Use of a royal prerogative by the Queen's ministers which may well make Britons blush for the inferiority of British Christianity to Turkish Mahomedanism in the great work of charity:

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal:

Sir: I see by the *Illustrated London News* that at the period at which the Sultan subscribed to the relief of Irish distress he was desirous of giving £10,000 for that object, but that the English queen, fearful of giving £10,000 for that object, but that the English queen, fearful of being in arrears, saying that half the amount given by the queen of Victoria would be enough, lest Her Majesty had given only £5,000, the Sultan was consequently allowed to give only £1,000.

Can this be possible? Can it be possible that these Whigs, in addition to their other crimes, have this one to account for? A nation was starving—people were dying by hundreds and thousands, and the world was actually alive with sympathy, when these English parsons, instead of promoting the charity that was being exhibited, actually controlled and crushed the spontaneous generosity of our Irish friends without exhausting on their own part either alms or an honest disposition to assist the dreadful exigency. When and how will these deeds be canonized for?

Inquirer.

We have the best authority for stating that every one of "Inquirer's" questions is to be answered in the affirmative. It is a fact that a British official did invent for the Queen this most novel, this most inhuman and extraordinary royal prerogative of checking charity. It is a fact that a British ambassador, acting in the name of the British ministry, acting under the control of our minikin Premier—minikin in heart and in mind—did, when he saw hope for the perishing Irish shining forth in the splendid proposal of the humane Sultan, resolve to strike it down, and limit the bounty of this generous stranger to the niggardly measure of the narrow-souled parsimony of his own cabinet.

PUBLIC DEBT, INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.—Accounts moved for by Mr. McGregor, M.P., give particulars since the union up to 1848, inclusive. It hence appears that at the period of the Union, in 1801, the total amount of the Irish debt was £27,792,975, of which £15,215,000 was funded in England, and £12,477,975 in Ireland. The total amount of Irish debt created between 1801 and 1816 was £106,009,794, of which £26,276,855 was paid off, leaving a net increase of unredeemed debt amounting to £80,538,939. Adding this amount to the previous debt, and making some allowances and deductions, the result is that the actual amount of the funded debt of Ireland, on the 1st of February, 1817, was £186,501,857.—No separate account of the debt of Ireland has been kept since its consolidation with that of Great Britain. Another account states that the amount of Irish debt created between 1817 and 1829, was £1,065,462; and the amount of debt paid off, £2,233,520. The amount of the unredeemed debt funded in Ireland on the 5th of January last, was £41,499,296, being a large apparent increase since 1817, caused by the voluntary acts of the stockholders in transferring their stock from England, and is totally distinct from additions created by loans raised for the public service. The loans of £3,000,000 and £2,000,000, authorized in 1848, although virtually raised for the service of Ireland, do not appear in the public accounts under that head.—The income of Ireland between 1817 and 1848, varied from £4,319,127 to £5,797,258, and the expenditure during same period, from £6,390,167 to £13,756,009 (in 1847.) The amount advanced from the English Exchequer to make good the deficiency has varied from £2,767,704 to £9,380,628 (in 1847.) In 1848 it amounted to £3,899,489.

[The above is sterling money, $4 84 being the equivalent of a British £.]

FRANCE.

Socialism and Revolution—Fugitives—Considerant's Statement—Continental Politics—Rome—Bedeau—Germany—Proudhon.

LONDON, July 6, 1849.

Messrs. Greely & McElrath:

GENTLEMEN—I have arrived at London by the way of Belgium, and shall for the present address my correspondence to you from this city. I shall take care that my voluntary exile does not interfere with the promptness or accuracy of the communications which I shall make to you. My active correspondence with well-informed persons at Paris, will furnish me with means, and beside, the time has come for England to take a prominent part in European affairs. But before giving you any details on this point, I would reassure the readers to whom you have introduced me and show them that I am neither a conspirator nor a criminal worthy of any punishment. Since the extraordinary day of June 13, no one is beyond the reach of a calumnious denunciation, and as to myself, who was denounced as a Socialist twenty years ago, precautions were the more necessary, as I am in the possession of the secret of all the little passions and all the base intrigues, of which our propaganda is the object, and especially since it is armed with the strength of moderation, and has never strictly given in to any of the snares spread for it by the enemy. MM. Thiers, Barrot and Dupin, know very well that it would be easy for them to make me pass for a man of disorder, when I have been laboring ten years or more, to prevent them from destroying the Government, whose place they now so poorly fill, while on the other hand, I made every effort to induce that Government to take the initiative in social progress, rise above the danger of revolution, and thoroughly resolve the question of the remuneration of labor. The very contrary is what has taken place. Socialism has been obliged to come to the aid of the Revolution, and to attempt to infuse into it its own spirit by means of an intimate alliance. It has already done much by preparing the people to hear its words of organization and reverence for the Divine Law. I have been surprised in the midst of this work by one of those circumstances which no live man can resist, and just as M. Considerant has done, as Representative of the People, I have taken part, in my capacity as delegate of the Committee of the Press, and member of the Social Committee, in a public and open protest against the violation of the Constitution. As Editor of "The Tribune of the People," having accidentally escaped arrest at the time when every writer found in the office was seized, I must declare myself more culpable than the others in the things that are charged against them. I have done what I could to free them from responsibility. I now wait in readiness for any citation, for whatever may appear most conducive to the interest of the cause.

