get 2 lbs. of meat a week. [Hear.] Sir H. W. Barron moved that it is necessary to provide farther means to support the poor of Ireland. Sir R. Peel quoted official reports as to the wretchedness of the peasantry, and said it was enough to awaken the liveliest sympathy to find that the parties suffering in this manner were submitting to it with a patience which exceeded belief.

Working of the Income and Property Tax in Great Britain.

We have multiplied the British £ sterling by 5 to reduce it to dollars; 4.84 would have been nearer, but 5 will give the American public a tolerably correct idea of the incomes of the wealthy people across the water.

From the Liverpool Mail, June 16.

A return has just been published of the number of persons who contribute to the revenue derived from the Income and Property Tax, and the sums they pay as far as can be ascertained. A leading ministerial journal complains that the Government are cheated, or in other words, that a large portion of the tax-payers are guilty of fraud and 'rascality.' It is a heavy charge. The following is the return for the year ended 5th April, 1848:

£		Persons.	£		Persons.			Persons.
250,000 a year and upward.		22	3,500	and under	4,000...			2,194
50,000 a under	250,000..	376	3,000	"	3,500...			3,043
25,000	" 50,000..	783	2,500	"	3,000...			5,454
20,000	" 25,000..	400	2,000	"	2,500...			7,249
15,000	" 20,000..	703	1,500	"	2,000...			15,843
10,000	" 15,000..	1,483	1,000	"	1,500...			29,909
5,000	" 10,000..	3,294	750	"	1,000...			38,825
4,500	" 5,000..	875			Under	750...		34,270
4,000	" 4,500..	1,713						

We attach very little value to any return printed by order of the House of Commons. But taking this to be a correct one, for the sake of argument, so far from believing that the revenue is defrauded, we maintain that the Government are defrauding the country. It is a notorious fact that thousands of persons have paid a tax upon income which they never received. We find that persons rated from $5,000 up to $15,000 a year amount in number to 14,672. These are not small land-owners, house-owners, fundholders or railway shareholders, for they pay in another form, and indirectly. It is impossible to tell what the nominal owner of property pays, and what the mortgagee. These 14,672 persons are supposed to derive the income on which they are rated from trades or professions, and if we consider what the state of England and Scotland has been for the years 1847 and 1848—and what it is in 1849—the real wonder arises where these persons are to be found.

Occupation of Rome.

Lord Palmerston, on the 11th, stated that, in the opinion of the British Government, the difficulties which had arisen between the Pope and his subjects might be arranged by diplomatic intervention, and that such intervention ought to have for its object the bringing about an understanding between the Pope and his subjects, by which the former might return to Rome, and secure to the Roman people those constitutional institutions which were granted last year, and especially a practical and real separation between the temporal and spiritual authorities of Rome.—[Hear, hear.] No intimation of taking possession of Rome had been given by France; and, in reply to various intimations from different quarters that the concurrence of England in the proceeding about to be adopted at Civita Vecchia would be well received, the answer of the Government had been, that they declined taking any part whatever in them, seeing that, considering the geographical position of England, and the particular nature of the British constitution, they did not think England had the same motives either in these respects or in a religious point of view for joining in them—(hear)—a communication to which effect had also been delivered to the Nuncio, through Lord Normanby, in Paris.

Jews' Relief Bill.

The bill to allow the Hebrews to sit in Parliament without taking oaths contrary to their religious belief, passed the Commons, 272 to 206.

Navigation Laws Repeal.

At 10 o'clock at night, June 12, the Lords passed the bill to repeal the greater part of the Navigation Laws of England—it has become a law.

Arbitrations between Contending Nations.

In the Commons, June 12, Mr. Cobden moved an address to the Crown for treaties binding nations in the event of future quarrels and misunderstandings which could not be arranged by amicable negotiation, to refer the dispute to arbitration and abide by the award. He stated cases where this course had been adopted in disputes with the United States, also the McLeod case, cases on the European Continent and the Oregon question; said it was a peaceful remedy, calculated to avert war, and that 200,000 of the British people in 150 public meetings had declared in its favor.

