

will very melancholy. From the vast number of casualties in the course of the four days during which the insurrection lasted, almost every one had lost fathers, husbands, brothers or friends. In every street women appeared in deep mourning, with all the signs of deep affliction. Vast numbers of the national guards were missing, and the doubt as to their fate is almost more painful than the certainty of the worst. In every church funeral services were going on from morning till night, and the same sorrowful symptoms of the evils of civil war must necessarily continue unabated for several days. The number of the dead and wounded to be still seen carried along the different streets was extraordinary. All the women, from the highest to the lowest, were busy preparing lint for the hospitals.

FURTHER DETAILS.

100,000 insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and national guards on the other.

All the Anarchist journals are suppressed. The Presse and the Reforme are also suspended.

M. M. Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of nationals, and boldly advanced on the barricades.

The following Ministry have been appointed:—

General Cavaignac, President; Bethmont, Justice; Bastide, Foreign Affairs; Senard, Home Department; Lamoriciere, War; Lalanc, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Toures, Commerce.

General Cavaignac has appointed General Changarnier Commander in Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and General Bodeau Governor of Paris.

INSURRECTION AT MARSEILLES.

The Semaphore, of Marseilles, of the 23rd inst., contains an account of an insurrection of the operatives of that city, on the 22nd, attended with a lamentable loss of life. The insurgents to the number of seven or eight hundred, entrenched themselves behind a strong barricade, which was carried by the national guards and troops of the line, after an obstinate resistance, in which a vast number were killed and wounded on both sides. General San Martin, who had endeavoured to restore order by peaceable means, was fired at, and received three wounds, fortunately not dangerous. His horse was mortally wounded. Amongst the victims is a commandant of a regiment of the line. The firing continued during four hours, and there remained at the close of the day one barricade which had not been attacked.

Subsequent accounts state that upwards of fifty national guards were killed or wounded. The commander-in-chief received several shots in the face, the troops of the line also sustained some loss. The national guards would have continued the attack, and the commander of the troops of the line was determined to do the same, but the civil authorities entered into a parley with the insurgents and fraternised with them. It remained, however, to be determined who should take down the barricades. The national guards insisted on doing it, and the workmen said they would do it themselves. On this point also the civil authorities had the weakness to yield, and the consequence was that the workmen instead of performing their engagement, fortified themselves during the night, and on the morning of the 33rd their defences had become formidable. They were all well armed, for at the period of the elections they had been organised, in order, as it is said, to overcome the moderate party, and secure the return of ultra Republicans. The National Guards, exasperated at the slaughter of their force on the preceding day, rushed to the attack with great animation, and after some fighting, succeeded, aided by the troops of the line, in quelling the insurrection.

By advices of the 24th, we learn that on the evening of the 23rd order was re-established. One of the companies of the National Guards who had assisted the insurgents, was disbanded and ordered to deliver up their arms. This company appears to have been persons of the lowest class, to whom arms were distributed after the revolution of February by the commissaries M. Ledru Rollin.

GERMANY.

Disturbances in Saxe-Altenburg.—Accounts from the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, state that on the 19th ult. the capital was in a complete state of insurrection not less than six hundred barricades being erected in it. The disturbances broke out in consequence of the Government having taken measures to arrest some popular members of the Diet, on the charge of exciting discontent. The palace of the duke was filled with soldiers, but no collision took place, and the duke is stated to have ultimately acceded to the popular demands; amongst which were the immediate dismissal of the Ministry, the appointment of a liberal one, including Von Crautziger, Von Braun and Pierer; the dismissal of their troops, a complete amnesty, and the opening of the Diet on the 21st ult. 8000 peasants had arrived on the night of the 18th, in order to assist the townspeople. Should the duke continue obstinate, a sanguinary struggle may be expected.

RUSSIA.

Great apprehensions as to the intentions of the Emperor are entertained by the whole of the German press. The Cologne Gazette of the 27th ult. states, that there can be no doubt of the fact, that movements of the Russian army are directed against Prussia, and that within a few days they will

the frontier. An officer at Kalisch pretends that the Emperor will shortly arrive at Warsaw that the troops were to march into Prussia, on the 27th ult., and that 140 transport waggons were ordered for their service. The Cologne Gazette will not, however, vouch for the truth of these statements.

PRUSSIA.

The Cologne Gazette says Berlin is again in a state of fermentation, and another rupture seems evident.

The Breslau Gazette says, on good authority, that the Prince of Prussia will take the command of the federal troops in Schleswig-Holstein, and that General Von Wrangle will replace Gen. Pffel at Posen.

Great fears exist at Berlin that an attack will be made by Russia upon Prussia. Czenstochow is the route pointed out, and positions, it is said, have been forwarded to the Prussia to enable the troops to cross.

It appears, that after much trouble, a Prussian Cabinet has been formed.

FOREIGN.

The events which have happened in Paris have cast into the shade almost all our other continental intelligence.