Belgium is everywhere filled with the fugitives. I have seen them at Brussels, at Antwerp, at Ghent, and at Ostend. Those who do not travel under a feigned name, and who are known to have taken part in the affair, have been requested to quit the country, in virtue of a law of expulsion passed a few years since, and which empowered the Belgian Government to send out of the country every stranger whose presence might appear to be dangerous. The position of those who travel under a feigned name is more serious. They are liable to prosecution for assuming a name. The Club blist Bernard is now under arrest for this cause.

I was right in telling you in my last that all the reports in regard to the arrival of Ledru-Rollin, Considerant, Rattier and Bolchot, whether in Belgium or England, were without foundation. I have certain means of knowing that neither of them has been in either country. Considerant, from his unknown retreat, has just published a remarkable document, entitled "Simple explanations to my friends and constituents." This appeared in Brussels as a supplement to the *Débat Social* newspaper. It has been inserted by fragments in the *National*. But no journal that I know of has published it entire. I rejoice that I am able to send you a copy it. You will no doubt translate it for *The Tribune*. I would direct your attention also to the protestation of the French refugees at London. [We published an abstract of this last week. *Ed. Trib.*] You will perceive that we are by no means discouraged. This was a few days before my arrival.

I have said that England is about to take her place in European affairs. The day has been fixed in the House of Lords for inquiry, and a direct proposition of Lord Brougham relative to the intervention of France in the Roman question. The real difficulties of this affair are about to commence, now that our finances have been squandered, our soldiers slain, and our military honor seriously pledged to destroy a Republic and to reëstablish the papal throne. If France wishes to preserve her dignity she must exercise her mediation in behalf of the liberty of the Roman people, while, in her actual political condition she is quite feeble against Russia, Austria, and the other powers, without the support of England. We are thus thrown again into the arms of Queen Victoria, and as usual condemned to pay for a little aid with much subjection. England, by having waited and shrewdly made use of the incompetence of our statesmen, is again mistress of the field.

Rome has decidedly asked for a capitulation. It is said that the Roman Municipality was the first to make the advance to the French camp. Nothing is yet known, however, but the report of the telegraphic dispatch dated Santucci, June 2, 10 o'clock P. M. The dispatch positively mentions the demand of capitulation; it announces that the ports of San Paolo and of San Panerazio have been opened to our troops, and that measures have been taken for the formal occupation of the city. There need be no fear for the moderation of our Republican soldiers, or their regard to discipline, propriety and female honor.

A diplomatist who has arrived here from Gaëta informs me that the Pope has not expressed his views with regard to the conditions of his return to Rome.—But I cannot believe that France has committed itself so far without a previous agreement with the Pope and the other authorities, since the French Intervention was evidently concerted, as appears from a dispatch of Prince Schwarzemberg dated April 29.

The mission of Gen. Bedeau, who departed for Rome two days before the news of the capitulation, is the subject of much discussion. We must reduce matters to their simple expressions. It cannot be the intention to replace Gen. Oudinot, on the eve of closing a siege, whose operations could be appreciated, and its results foreseen by the Government. Gen. Bedeau is sent as a Plenipotentiary for the general regulation of the affairs of Italy. Perhaps, also, France anticipates the probability of a serious dissension with Austria and Prussia. Affairs would thus assume a grave character, and the end of the expedition would become important enough to combine the functions of an armed General with those of a Minister Plenipotentiary, in an officer who has given more pledges, and whose ability is better established, than that of Gen. Oudinot. Gen Bedeau is one of our *Africans*, most sincerely attached to the Republic. His mission is another proof of the influence of the truly moderate party—that party which is represented by the Constitutional Circle and the friends of M. Dufaure.