Lord Palmerston agreed to a considerable extent with Mr. Cobden, but opposed the motion, which Messrs Hume, Roebuck and 77 others supported, the noes being 146. Lost. [The subject is one of very great importance.]

Irish State Prisoners.

Lord Campbell, after stating that Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the other State prisoners, had refused to accept the commutation of their sentences, contending that the Crown had no power to make conditions in cases of high treason in Ireland, submitted a bill declaring that the Crown did possess the power of substituting the punishment of transportation for that of death. [Hear.] He had no doubt that the Crown did possess the power, but the bill as proposed would prevent litigation. Lord Brougham approved of this course. The conduct of the convict was the last act of vanity of a vain man.

Canadian Difficulties.

On the 14th, in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone called attention to the recent act to provide compensation for rebellious losses in Canada? The first question was, whether the act for indemnifying those who suffered from the rebellion was intended to embrace the indemnification of those who bore arms against the State? If so, secondly, could it be said that such an act of legislation involved only local or imperial considerations? Thirdly, if the latter, was it consistent or at variance with the honor and dignity of the Crown? With regard to the two last questions, no serious doubt could be felt as to this being an Imperial consideration, and that such a measure would be perfectly consistent with the honor of the Crown. He did not ask the Government to disallow the act, but for an assurance that, under the act, rebels should not be compensated, and that reasonable *prima facie* evidence should be given before parties received any public money, that they had not taken part in the rebellion.

Lord J. Russell contended that it was the duty of Government to leave the act in operation, trusting that its opponents, who he believed to be loyal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavor to avert its evil consequences. Believing that a direct course would be most likely to satisfy Canada, he had declared at once the policy which the Government meant to pursue, which was better than tampering with difficulties.

Mr. Herries moved an address to her Majesty to withhold the royal assent to the act until her Majesty had received satisfactory assurances that no persons who had been engaged in, or had aided or abetted, the rebellion should participate in the indemnity.

The debate on Canada was adjourned till Friday, the 15th, when Dr. Nichol contended that the exceptions in the act must be rigidly confined to persons convicted of high treason by due course of law, or who had submitted and been transported to Bermuda; and that it was utterly incompetent to Lord Elgin to authorize any extension of the exception to treasonable practices, or any other offense short of treason ascertained by legal proceedings in a court of common law.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL of England said it would have been impracticable to frame a statute that should restrict compensation to persons who were not rebels—Was a man to prove himself not to be a rebel? The act, therefore, excluded persons convicted of high treason, whose blood was corrupted, and that conviction was not limited, as supposed, to cases tried in courts of common law, for when martial law was proclaimed civilians by court-martial fell within the act. If it were said that a rebel might get compensation under it, he might be answered, so he might even if rebels had been expressly excluded, since it would be a question of sufficiency of proof.

Mr. Hume remarked that the rebel of Monday was the patriot of Tuesday, if he succeeded. Those men were not rebels; they were not in any sense against the Queen, but against the faction which had been blindly kept in power for many years. There was nothing the noble lord could do for the interests of Canada that would not be for the honor of the Crown; and if this country desired to maintain that most important possession, she should allow Canada to conduct her own Government and develop her own resources.

