

## European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, July 15.

## FRANCE.

The declaration of General Cavaignac that Paris must remain yet for a long time in a state of siege—the severe measures adopted to suppress both the intelligent as well as the ruffian press, by laws more despotic than even those which banished General Cavaignac's brother in 1834—the assassinations which daily take place, not only in the suburbs, but in the most central parts of the French capital—and, above all, the fact that no fewer than 14,000 or 16,000 insurgents have now been captured, and are confined in various unhealthy prisons where many of them are perishing, and the survivors perplexing the Government, who are utterly at a loss how to dispose of them—all conspire to render the state of Paris one of frightful alarm; and it can scarcely be anticipated that a mere military dictator will be able to reduce all the lurking elements of disorder into a stable, secure, and free Government.

When after the suppression of one of the greatest insurrections ever known in history, having pillage and the destruction of property for its object, a representative of the chief city in France persists in declaring through the press, as, M. Proudhon has done, that 'all property is theft,' however such sentiments may be derided in the National Assembly, they cannot fail to produce a most alarming effect upon a defeated and exasperated populace. Accordingly the present dictatorship, supported as it undoubtedly is by moderate men who cling to it as the only chance of establishing order, and backed as it is by a vast army, nevertheless it does not divest our minds of the great apprehension we still feel for the future tranquility of France.

The chief events which have taken place since our last number, have been the proceedings of the National Assembly in discussing the bill of the new constitution, which forms the chief occupation of the bureaux. Until it passes through that ordeal it is scarcely possible to form an opinion of its character.

Whilst however, a state of siege, though mildly maintained, prevails at Paris, and private assassination is carried on in the Rue Richelieu, the most frequented street in Paris, by a shot from a window at noon-day, and the assassin escapes, the Parisians can scarcely be tempted to visit the theatres. We learn from private sources that the appearance of that once gay capital is now sadly changed; no reunions take place; and that all those who can collect any property and can retire to the provinces for safety, take their departure. Open accusations continue to be made in the journals against Lamartine and the various members of the late Government for having encouraged or participated in the late insurrection. Some faint denials have been published by Lamartine and his colleagues, and at present the whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Officers of considerable rank are continually arrested upon the charge of having been engaged in the conspiracy, the military tribunals are unremitting in their labours to bring the vast number of prisoners to trial, but as yet no official statement has appeared by which we may form an opinion of the deliberate guilt of the parties, or discover who really were the main instigators of the insurrection.

On Tuesday last, the posts were all doubly guarded, and a great body of troops were collected at La Chapelle and St. Denis. Rumours, more or less authentic of agitation in the provinces, upon which the position of Paris reacts with deep sealed mischief, produced great alarm. At Toulouse one of the clubs decreed the dissolution of the National Assembly and another the condemnation to death of General Lamoriciere; An apprehension was entertained of an insurrection at Lyons, and the mails were searched to discover the proofs of the project. Even in the Faubourg St. Antoine a military fort was mined on Monday last, but no one was killed; and the details of these facts seem to be studiously kept from the public.

General Cavaignac has taken up his residence in the splendid palace in the Rue de Varennes, which belonged to Madame Adelaide, the sister of Louis Philippe. Of course, the ultra-Republicans view the Dictatorship of General Cavaignac, however mildly and conscientiously administered at present, with feelings of irrepresible jealousy.

The ultra-Republicans, who form one day to another, threaten either in the provinces or in the capital to make some

hideous attempt to renew disorder,—the two great parties of the moderates, the one with M. Thiers at their head, and the old Republican party, led by M. Marrast, have commenced a struggle for power in the National Assembly. Louis Bonaparte, although returned for Corsica, has not thought fit to take his seat in the Assembly, and is at present not even mentioned. The dynastic party is not, to all appearance, making any efforts to maintain a position; and the proceedings of the Legitimists are veiled in profound secrecy. In short, it is impossible to conjecture what events will spring out of the present state of things, it is only apparent that some serious change or convulsion will probably soon ensue, leaving the great problem of the Republic as far from solution as it is at the present moment.

The Paris papers of Wednesday still furnish grounds for apprehension. An attempt to shoot General Cavaignac and several of his general officers had been discovered, and accordingly these officers were ordered not to appear in public in their uniforms. To mark the extent to which the disarmament of the National Guard has proceeded, no fewer than 1200 men had been disarmed belonging to one battalion of the 2nd legion. The *Presse* journal intended to try the question of its suppression in a court of law. But military authority whilst it lasts must be absolute; it must, however, sooner or later induce a reaction. There is evidently a wish to seize the landed property of the Orleans family, but at present the National Assembly hesitates to do it. Serious riots continue to occur in the provinces, provoked by the collection of the extra taxes. From the speeches of the Minister of the Interior in the Assembly, it is evident that, although Paris can be kept in a state of siege, it is impossible to apply the same rigour of the whole of France; and accordingly, we do not wonder that the civil functionaries, who look to the future with great distrust, hesitate before they carry the laws into full execution. The future is pregnant with danger.