It is the same with the nomination of Gen. Lamoricière, not to the embassy of St. Petersburg, but to the army of the Rhine. Gen. Lamoricière will be for the affairs of Germany and the North, what Bedeau is for the affairs of Italy, an armed negotiator. Do not believe the rumor that the army of the Alps will be be dissolved. It will not be so while the affairs of Italy remain in suspense. The movements of the troops which have been announced are limited to the changes indicated by the recognized relations of several regiments of the army of the Alps with the Socialist Democrats of Lyons. These regiments will be ordered to the frontier of the Rhine, and replaced by other troops.

The European Revolution continues to run through its descending period. Venice has appointed commissioners to treat of conditions of peace with Gen. Bruck. These commissioners are MM. Paseini and Papadopolo.

The *statu quo* prevails at Florence, which continues to be occupied by the Austrians. The Grand Duke, it is said, will not make his entry, until he can announce some liberal measure.

A rupture of the negotiations between Austria and Sardinia is said to have taken place. But this is a fact of no importance.

The Congress held at Gotha has closed its session. Its deliberations were conducted with the greatest secrecy, so much so, that it appointed no secretary, but the records were kept by the members themselves.—Nothing has yet transpired. But the departure of the Archduke John, who has quitted Frankfort on the pretext of going to the Springs, is a proof that Prussia has at length triumphed over this last attack. Come what will, we shall have a German Unity with Prussia at its head.

As to the affairs of Baden and of the Palatinate, there is nothing worth speaking of. Prussia is mistress everywhere. The capitulation of Rastadt is inevitable.—Mieroslawski is on the frontiers of Switzerland, where it will not be easy for him to find an asylum. It is probable that that the occupation of Prussia will extend to the principality of Neufchatel.

The Austro-Russian army has entered Raab, after a formidable battle. On occasion of the death of a student, in consequence of a wound received from a police officer, the entire population of Prague has made a demonstration, which derives an important character from the circumstances which caused it. The population followed the deceased to the grave in a body. It seemed like celebrating the funeral of European liberty.

During all this time Belgium is entirely given to fêtes, at Mechlin, at Ghent, at Ostend the whole of the month of July will be spent in processions, in cavalcades, and other festivities. The King of Belgium takes part in these exercises, and thus increases his influence without appearing to do so. The prosperity of his little State is great. His principal difficulty, that of reconciling the Liberal party with the Catholic party, is at present happily restored by the law on the liberty of instruction, proposed by the Minister Roger, and advocated by the Catholics themselves. The King of Belgium has just been chosen as an arbiter between England and Spain, on the difference between these two Powers, since the brutal *coup* given by Narvaez to the English Ambassador. It is true that he had richly merited it by his intrigues. When the Revolution of February broke out, if the Catholic party had been in power in Belgium, all would have been lost for King Leopold. He yielded very opportunely. He has just strengthened his position on the side of Liberalism, by causing new elections, not only for the country, but for the Municipality and the National Guard. If his father-in-law had shown the same temperance in prosperity we should have had time to prepare better for the future of our holy cause.

The negotiation between Prussia and Denmark is again suspended. The Danish cabinet has demanded an indemnity of four millions of dollars for the expense of the war. Prussian negotiators strongly oppose their demand, and are supported, it is said, by the Roman and English plenipotentiaries.

The two principal facts in English politics, are the conclusion of the report of the Committee on the right of visitation as a means of repressing the slave trade, and the motion of O'Connor for renewing the charter. The speech of O'Connor made a sensation, although his proposal had but three votes. As to the Slave trade, the Committee admits that it has not decreased, that the visits and the captures of the cruisers have been without results, and that England has expended more than a thousand million of francs in this Sysyphus like task. I have long thought the solution of this problem depended on the cultivation of the tropical regions by the white race. With ten million of francs, and even much less, a conclusive experiment could have been performed.

The latest news from Paris announces the refusal of M. Garnier Pages to accept the offer of being a candidate for election to the Assembly. He retires from political life, and has done well. Lamartine, it is said, will be elected in Loiret. The list proposed by Proudhon in the name of the *demons* of the Conciergerie is the best which has been produced by the Socialist party. It names Dupont (de l'Eure) an honor to the nation; Ferdinand de Lesseps, the honest diplomatist; Jules Favre, the Republican orator; Emile Girardin, the courageous journalist; Billault, the right to labor; Guinard, the reconciler of the people and the National Guard; Vidal, scientific socialism; Malarmet, the proletary of industry, Ribeyrolles, the proletary of the pen.