The King of the Belgians opened his Parliament on the 26th ult. The speech contained assurance of economy and retrenchment. That the mutual relations with France continue upon a footing of good will and that the King would pursue the wise path of peace and practical liberty.

In Denmark and the Duchies affairs have not materially changed. The Daves are entrenching themselves between Hadersleben and Christiansfeld. A number of diplomatists and messengers are moving between the courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Denmark. It is reported that the Prince of Prussia will take the command of the troops in the Duchies and that General Wrangle will replace General Pffel at Posen.

In Berlin, the Ministry just appointed, with M. Camphausen at the head, has resigned. It was found impossible to conduct the public business satisfactorily, so they threw up the ir portfolios. The alarm of a Russian invasion has been instilled into the minds of the people of Berlin, and the King is suspected of being in communication with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to some anti-revolutionary movement. But, notwithstanding the reports so laboriously circulated by the German papers, the Russian troops have not passed the frontiers, and at present the attitude of Russia is purely defensive. But every day increases the danger. Berlin is threatened with fresh domestic troubles, and anything like an attempt at organisation of the students, or of the people interested in the preservation of order, only ends in a split into petty sections and divisions 'in the true German manner.' We should not be surprised if the troops were to march from the country upon Berlin and put down the mob. At present, however, this project is derided. A new Ministry is in progress of formation.

The debates at Frankfurt on the question of a central power for Germany, do not make any progress in its actual realisation.

Traquility has been restored at Prague, but wherever disorder appears in the Slavonian provinces, martial law is immediately declared.

In Italy the war has not made great progress. Desultory battles have taken place, but nothing to affect materially the success of the campaign. The Austrians appear to be pretty safe in the Venetian Territories. It is said that Venice has, against Charles Albert's wishes, requested the assistance of the French Republic. The Sicilian Parliament has published a list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily: They are a son of the king of Sardina, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and the Prince de Beauharnais.

In Spain the Financial crisis continues, and threatens results far more serious than the vague rumours we hear constantly of Carlist insurrections and changes of ministry. The additional papers relative to sir Henry Bulwer, published by the Spanish ministers, instead of implicating him, only make the charges preferred against him more absurd and untenable.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Viewed as a manifesto of the Peel party, perhaps the speech of Sir James Graham on Monday evening, respecting the pending Government measure of the on the Sugar Duties, was one of the most important delivered this session. With that lucidity of arrangement and clearness of language which give Sir James Graham such influence in the House of Commons, he has declared that he will not consent to disturb the policy of the Sugar Act of 1846. This declaration, taken simply in its relation to the Sugar Duties as imposed by that act, which our readers are aware the Government have proposed to prolong by a new modified scale until 1854, would be of the greatest importance, as the accession of the Peel party must be in some degree decisive of the success of the measure. It is true Mr. Gladstone, who is also one of the oracles of that party, has propounded a plan of his own, which differs in some features from the Government proposal, and in a still greater degree from the measure in effect proposed by Sir John Pakington. The Government plan provides for three descending scales of duties ending in a

duty on all sugar in 1854, giving the turn in the descending scale to British colonial sugar. Mr. Gladstone's proposal may be said to be a shilling fixed protective duty for six years, and Sir John Pakington's would, doubtless, be a 10s. protective duty also for 6 years. These three schemes have been warmly debated in the House of Commons; and Mr. Gladstone having declared last week that he should vote against the Government, led to the expectation that the Ministry would be defeated. Sir James Graham, however, on Monday evening put an end to all doubts upon the subject, and declared his intention to vote against Sir John Pakington. But the arguments of Sir James Graham are of far greater importance than his mere vote. Sir James Graham perceives, as we have already noticed, that Lord Stanley has deliberately proposed as expedient the prolongation of the time within the Corn-laws are to be repealed, and, therefore, Sir James says, 'if we are to have a prolongation of the time within which the Corn-law is to expire, and if we are once more to resort to prohibitory duties as against foreign sugar; if cheapness is to be held up as a war cry, and is to be regarded as a matter of scorn and derision; if these things are to happen, reaction is impending, and to any such reaction I, at least for one, am decidedly opposed.' Sir J. Graham contends now that 'high prices make low wages,' in opposition to his former declaration in 1842, when he was of opinion that 'low prices made low wages,' and yet, oddly enough, all the economists in the House Commons allege that any protective duties on sugar, whereby the price will be raised to the consumer, will only go to raise the already high wages of the labourer in the West Indies, and will not benefit either the merchant or the planter. Amidst this contrariety of opinion upon this essential point, it is scarcely possible to see our way clearly for the future.