## FOREIGN.

The doubts which have been entertained during the week as to the armistice, reported in our last number, having been concluded at Malmo, between the plenipotentiaries of Denmark and the Germanic confederation, have been at length resolved, by an official letter from Lord Eddisbury the foreign Under-Secretary of State, confirming the fact, and that the draft has not only been accepted by the Prussian Government, and that orders have been sent to General Wrangel to give, provisionally, full effect thereto, but that there is reason to hope that these orders which have been sent by the Prussian Government, as representing, in this case, the German Confederation will not be disavowed by the Frankfurt Diet. The basis of the truce for three months is precisely that which we have always said could be alone admissible, and will be found detailed in our foreign news. The questions relating to indemnification for losses incurred by the embargo, and to the Sound duty, are not mentioned in the articles of truce.

From Berlin the news is still unsatisfactory. A good deal of apprehension exists lest the communists of Berlin should bring about an insurrection similar to the recent movement in Paris, which would undoubtedly be suppressed, but at a great cost of life. The President of the council at Berlin declines to answer any question having in view to elicit what measures have been taken to protect the Prussian frontiers against Russia.

The King of Hanover has renewed his threats of quitting the country if the Assembly at Frankfort exceeded certain limits. The election of Archduke John seems highly distasteful to the King, as well as to the Hanoverian Assembly.

In Germany the election of Archduke John is causing very great excitement. A deputation proceeded from Frankfort to Vienna, to announce to his highness his newly created dignity. They were received with becoming solemnity, and the Archduke, in his reply to the address presented to him on the occasion, expressed his high sense of the importance of the election, and hoped that the object in view might be attained, but that it could only be accomplished by the co-operation of all friends of Germany, and by unity, unusual moderation, disinterested views and love of rectitude.

It is said that the members of the National Assembly of Austria are, for the most part, persons of greatest ignorance and incapability. Thirty members from Tarnow and Galicia can neither read nor write, and one fourth of the Assembly cannot even speak German. The party of the left, with Archduke John repre-

senting Germany, as a confederacy, are in the proportion of three-fifteenths, and the extreme left, or radical party, about two-fifteenths, the German aristocracy and Slavonic peasantry six-fifteenths, the conservative party, which promote Austria's independence of Germany, are about three-fifteenths, the Jesuit party form the remaining fifteenth. It is conjectured that this assembly will be forcibly dissolved, the dissatisfaction and apprehension respecting it being general.

Considerable disturbances have taken place in Sachsenhausen, a suburb of Frankfort. Barricades were erected, and some loss of life took place.

In Italy the war is still carried on without vigour. Charles Albert, it is said, has given up his plan of attacking Verona: he proposes to leave a body of 25,000 men to defend the line of the Mincio, and push on with his main body so as to relieve the Venetian territories of the Austrians. This would be a bold scheme of operations, but we humbly doubt whether it will be ventured upon. Intelligence has been received from Venice, announces the union of the Venetian provinces with Sardinia. There are reports of an encounter between the Duke of Savoy and the Austrians in the plain of the Focace, between the Julian and Rhaetian Alps, but they want confirmation. The Piedmontese, however, appear to have crossed the Adige at Ponton, and it is said that Charles Albert has refused the offers which have been made by the Austrians to cede to him Lombardy; he insists upon retaining also the Venetian provinces. By the latest accounts from Paris, Lamartine has advised, in the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the National Assembly, great caution in interfering in the affairs of Italy, and equal reserve with regard to Germany, lest a conflagration should be produced in Europe by premature action.

In Spain it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. Every day the insurrection seemed to be gathering strength, when General Urbiondo, now Governor of the Basque Provinces took decisive measures to suppress it. By the latest accounts the movement has been impeded; whether it will be successfully put down, a few weeks will disclose. At present the Montemolinist party and the Royalists appear equal in numbers. Portugal remains quiet.

By the last news from Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali has become quite insane. He is permitted to walk out twice a day. Sir Stratford Canning arrived at Constantinople on the 25th ulto.

## IRELAND.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Irish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigorous policy. Whether it is the reports from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether is the effect of a late address from the Irish peers, commoners, and landowners demanding some additional security for life and property in Ireland, certain it is, that the Lord-Lieutenant has come to the resolution of putting down the 'Treason Press,' and of counteracting the organisation of clubs which is now actively going on. Mr. Martin has surrendered to the warrant issued against him, and is now in Newgate, Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James F. Lalor have in vain appealed to the authorities to exonerate Mr. Martin from all guilt, both declaring that the 'felonious contributions in the Irish Felon,' which are the subject-matter in prosecution, were written by themselves, and were inserted even against the expressed sentiments of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin and Mr. Duffy, together with the register proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty, and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in gaol upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is probable that they will all be brought to trial on the 8th of next month. In the mean time the *Irish Felon*, the *Tribune*, the *Nation*, and several minor papers have been suppressed by the police, and seized wherever copies could be found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. The types and printing materials have been as yet left untouched, and the interdicted journals are advertised to appear as usual. Messrs. Meagher and Doherty have also been arrested for sedition, and steps are being taken to arrest Mr. Darcy Magee, Mr. Joseph Brennan, Mr. James F. Lalor, Dr. Aistle, and other parties whose name are not so frequently before the public.