The Assembly continues its reactionary work. It has just rejected a proposition of Pascal Duprat, and other members, for ap amnesty.

Capt. Kleber has been condemned to death, as well as four soldiers accused of having resisted when ordered to conduct Sergeant Bolchot to prison before his election as representative.

The manifestations of Proudhon against the Socialist Committee, will not be without utility. There were, in fact, in these committees two elements of a totally different character, viz: agents of police and members of secret societies. Proudhon continues to accomplish his work of destruction. He is not good for anything else. A French artist, Etex, thought he should do a happy thing in coming here to exhibit a bust of Proudhon. This bust has found a singular purchaser, who is willing to pay the price demanded on condition that he may break it in public. Etex refused, as you may suppose, but this may give you an idea of the obstacles we meet with here.

Yours sincerely,
JULES LECHEVALIER.

State of the Republic.

The following summary is from *Willmer & Smith's Times*, a Tory paper, and as good an authority as any as to matters under a despotic Government, like that of Napoleon, Falloux, Barrot & Co.:

Almost all interest respecting French affairs has subsided since the noon-day massacre of June. As the Government is now virtually despotic, party struggles have ceased, and the internal administration of the country furnishes but few exciting topics for discussion, public attention having been mainly directed toward the events going on in Italy. A vast number of arrests still continue to be made of parties implicated in the late attempt at insurrection; and about a dozen more representatives have been impeached by the legal authorities, and their prosecution has been sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly. The state of siege is continued in Paris, and an attempt made by the Mountain to raise it has been got rid of by the Assembly as premature and inopportune. In fact, the Government, supported by about 300 Legitimists in the Chamber upon such questions as affect the public peace and control of the Democratic party, is thus enabled to continue the state of siege, and to exercise its functions, as long as it may be deemed expedient. In this way the urgency of the bill for gagging the press has been unanimously voted, and the present temporary measure will, no doubt, be followed up shortly by some permanent law, fettering the press more effectually than Charles X. or Louis Philippe ever ventured to do in the height of their power. Our correspondents are startled by the sudden elevation of General Lamoricière to the command of the Army of the Rhine, as well as to the appointment of Ambassador of France to the Court of St. Petersburg. But we think this easily explained, when we remind our readers of the share M. Thiers secretly enjoys in the confidence of Louis Napoleon, and General Lamoricière is a near relative of M. Thiers. The General has left Paris for Strasburg. Unless the moderate party, which now supports the President and his Government, remain united, it seems inevitable that the Legitimists will presently seize the reins of power; it is, therefore, a prudent step on the part of the President to conciliate Count Molé and M. Thiers as much as possible. The Government is evidently by degrees exercising a vigor which has not been exhibited for a long time. Four soldiers have been condemned to death for resisting the gendarmerie who went to arrest Bolchot and convey him to Vincennes, previous to his election as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and Capt. Kleber has appealed against a similar sentence for having participated in the affair of the 13th June. If capital punishment follows, it is easy to imagine what feelings of revenge and animosity will be excited in many quarters.—Notwithstanding the calm which prevails, we are by no means satisfied that France is in any more secure position than she was a month ago. Ledru-Rollin has not yet been captured, and the privacy with which his escape to England or Switzerland is preserved, if he is really out of France, is a strong indication, on which the French politicians entertain, that he is yet concealed in Paris. The attention of the French people, in fact of all Europe, has been absorbed in the question of the bombardment of Rome, and the greatest alarm prevailed in the beginning of the week that Gen. Oudinot had been completely foiled in all his attempts to gain possession of that city. To such a point did this prevail, that the French Government had come to the determination to supercede him, and Gen. Bedeau left Paris for that purpose. The day after his departure, when all the journals were, as usual, abusing Gen. Oudinot because he had been unsuccessful, the inevitable fate of all naval and military men whom fortune does not favor, the telegraph news arrived that the Assembly at Rome had authorized the Triumvirs to negotiate a capitulation. Bedeau's mission has been recalled, and we have yet to learn all the special circumstances which have led to this surrender. M. Odilon Barrot read the telegraphic dispatch, announcing the decision of the Assembly at Rome, to the Legislative Assembly the moment it arrived, and the Chamber heard the news without testifying any emotion on the subject; and perhaps there is not a Frenchman living who is not heartily ashamed of the whole affair, let it end how it may.