On Thursday evening this important debate was resumed, when at length Sir Robert Peel delivered the opinions which he so long thought proper to withhold. After a recapitulation of various legislative acts relating to the West Indies, the right honourable baronet has at last come to the conclusion that the best thing for West Indians is not 'protection,' but 'competition.' Accordingly it is his clear and decided belief that to benefit the West Indian Parliament must establish a system of 'competition,' which would give him a stimulus and a motive for exertion! Monopoly had done nothing for the West Indies, but under the new stimulus of competition Sir Robert Peel does not despair of seeing the West Indies flourish. The right hon. baronet closed his speech declaring his unalterable resolution to keep down the slave trade and slavery, which in the end might be extinguished by adopting the policy he espoused. The other chief speakers were Mr. Barkley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord John Russell and the House having divided upon Sir J. Pakington's amendment, there appeared—Against it, 260; in its favour, 245. Majority in favour of Ministers, 15.

COMMERCIAL.

The great excitement consequent upon the bloody insurrection in Paris, together with the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the fate of the Government measure for regulating the Sugar Duties, have caused commercial affairs in this country to be exceedingly quiet. At the same time holders of Produce have been for the most part firm in their operations, and were unwilling to submit to reduced rates, particularly for Sugar, Ceylon Coffee, Rice, and Spirits. Although the markets for foreign and colonial Produce are without animation, the deliveries are proceeding under favourable circumstances, and equal those of last year; indeed, in some cases they are greater, whilst prices are lower. Exporters continue to manifest an unwillingness operate in almost any article of Produce.

The demand for Timber, like most other articles, is inactive, nor can the importer look for the realisation for advantageous sales whilst prices remain comparatively so high at the ports of shipment, and the supplies continue nearly equal to the usual quantity.

IRELAND.

The recent lull in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation, and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head. The United Irishman has been followed up by the Irish Felon, in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, county Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. De-

vin Reilly follows up the seditious style of language used by Mr. Mitchel, in such a strain as to leave, we fear, but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come. We have no desire to cull the flowers of savage rhetoric which are dotted throughout Mr. D. Reilly's open and advised writing. To our minds they are simply painful. When an enlightened nobleman like Lord Clarendon—for if there is a sincere friend to public liberty amongst the aristocracy, the present Lord Lieutenant is the man—when then, such a man is addressed as 'My Lord Assassin,' and as 'Her Majesty's Chief Legal Murderer and Jury-packer-General of Ireland,' and insulted and bullied in language, which, if it is not treasonable nothing can be,—and that this new paper laughs outright at simple Repeal, and sneers down the Irish League, and will be content with nothing but a wholesale revolution, such as has been attempted in a neighbouring capital within these last few days; the middle classes who have property hardly earned by their labour; who have husbands, wives, parents, children, and friends, whose lives are dear to them, will surely see that all government, all authority, all security for life and property must cease, if these frightful demagogic ravings are to continue amongst an excited unformed population. It is not unlikely that the events in France may give an impulse to an attempt at some sort of outbreak. But we know that the government is well prepared, and that nothing but an awful massacre can ensue if the wild leaders of this mad conspiracy should hasten a catastrophe.

In the meantime the Committee of the Repeal Association has determined not to hold another meeting for a fortnight, under the alleged pretext that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish League. Accordingly, it is adjourned until the 10th July next. Some of the Catholic bishops hesitate to join the new League, and earnestly recommend that the opinion of the most tried and constitutional lawyers should be taken as to its legality, its rules and regulations, the security of its members from all impeachments for sedition, misdemeanors, &c. They see clearly their personal danger, and accordingly declare that they shall not be drawn into the vortex of extreme physical force principles, or be made responsible for the acts and proceedings of its advocates. It is accordingly very plain, that if the the League of the Old and Young Irelanders should be eventually established, which is still undecided, that it cannot long hold together. Mr. John O'Connell has addressed one of his ponderous letters, full of a dreary waste of words, to the Irish people, in which he announces his withdrawal from the League, or rather, as he himself discovers in the postscript, 'his refusal to join the new League.' The hon. gentleman trusts still to labour for Ireland, as a member of Parliament, and in Ireland 'by writing, where he is precluded from speaking.'

RUSSIA.

Several frightful conflagrations in the Russian provinces of Orak, Tula, Jaroslawa, and Tatisch, where the quantity of hemp, computed at 150,000 poods, and other produce consumed has been enormous. One insurance company alone at St. Petersburg losses thereby £90,000 sterling.

Important Rumour.—It is said that the Ministerial Budget is to be produced immediately, and a starting feature is to be a reduction of the Royal Allowance, proposed by the Queen herself!—Mercury.

It is stated, though on equivocal authority, that King Leopold of Belgium has proposed his mediation for the arrangement of the difference that has arisen between England and Spain with respect to the dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer.

Mishap to the Hibernia.—Some uneasiness was felt in this town, on Tuesday respecting the Hibernia, American steamer, and it was not, it seems, without foundation, for she ran on shore the evening of that day, on the Call of Man, during a fog. Whether she sustained any damage has not been ascertained, as the misfortune was not divulged on her first arrival.—[Liverpool Journal June 24.]

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of URQUHART & HAYS, or to the Subscriber, prior to June 1849, are requested to call on the Subscriber, and settle and pay their respective balances without further delay, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. JOHN URQUHART. Newcastle, 20th June, 1848.