Mr. MACGREGOR (Glasgow) would not interfere with the fairly chosen representatives of the Canadian people. Let them have self-government fully carried out. He would support Lord Elgin.—Mr. ADDERLEY said that the act was, in the opinion of the Government, applicable to insurgents, and Mr. Mackenzie himself might be the first to receive compensation under it. In such case, let the House conceive what would be the feelings of those whose sons or fathers had lost their lives while fighting for the Crown when called upon to pay taxes to compensate Mr. Mackenzie. (Hear, hear.) It would be but small consolation to tell them that the measure had been brought forward by the Government of Canada, called by Sir Benjamin, who was not a rebel himself; for he was only more fortunate than the rebels in being inferior in courage and boldness.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke last. He said, that, "believing in the unsullied honor of the Earl of Elgin, believing that the Legislative Assembly and Council of Canada, together with the Earl of Elgin, form a sufficient Legislature for Canada, and that, in the present instance, they have considered the interests of Canada in a manner as not to trench upon or impair the honor of the Crown or this country,—I think the best way in which I can support responsible government—in which I can support the due legislative independence of the Assembly in Canada, is to give my vote against the amendment of (Mr. Herries) as one that would seriously impair the connection between this country and that colony. I fear that that would seriously endanger our future relations with every colony in which representative institutions are established.—[Loud cheers.]

The House divided, and 150 voted for Mr. Herries' amendment, and 230 to support Lord Elgin and the Canada Parliament. [So it is decided that the Rebellion Losses shall be paid to all who have not been convicted of rebellion, or confessed their offences and been punished or pardoned.]

Miscellaneous.

ATTACK OF A LION ON A WOMAN IN WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.—An accident took place at Wombwell's collection on Saturday. Among the crowds of holiday folks that the fair had attracted was Sarah Gammage, who, with a male friend, were standing, as usual, with eyes and ears, and not adhering very strictly to the rules of temperance. The woman and her friend paid Wombwell's establishment a visit, and while there she began to stroke the paw of a remarkably fine but ill-tempered lioness. In vain did the keepers remonstrate with her that her attentions were not exactly so well received by the animal as she imagined. She continued to pat the paw of the quiescent and apparently good-tempered beast, when the lion suddenly started up, seized hold of the woman with his claws and drew her the bars of the den. A fearful scream immediately startled every one. Some supposing that the lions had broken loose, fleeed to the doors; others shrieked in concert, and others again stood still in terror. The keepers ran to the spot and found the incautious woman in a swoon from fright and the paw of the enraged lioness. She was speedily released, but not before the animal had lacerated the arm with its claws. Her arm was amputated, an operation she bore with much fortitude. She expresses a resolution to "let sleeping lions lie," which may be followed with advantage by others who have occasion to visit menageries. [Birmingham Journal.

THE MAN WHO FIRED A PISTOL AT THE QUEEN.—W. Hamilton, brickslayer, aged 24, who fired at the Queen, and afterwards pleaded guilty, said he wanted notoriety, and was transported 7 years but not flogged.

CHOLERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Board of Health announce that the Cholera has reappeared in various parts. Since March, Cholera has broken out in 12 different localities in London, in 27 towns in England and Wales, and in 17 towns in Scotland; and in several of these places, as in Sunderland, Liverpool, Durham, Hitchin, Gloucester, Keynsham, Bath, Merthyr Tydvil, Cardiff, Galashiels, &c, and in London, the disease has continued to spread. The cases in two months to 29th May were 628, but in 12 days to June 11, there have been 673 cases, and the disease has manifested a decided tendency to spread epidemically, as is shown in the sudden and rapid attacks on board the American emigrant ships at Plymouth, and in the extent to which the disease has prevailed in the lower parts of London. The epidemic has also assumed a particularly malignant type in Dublin.

THE GROWING CROPS.—*Wilmer's Liverpool Times* represents the weather as very favorable in Britain and Ireland to the growing crops.

IRELAND.

Irish Government—by Sir Robert Peel.

On the 8th of June, in the House of Commons, Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke as follows: "*I must say, I do not think the records of any country, civilized or barbarous, ever presented such a statement as that which has been presented to the House in a letter by Capt. Kennedy* (loud cries of hear, hear). I assume that statement to be correct. It is a public and official document, presented by the Executive Government for the consideration of Parliament on account of these proceedings by the orders of the Crown. And this gentleman—an officer, I believe, in her Majesty's service—is stationed at one of unquestionable importance. Means Nat. one under—at a time when famine—within one year 15,000 persons have been driven from their homes (cheers); and that within the last month 1,200 more persons have had their houses leveled to the ground (hear).