Doings of the Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly spent a good part of the week in discussions upon authorizing prosecutions for political causes to be commenced against several members. The following gentlemen were finally turned over to the justice of the Courts: J. Dumontry, Gambon, Martin Bernard, Brives Roujat, Beyer, Kopp, Anstett and Lourion. On the 2d inst. M. Versigny called on the Ministry to say whether it were true that Oudinot were authorized to bombard and burn Rome if other means of capturing the city should prove ineffectual, or whether the French General would emulate the horrible celebrity of the King of Naples. Odilon Barrot replied that Oudinot's dispatches were published, and would be in future. But we will translate from the *Débats* the report of the concluding portion of this discussion:

M. ODILON BARROT. The dispatches of the General-in-Chief will be published; they will be published by the Government, because it desires to leave no uncertainty with regard to the events, and to take from parties the occasion and the pretext of falsifying those events. As for the demand made upon us to declare what are the means which we shall employ in regard to the City of Rome, and whether we shall imitate the example of such or such a sovereign——

SEVERAL VOICES AT THE LEFT: How, such or such other! What other sovereign do you talk about!

A VOICE AT THE RIGHT: Are we not sovereigns? Are you not an emanation of the sovereign people!

M. ODILON BARROT: —— in regard to the men who occupy and control the City of Rome——

SEVERAL AT THE LEFT: The Romans!

AT THE CENTER: No! No!

SEVERAL MEMBERS AT THE RIGHT: Romans made to order! Stage Romans!

M. ODILON BARROT: In these acts of hostility the Government has shown enough of long-suffering, enough of care and consideration: we have not employed all the rights of war.

A VOICE AT THE LEFT: It is war then! [Various movements.]

M. ODILON BARROT: We shall not exceed our rights; we shall not forget that we are before a city whose population is not implicated in the resistance that we encounter. [Exclamations and ironic laughter at the Left. Approbation at the Center and Right.]

M. PASCAL DUPRAT: Do you mean that it is a handful of foreigners who have held out a whole month!

M. ODILON BARROT: We shall not forget that it is our soldiers, children of France, who are before Rome, and that we must be as sparing of their blood as we are jealous of the honor of their flag. [Reiterated approbation at the Right and the Center.]

M. LAGRANGE: Citizen Representatives, you will pardon my emotion. [Ironic laughter at the Right.] If you feel none, gentlemen, that is a fact for which I cannot envy you. [*Go on! Go on!* To the point!]

You will pardon, I repeat, my deep emotion, for my heart beats earnestly, though you may not find in my words the eloquence which you may perhaps wish, after the eloquent words of Monsieur the President of the Council. [Murmurs.]

I would fain say to him, however, that he would dowell to lay aside the habit he has whenever one of us, anxious only for the dignity and honor of France ascends the tribune, of attributing to party passions the interest we feel not only for our country, but for foreign and friendly countries.

What? You have nothing to reply to us when the Eternal City which belongs to the entire world, whose [illegible] of Monuments is threatened with bombardment, is bombarded, and by whom? Do the laurels of Attila prevent your sleeping? [Approbation at the Left. Exclamations at the Right.] When the Eternal City beholds herself menaced with destruction by a French army, by a noble and loyal army, led on by pride in its flag, by duty, by your bad passions, by your criminal orders, for you have violated the Constitution——

MANY VOICES: Order! Order!

M. LAGRANGE ——An army which is still obliged to fight with bravery.—but no, it is not upon the French army, upon our army that such a reproach of posterity will fall—

MANY VOICES: Order! Order!

M. Lagrange' ——but it is you who have compromised its honor!

In such a situation can you give us no other answer than facts accomplished? I put the question. Has Rome been bombarded? Will it be bombarded, or not? That is what we ask. There is no occasion to twist up your reply in all the windings of your academic phrases. [Laughter and murmurs.] Answer, Yes or No. Will Rome be bombarded? Will the barbarians pass through Rome? Will our army be the scorn of Europe? Will it wear, and you with it, the laurels of Jullachich? Say Yes or No; it is worth the trouble.

At this moment the population of France and of Europe is asking the question: Is the Eternal City bombarded?

Answer, for it deserves to be answered. Do not come here and say that I am asking a party question. No, it is a question of honor, of dignity for my country. Answer!

SEVERAL VOICES AT THE RIGHT: Do not answer! The disorders of Gen. Oudinot will be enough to refute these calumnies!