The Irish League had its first meeting on Tuesday night at the Music hall,

Lower Abbey street, after a painful struggle into existence.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## RUSSIA.

The Cholera.—According to the *Lux la Chapelle Gazette*, of the 9th, not less than 3500 cases of cholera had occurred in St. Petersburg up to the latest intelligence from that city. It appears, however, that the malady is not of a very virulent kind. Two or three cases have occurred on board a steamer which arrived at Sainctmande.

If we are to credit the German journals, events of the highest importance are about to take place in Moldavia and Wallachia. Whilst the Russian forces were supposed to be mustering on the frontiers of Posen and Silesia, for the purpose of falling upon Germany, they were being concentrated in the direction of Galicia, so as to be available for an invasion of the Danube principalities. The latest intelligence from Bucharest was that Prince Bibesco had yielded to the popular demands and accepted the constitution. The Russian general, Duhamel, who had left Bucharest for Renssich-Leova on the 17th, returned to Jassy on the 26th ult., and informed the Turkish commissioner that an army of 25,000 Russians had entered the Moldavian territory, and might be expected the same evening at Jassy. Part of these forces were to remain in Moldavia, to protect the Government of Prince Sourdza, and the remainder would march into Wallachia. The Turkish commissioner had sent a courier to Constantinople, to request the entrance of the Turkish troops into the principalities.

It is stated that at Bucharest, on the 21st ult., the Hospodar, who had just returned from St. Petersburg, was out driving at eight o'clock, accompanied by one of his ministers. A carriage, with three young men inside, drove rapidly past, each young man firing at Prince Bibesco. The prince, however escaped unhurt. The three balls lodged in the carriage, one of them carried away a portion of the prince's epaulette. The perpetrators escaped.

## NORTHERN ITALY.

The negotiations opened with Milan for the conclusion of peace are broken off, Austria is determined not to give up the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, unless Italy should take charge of a portion of the Austrian debt, amounting to 100,000,000 florins. The Provisional Government of Milan will not submit to that condition, nor consent to the annexation of Venice to the Austrian dominions. The Provisional Government, it is said, also claimed the Italian Tyrol, so that we may expect a resumption of hostilities.

The bad success of the Italian army during the last month, the danger in which Venice is of being captured, and the daily increasing strength of the Austrians have greatly discouraged the inhabitants of Lombardy and Piedmont, and the papers are beginning to hint at the necessity of calling in the aid of France.

## SICILY.

Letters from Messina, of the 28th of June, contradict the report which had been brought to Naples of the recommencement of hostilities between the Neapolitan troops and the Sicilians. The Neapolitan troops in the fortress of Messina (the only point of Sicily now held by the King) fire a few cannon shots from time to time, but only for the purpose of keeping their men on the alert. The city of Messina is more than half destroyed by the previous bombardment; the majority of the inhabitants have quitted it, and are encamped in the neighbourhood. From Palermo, the advices reach to the 29th of June, at which date Parliament was discussing the form of government and the choice of a king. The great majority were for a constitutional monarchy, and the choice seemed likely to fall on the Duke of Genoa, son of the King of Sardinia. The son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whose chance would otherwise have been favorable, is a minor, and it is wished to avoid a regency.

## TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 26.—The damage done by the late fire at P-ra amounts to two millions sterling. The Sultan has abolished the custom which would not permit a Turk to let a house to a Christian, and given permission for all the Europeans deprived of homes by the fire to be received into Turkish houses.

The cholera still exists at Constantinople, at Broussa, Iam, Ghenlek, Gallipoli, and has also appeared at Tchesme, a place about 40 miles from Smyrna. The Italians resident in P-ra had a flare up amongst themselves, upon Italian politics. They were not separated without the interference of an armed force.

## SECOND EDITION.

## RESIGNATION OF THE PIEDMONTSE MINISTRY.

The *Penstero Italiano*, of Genoa of the 5th inst., states that the Piedmontese Ministry have given in their resignation, collectively, on the question whether the war should be carried on to the last, or whether a temporary policy could be adopted. The Ministry professed the latter opinion. Gioja and Durini are spoken of as forming part of the new Ministry.

## RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Cologne, July 13.—The march of the Russian army into Moldavia is confirmed. The people have declared a Republic, and the Prince has been forced to abdicate. It is reported that Wallachia is in a state of revolution, and that the prince has been executed by his subjects. The Russian troops on the Ruo-