He then states three facts—three such tragic instances, that I should think no man living could be moved by reality, or ever conjured up by the imagination of any human being. He says—for, mark, he is the person who saw this sickening state of things—he went into a wretched house—I have forgotten whether it had a roof or not—which had been taken possession of by a father, a mother, and their two children, who had all been evicted from their home. The father was lying dead, the woman, in a state of hopeless dysentery, was about to die, and the children were lying fast asleep on the corpse of their father. He next mentions the case of a woman in dysentery who was lying in a wretched hovel, whence the smell of dang was so offensive that he could hardly approach it.

The third case he mentioned was that a few days since at a stone-breaking depot, a woman had been suddenly seized with the pangs of a pair of shoes, and taking them, start across the fields in the way to which his eyes had been directed. He saw a fire in the same direction, and he made inquiry as to the cause of the man's sudden departure, and he was then told that the man, having been driven from his wretched house the day before, occupied a still worse mud hovel on the land. His wife's eye had been caught by the fire; he followed it and found that in his absence the person who had driven him from his home had set fire to his miserable dwelling (hear, hear.) These are consequences of these evictions. I know not, Sir, if it be possible for the law to apply a remedy to that system, but in the House of Commons at least, it provokes the expression of our deepest indignation.

The Irish Poor Law.

We receive every day letters setting forth in frightful detail the system of wholesale eviction which is now desolating the country. This heartrile warfare on the population, the like of which, as Sir Robert Peel observed in the House of Commons, "*the records of no other country, barbarous or civilized, presents,*" is carried on principally by means of that "infernal machine" of extermination and death, the Gregory Clause.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, Catholic Curate at Kells, writes, that "Our poor people here are sinking silently and gradually into the grave before our eyes and we cannot help it. The cabins are, I may say, all levelled with the ground. The wretched inmates are huddled in the Poor-Houses and in the towns. Thousands are in the grave, whom this Gregory clause has murdered. The next class to be victimized by the merciless landlords are the small farmers. They are already on the verge of destruction."

Irish Ejectments.

Mr. Reynolds stated, that in a return to an order of the House of Commons for a statement of ejectments from Hilary Term (1846 to 1849), in the Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, it appeared that in 1846 there were 4,071 ejectments, comprising 19,884 persons; in 1847 1,838 ejectments and 9,291 persons; in 1848, 16,385 ejectments and 68,436 persons; and up to Hilary Term in this year, 4,467 ejectments and 19,701 persons; making a total of 26,761 thrown out of house and home in three years and three months for non-payment of rent or holding over on title.

FRANCE.

Miscellaneous.

The President's Message is said to have been written by Thiers and Molé together.

Felix Pyat and Theodore Bac, two of the red members, have been arrested.

The cholera would appear to have now passed its greatest term of intensity in Paris, as since the 8th instant, the day of the great storm, the number of cases has rapidly declined both in the hospitals and in private houses. The number of deaths on that day was 621, whereas the succeeding day it was only 612, and since then has very considerably decreased. In the 12th arrondissement, where the malady raged so terribly, that as many as 300 patients were received in 24 hours in a single bureau of assistance in Moudby night 7 patients were brought to a bureau which, the night before, had received 64; and only 10 to another bureau, the day before, had received 93. M. ROUX, surgeon-in-chief of the Hotel Dieu, has informed the academy that on Tuesday morning, up to 10 o'clock, only 6 patients had been received in that establishment, whereas the day before, up to that hour, patients had been brought in with considerable rapidity from early morning. M. Velpeau has made a similar communication from the Hospital de la Charité, and M. Gibert, Physician to the Hospital St. Louis, has announced that the number of new patients had fallen on Tuesday morning to 27 from 40. The quarter of St. Antoine has been less afflicted with the malady than other populous Districts of Paris.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN FRANCE.—A "Red" journal has the following statistics of the distribution of wealth in France. There are 12,110,000 paupers, 5,750,000 poor paupers, 6,360,000 persons in easy circumstances, 244,000 persons in a state of affluence, and 6,000 persons having at least an income of 6,000 francs.