THE PRESIDENT: Interpellations have been addressed to the Government; one of the Ministers has replied; a reply has been made to the Minister. The incident is terminated.

The discussion of the Assembly's Rules of Order has occupied a good deal of time and five chapters have been passed. Some debate has also been held on M. Falloux's Bill on Public Instruction. On this Bill the *Europe Times* remarks as follows:

M. Falloux has brought forward a law upon public instruction, which is of the class called organic. The law changes the system of public instruction all over France. Three principles are contained in it—one as to the organization of the authorities chosen for teaching; another, on the organization of primary, and a third on that of secondary instruction. The Council of the University and the body of inspectors of the Academy, are still the authorities in matters of teaching; but great changes are made in the composition of the Council, the authority of the University of Paris disparaged, and a new element introduced to combat centralization. In the presentation of the project to the consideration of the competent authorities, there is a course to be followed which is indicated by the constitution. The law on the Council of State starts with this clear definition, that every law, with the exception of certain special ones, such as the budget, recruiting, and four or five others, which are specified, shall be first presented to the Council of State to be considered; and every law which emanates from the Assembly shall be examined by the Council of State before it can become legal. In the face of this distinct wording, M. de Falloux has submitted his project directly to the Chamber, and the Council of State was consulted only that it was needless to refer to the Council of State. Thus the Constitution is violated at every turn by the party which now commands the majority.

On the 3d, after the Assembly had transacted some minor business, M. Odilon Barrot ascended the tribune and made the important announcement that on the 27th all the Roman Municipality had come to a resolution that the city could no longer be defended. The municipality had accordingly sent delegates to Gen. Oudinot to treat for a surrender. This announcement was received with coldness.

Toward the close of the sitting on Wednesday evening, the 4th, some astonishment was expressed among the members by M. Odilon Barrot, stating that another "movement" was in preparation. The statement, however, was so vaguely given by the honorable member, and appeared to have no foundation in fact, that it soon ceased to produce any impression. M. Herbier wished to put an interpellation to the Ministers upon the subject, when it was decided that the discussion be deferred until the following day (Thursday). At the sitting on Thursday, the 5th, however, M. Herbier withdrew his promised notice, as he had been assured by the Minister of the Interior that there was not the slightest ground for the assertion made by M. Grandin.

Mutual Insurance Societies.

The Assembly has begun to consider two bills emanating from the Committee of Industry, the object of which is to form a State Annuity Society, and a Society of Mutual Succor. A sketch of these projects may be acceptable.—The first of these enables the Government to form annuities, with restitution at the death of the holder of the title of the paid-up capital. By this means the successor of the deceased depositor who has not needed the annuity for which he had invested only loses the accumulated interest of the money paid up. Each installment of the payment being inscribed in a book, as in a savings' bank, would return 5 per cent. for the annuity, calculated according to the length of time expired between the payment of each installment and the commencement of the annuity. No payment can be less than 10 francs, and the maximum of the annuity upon one head must be 400 francs. No payments can be made before 15 years of age, and the payments of the annuity cannot be made before fifty, but may be demanded at any age according to the desire of the depositor. Thus the capitalization would take place either by small economies realized during youth, or by larger installments paid at an older age. Such are the conditions on which annuities may be obtained, conditions which it does not enter into our province here to discuss, but which are more full of difficulties than it appears on the surface.

The second project relates to the societies of mutual assistance against sickness and malady, and does not involve many changes in the present system. These societies will still be left to administer themselves as they think best, but the authorities reserve to themselves the right to intervene, though rather for the purpose of forming new societies than to change the character of those among the old whose good efforts have been tried.

On this very subject the Ministers of Commerce has just addressed circulars to the various Chambers of Commerce begging them to study the question of forming benefit societies and societies for affording pensions to the working classes, and to forward to him their opinions on the subject by the 10th inst.

The Approaching Election.

The Socialist Democrats, Mountain and Red, have coalesced. The *National*, in giving its adhesion to the list of the Republicans, says that the exceptial circumstances in which they found themselves since the 13th of June must be taken into account in the formation of the list, as it was necessary to put forth a protest against the excessive rigor with which the party is treated, and against the suspension of the ordinary law, that has caused such damage to the citizens as well as the Democratic press.

The electors, partisans of the Reactionary party, will not divide themselves by changing the list of the Electoral Union.

The *National* publishes the list of candidates for Paris, selected by a committee formed of the representatives of the Mountain, the Socialist and Democratic committee, the democratic committee of the friends of the Constitution, and the delegates of the Democratic Press. The following are the names: MM. Charassin, homme de lettres; Demesy, lieutenant of infantry; Dupont (de Bussac), Flocon, Goudchaux, Guinard and Joly, Sen. ex-representatives; Esquiros, literary man; C. Malarmet, ouvrier in bronze; Ribeyrolles, editor of the *Reforme*; Vidal, editor of the *Travail Affranchi*. M. Proudhon was put on this list but refused to stand.

There appears to be a schism in the ranks of the Republicans. The *Temps* publishes a list of candidates agreed to by the Unions Républicaine, in which the names of MM. Bavignier, Madier de Montjau, Oliviier, Barrillon, Billault, and Jules Favre, are given, in place of MM. Chresein, Flocon, Goudchaux, Malarmet, Esquiros and Vidal. The other five names are the same in both lists.

The committee of the Electoral Union (reactionist) have published the result of the preparatory ballot for the candidates proposed by it for the eleven vacant seats for the department of the Seine. The candidates chosen by the electors who took part in the ballot, and who were in number 45,000, stand in the following order: MM. Léon de Maleville, Lanjuinais, General de Bar, General Magnan, Chambolle, Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Ferdinand Barrot, Achille Fould, Benjamin Delessert, Theodore Ducos, Bois-villers.

M. Louis Lucien Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the electors of the Seine, soliciting their suffrages and expressing his devotedness to the policy of the President of the Republic, and his determination to support every measure tending to promote real progress.

The New General in Italy.

General Oudinot has been recalled from Rome, and Gen. Bedeau is appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy in his stead. General Bedeau has left Paris to take the command of the army before Rome. General Oudinot comes home in disgrace. He is considered to have shown great incapacity, and his troops are so dissatisfied that there were apprehensions of an insurrection among them. The Government has promised General Bedeau to raise the army of Italy to 50,000 men.

Orders have been sent off for Toulon and Marseilles to hasten the dispatch of all the available troops in that neighborhood, and especially to send off a large additional quantity of ammunition, of which the expenditure has been so immense that the French army begins to feel a scarcity of it. Bedeau, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy, is one of the most distinguished of the young French generals who have made their reputation in Algeria. He was born in 1804, and his only service he saw in Europe was at the siege of Antwerp, in 1832. In 1836 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion in Africa, where he first saw real fighting. In 1837 and 1840, as Colonel of the 17th Light Infantry, he took an part of the two expeditions to Seuf, and for his conduct on that occasion he was raised to the rank of Major-General, and appointed Governor of Constantine. On his retirement from that command, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was in Paris when the Revolution of February broke out. On that occasion he is accused of not having displayed any great amount of loyalty to the Louis Philippe. He is even accused of having betrayed Orleans family. He is even accused of having betrayed Louis Philippe. He is mentioned with honor in a pubication upon which issued from the press soon after the Revolution of February, for having commanded the first regiment which deserted the royal cause and took the side of the people; and it is added, that when the regiment in question marched along the Boulevards, with arms reversed, in token of surrender, General Bedeau headed them.

It is also told of him, that being in the Chamber of Deputies when the crowd forced the gates, and admitted the mob into the Chamber of Deputies, when that dreadful scene took place during which insulted muskets were seveal times pointed at the royal party, and the result of which was that the whole of the family had to take to flight, and the Republic was proclaimed. The conduct of Gen. Bedeau on that eventful day, will not readily be forgotten or forgiven; but he has since redeemed his character in the eyes of the Moderate party in France, by his conduct in the insurrection of June, during which, it will be recollected, he was desperately wounded, and by the reputation which he has obtained of being a devoted adherent to the elder branch of the Bourbons. He was one of the first generals to give in his adhesion to the Provisional Government, by which he was appointed, in the first place, commander of the garrison of Paris, and afterward commander of one of the divisions of the army of the Alps. He is one of the representatives of Paris.

Case of Capt. Kleber.