ITALY.

The Roman People and the Pope.

The correspondent of the *Times* disposes as follows of the calumny which charges the Republic with maintaining itself against the real wish of the people, who are falsely said to long for the return of the Pope. This writer is not partial to the Roman Republic:

As a lover of truth and an inquirer into facts, I cannot help being struck by a singular circumstance that attends this invasion. Notwithstanding that the French Government has deceived all the other Powers, parties to the Congress at Gaeta, and has trifled with its engagements with the Pope, still it must be presumed that the expedition to Rome has been made not only for the purpose of protecting "the legitimate influence of France," but also for the restoration of Papacy, whether spiritual or temporal; or both. It has taken place in the belief that a strong reactionary party existed in Rome, as well as in the provinces; and devoted, as the people were supposed to be to Pio Nono, it was expected that Oudinot's troops would have availed themselves of the opportunity to declare openly in his favor. During three weeks after the landing of the French the gates of Rome were unclosed, and the provinces have been free of the armed bands attached to Mazzini, and the anti-Papal party. Still not a single man has joined the French camp, and not one Roman, either of the city or of the country, from Bologna to Terracina, has taken up arms for the Pope. Women, children are the reaction, or the support of the Papacy. It is neither seen nor heard.—Are we not, therefore, entitled to inquire if it in reality exists, or if there be any person anxious for the restoration of church government beyond the immediate influence of the cardinals at Gaeta? I fear the European Catholic Powers have been acting all this time on false data, and have been confounding two things, the reaction, or the wish for the return of the Pope, with that of the quiescent and apparent acquiescence in the Government of Cardinals. The one is still possible, though the French expedition and the loss of life at Rome convert the love of the people for the person of the Pope into a feeling of a very opposite character; but the other is quite impossible, and the sooner the great Powers understand that fact the better it will be for the welfare not only of the Roman Catholic religion, but of Christianity in general. The Roman mind is at present so far from being deaf and blind, and I am convinced that church government, as it existed, cannot be resumed at Rome. We had an arrival of 2,000 men from Toulon last night, as well as of an immense quantity of munitions of war. The whole French force now in the Roman States must amount to 20,000 men. The Standards were at Terracina when I last heard of them. About 300 French subjects, men and women, have been taken under the protection of the British flag. I am told by order of Lord Palmerston. The Austrians are not advancing upon Rome. Their force is altogether directed toward Ancona.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Revolution in the South.

The remains of the late Frankfort Parliament assembled at Stuttgard on the 6th inst. and after passing some very violent resolutions against the Constitution of the German Empire, as fashioned 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 act as the Parliament of Germany. The following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. Raveaux, Vogt, Schiller, H. Simon and Becker.

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, Hüschhorn and the valley of the Necker. On the other hand it was expected that the Prussian, Hessian, Mecklenburg and other troops would advance by the right bank of the Rhine, and the Prussians on the 11th. The Red-Republicans are already assembled in Heidelberg; 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 attempt to insurrection in Baden I have ordered the Prussian troops of that country, and against the Imperial Executive, the regular military force has been collected, and it is now on the point (*steht im Begriff*) of marching into the Grand Duchy. The measures of severity which must follow the entry of the troops will be announced by the competent authorities, and strictly carried out. Inhabitants of Baden—I shall fulfil the duty imposed on me of strengthening the new law and the guardian of the Empire. Be quiet, be calm, and of Fatherland, I express the ardent wish that you will listen to my peaceful exhortations. Already has public opinion declared in so positive a manner against the movement 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 contemptible and impotent movement, I feel that abandon the home of your fathers, and for the good fellowship and cultivated intelligence of the inhabitants, I shall contribute to the avoiding of immeasurable unhappiness. It is only necessary to strengthen the noble powers 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 for ever abandoned the path of law and honor.