Capt. Kleber of the 4th regiment of the line, whose arrest was announced a few days ago, was brought to trial before a court-martial, on the charge of having been guilty—first, of the crime of treason, on June 13, by uttering seditious cries calculated to cause the soldiers under his orders to revolt; and next, for having deserted his post in presence of the enemy. The accused had long been known for the violence of his Socialist opinions and for the vehemence of his language; and on the day in question was even more excited than usual, speaking in strong terms against the Government in Italy, and against the President of the Republic. On that day he was stationed on the Boulevard des Italiens at the head of his company, and when the Red Republican demonstration appeared he waved his sword and shouted, "Vive la Constitution!" His soldiers at the same time remained perfectly calm. Shortly after, he was missed from his post at coffee-house, leaving his soldiers under the orders of other officers. After the case against him was concluded, the prisoner denied that his general opinions and language were so extreme as had been represented. He, however, admitted that, during the demonstration of the 13th, he had cried "Vive la Constitution." If (he added) he had left his company, it was to obtain refreshment; but he remained away so short a time that he thought he could have scarcely been missed. The Commandant Pice, as public prosecutor, supported the charge of treason, but abandoned that of desertion. He insisted that, under present circumstances, the rules of discipline ought to be strictly maintained. M. Philippon de la Madeleine presented the defence of the accused. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, declared Captain Kleber guilty of treason, but acquitted him on the charge of desertion; and in consequence condemned him to death. The sentence caused a painful impression on the auditory; and a lady, said to be a relative of the prisoner, uttered a piercing cry, and was carried out of the court in hysterics. Immediately after the sitting was brought to a close, the president and members of the court signed a petition to the President of the Republic for a commutation of the sentence. The prisoner, who is scarcely 25 years of age, is of the family of the celebrated General Kleber, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Egypt, and he is the son of an old soldier. He has two brothers in the army, both of whom are captains.

Another paper says that the Council of Revision has confirmed the sentence of death pronounced by court-martial on Capt. Kleber, who immediately after appealed to the Court of Cassation.

Things Changed.

A Prefect of one French department mentioned to a friend some days since, as a curious instance of the instability of human affairs that about 12 months ago he received the following telegraphic dispatch:

"Monsieur Le Préfet,—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department. (Signed) LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later the same Prefect received another dispatch in the following terms:

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department. (Signed) DUFAURE,
"Minister of Louis Napoleon."

Revolutionary Damages.

Loud complaints continue to be made that the damage done to private property by the Revolution of February has not yet been paid for by the Government. A decree of the Provisional Government, dated the 6th of March, declared that an indemnity should be given in all cases, on proof being given of the loss incurred. The number of claims is 6,446 and the amount demanded 6,500,000f.—Among the claims are the following:

Printing establishments at Paris	247,500
Theatre of the Opera	266,147
St. Germain Railway	160,000
City of Paris	1,700,000
Department of the Seine	2,000,000
Pay due to the old Municipal Guard	490,412
27 men belonging to different other corps	16,308
Loss on the old Civil List for property pledged or seized	44,000
M. S. de Rothschild, for his country house at Suresne, burnt	70,000
Total	5,118,367

Out of all these sums only 200,000f. have been provisionally paid as indemnity from a credit obtained from the municipal authority at the commencement of the Revolution. The damage done in June, 1848, has not been guaranteed by any Governmental act. The whole amount of sums demanded and presented is—

The affair of February	6,500,000
May 15	72,180
The days of June	1,000,000
Total	7,572,367

Miscellaneous.

M. Jules Favre applied to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on Wednesday to annul the decree published by the President of the Republic on the 18th of June, suspending the journals *La Réforme*, *Le Democratie Pacifique*, *La Voix Républicaine*, *La Démocratie Démocratique*, *Le Peuple*, *Le Peuple* and *La Tribune des Peuples*. M. Sati, the advocate of the Republic, opposed the application, on the ground of the incompetency of the Court. The Court declared, after due deliberation, that the Constitution of 1848 having pronounced the legality of the state of siege, it was incompetent to entertain the application, and condemned the plaintiff to the payment of the costs.

On the 27th inst. the deaths by Cholera in Paris had fallen to 44, and the returns known on the 28th gave 13 in towns, 18 in the civil hospitals, and one only in the military hospital.

The *Moniteur* contains 150 nominations to decorations of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, distributed amongst the armies of Paris and Lyons, for good conduct on the 13th of June.

The number of Representatives to be prosecuted for exciting to civil war amounts to 33.

The court martial assembled on the 3d inst. to try the four soldiers who attempted to release Sergt Bolchot, when about to be taken to Vincennes sometime since for breach of discipline. After mature deliberation on the evidence brought forward, the court condemned the four prisoners to death.

A letter from Lyons states that the battalion of the regiment in which Sergt. Maj. Leroy, of the Engineers has been appointed, and which attempted to rescue Sergt Bolchot, when about to be taken to Vincennes sometime since for breach of discipline. After mature deliberation on the evidence brought forward, the court condemned the four prisoners to death.

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