"People of Baden! I hope you will have forgotten that it is not the ardently expressed wish of the majority, but to the despotism of congregated masses, 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 be the people of Germany the theatre of the image of disgustation and ruin. The origin of the Baden insurrection, like the proceedings of its leaders, does not possess any moral basis. In no way were 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 seem to the eyes of the unreflecting multitude, and even of the blindest minds. Instead, 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 on the fearful consequences that thereon therefore, 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 impossible to belong to a country which, in its excesses do not shrink from the most foreign aid in an internal struggle for a Constitution. Never should such a horde dare to call itself an army of freedom, for the false application will be scouted by general indignation.

"Inhabitants of Baden!—I am convinced that the conscience of the people, though it may be blunted, cannot be for any length of time supported in the course to which rather than be the cause of ambitious flatterers. All Germany expects that you will return to the political virtues of moderation and sound sense, without which no progress is possible, nor the prize of the efforts and sufferings of last year attainable. The German army, which is entering your territory, will protect the Empire, and restore to you the constitutional rule of your good Prince, together with the blessings of freedom and of true liberty. I confure you to promote the bloodless attainment of that object. Unite your strength in order to avert from your homes the misfortunes and disgrace of war.

"(Signed) "The Vicar of the Empire,

"ARCHDUKE 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 Peuckler, who 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 Zweibruecken 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. Peuckler, at the head of a corps of 25,000 men, Mecklenburgers, Hessians Nassauers and other troops, will advance by the right bank to meet 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 Wetzlar, will drop down as a reserve upon Frankfort. A strong division of old 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.

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

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 would feel constrained to postpone all steps for carrying it into effect. The Bavarian Chamber, 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 proposal of Prussia, Saxony and Hanover, because it would direct contravention of the clause objected to in the Frankfort Constitution; because it merely substitutes an hereditary Cursior 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 "primacy" of Prussia, which Bavaria considers the inheritance of Austria, if, indeed, any power in Germany is entitled to take precedence of another.

Political Prisoners at Berlin.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Berlin, on June 4:

Three of the political prisoners lately arrested have just been released—M. Pfeiffer, a lawyer, this morning; and M. Sonde, a teacher, and M. Mecklenburg, a veterinary surgeon, yesterday. The preliminary investigation has discovered nothing criminal against them. The discharge of more of the prisoners is daily expected on the same grounds. M. Waddeck continues under close arrest.

Embassador Expectant.

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. His proceeds to Brussels, where he will wait till the affairs of the German Union are more settled than at present.

Risings in Wurtemburg.

STUTTGARD, June 8.—Last night Struve and his party, composed of about 600 Swiss and other foreigners, made an attempt to overthrow the Provincial Government.—They held a public meeting, at which it was determined to proclaim the Red Republic, if, within the space of 24 hours, all their demands were not complied with. These demands of course tended to the energetic enforcement of revolutionary principles. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the *generale* was beaten in every quarter to assemble the National Guard, which immediately hastened to the Square of the Chateau, where it took up a favorable position. In a couple of hours after a body of about 400 Swiss 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 country.

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 Struve, one of the chiefs of the Swiss Legion, have been arrested. Twelve cannons are drawn up and mounted in the square. The Swiss have barricaded the streets leading to the barracks. They promise to quit the city if Becking and Struve are liberated; they are to be sent off to Heidelburg by a special train—Struve is to go with them.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Reported Massacre at Buda.

It has been reported that when Buda was taken the Austrian garrison was put to death. The *Wiener Zeitung*, the official organ at Vienna, says that the report was not true. Only three soldiers were shot, and Gen. Görgey arrested the officer by whose order it was done, and has delivered him to a Court Martial to be tried.

Position of the Hungarian 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 Silein, the extreme western point, as far as Munkacz, which may be regarded as the extreme eastern point. The right wing and the center are under the personal command of Gen. Dembinski, and occupy eight northern mountain comitats from the Zipe westerly to the Unghvar easterly. The main force is concentrated in Kaschaw, which on the one side commands the road to Pesth and Debreczin, and on the other side the important issues out of the Carpathian passes. Bartfeld, Stropko, and North Berezno, at the foot of the Swinesky Kamen, are the extreme northern points occupied by Dembinski. The extreme left wing of the northern army, the left wing, is commanded by Gen. Dannenberg, 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 center of his positions is the mountain-towns of Kremnitz, Schemnitz and Neusohl, whence he can watch and guard the outlets of the Tatra mountains chain and its spurs, the passes, namely, of the Jablonowa Hola, the Ipoly and Cyrna Kamen. His left wing is posted in the upper part of the Wasg 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, so 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 theater of war near the Wasg, from Pressburg to Oedenburg, there is nothing new. The Russians, with the exception of 4,000 men who still remain encamped on the Swinebach, (Sauheuch,) have all left Pressburg. The offensive, which the Austrian papers have systematically been declaring as shortly to take place, has been again procrastinated, as it was in the month of June—from strategetical motives, of course. The cholera, and according to others the camp-fever, is increasing there, and making fearful havoc among the Austrian and Russian ranks.

The Pesth papers, on the other hand, publish statements from Transylvania that there the vast bulk of the male population, capable of bearing arms, was flocking to the Magyar standard; more than 1,000 volunteers presented themselves at Bereszaszo, and upwards of 400 hundred of Szekler students 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 Galicia we learn that the Russians at last have made a move toward the frontier from Dukla and Tyrnbrora, but they had not crossed the Carpathians. Dembinski, as we have shown 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 mail, and a term of ten years. The shareholders of the steam-mill had a meeting. The schools of natation for either sex were again opened, and the splendid bridge of Pesth repaired and reopened. The inhabitants were dwelling with enthusiasm at the idea that their city was destined to become the metropolis of the European Central Republic.

Letters from Pesth state that Kossuth entered the capital of Hungary on the 4th inst. amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the inhabitants of that city.

The Coalition wants a General.

A report was circulated at Vienna that peace had been finally concluded with Sardinia. Marshal Radetzki was expected in Vaitsch. There was also a report that he had had a long conference with Haynau and the Russian general officers. It was said that two Russian princes would take part in the approaching Hungarian campaign. Be that as it may, it was positive that the North railway train brought on the 5th inst. the luggage and servants of Princes Michael and Constantine to Gänserndorf for being transported farther to Pressburg.

The *Wanderer* repeats the report that Radetzki would assume the chief command over both the Russian and Austrian armies, as he was a field-marshal also in the Russian service. This, it was supposed would produce the requisite unity, and offend no national vanity. The combination thus so confidently rumored was much doubted, however, in the best-informed circles.

Some villages in the neighborhood of Gmünd have been declared in a state of siege. The severe measure was caused by the refractory behavior of the peasantry, who seem not to be brought to carry the baggage of the Russian army.

The *Kaiser Zeitung* states that the differences between the Austrian and Russian Generals have increased in acerbity since it is known that Prince Paskiewitsch is to have the chief command of the army. No movement of troops have taken place on the scene of war in Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Great Conspiracy.

The *Gazette d'Aix-la-Chapelle* of June 12, says: "Our correspondents in Russia inform us that the arrests recently made at St. Petersburg have been followed by others more numerous. A vast conspiracy has been discovered, having its ramifications in the Western part of the Empire, especially at Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, Mohilew and Witepsk. The number of these arrests is reckoned at several hundred, among them several men of distinction. At Wilna many young men, students of medicine and Catholic theology, have been seized; many arrests have been made at Kowno."

Another Manifesto.

The following important disp