Extracts from late English Papers.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Reported battles—The Success of the Hungarians—Movements of the Russian Troops, &c.

The news from Hungary is most conflicting. As usual, the Vienna papers publish accounts of repeated successes gained by the Austrian troops, and the bulletins of Baron Jellachich assure the world that he is victorious in every engagement. The *Lloyd* reports that the Austrians, under Gen. Roischach, gained a victory over the Magyars in the Schutt on the 17th, at Szendchely, taking 4000 prisoners, eight 12-pounders, and 63 horses.

The *Weiner Zeitung* contains a long bulletin concerning an attack made by the Magyars on the 20th, against the Austrian troops along the line of the lower Wang and in the Schutt, which, it says, was repulsed upon all points.

The Magyars were commanded by General Georgey. The battle is stated to have taken place before Perel, and General Georgey's forces are quoted at 40 000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery. The same news is given in an extra edition of the *Constitutionelle Zeitung*, with the additional details that the imperials were commanded by the Austrian General Wohglemuth and by the Russian General Pantin, and that the Hungarians were forced to retreat the Wang on all points. The *Kolner Zeitung*, which has good Hungarian and Austrian news, makes no mention of this numbered battle. On the contrary, the last number of that paper speaks only of a battle at Ofenburg, in which the fortune of war favored the Hungarians. It is said, too, that there is not a single Hungarian corps on the right bank of the Wang. We are warned not to place reliance on the above statements, it being for the present impossible to obtain any other but the Austrian version.

The Magyars seemed determined to hold Raab at all cost. It is garrisoned by 10 000 men, with 56 cannon. Komorn was for some days in Raab, which is the birth-place of his wife, and harangued the people. Field Marshal Hynau intending to make up for the small defeats which the Austrians had suffered on the 6th, 7th, and 9th inst., marched on the 12th a strong corps to Vajka, and advanced on the 13th on the banks of the Danube, while General Schlick had been ordered to cross the Danube to occupy Wiesburg, and to subdue the city of Raab. General Schlick was preparing to obey these orders, but he found himself suddenly surprised by a superior number of Hungarians who attacked him with great violence, and took 14 field-pieces, besides forcing him to retreat the Danube, and to retire to the vicinity of Altenburg. Above 500 men of General Schlick's corps, most of them natives of Gallicia, deserted to the Hungarians. Field-Marshal Hynau finding himself unsupported by Schlick's corps, regained his former position.

Letters from Wiezelberg of the 21st inst. state that the imperialists are at the distance of about twelve English miles from Raab, in the direction of Hochstrom, and they boastingly add what can and, under the circumstances, be true, that the Hungarians continue to retreat before the advancing columns of their enemies.

Vienna papers of the 22d inst., contain an official statement of the defeat of the imperialist brigade under Generals Rott and Theysing, who on the 20th inst, were attacked by the Hungarians, and thrown back upon Peted and Ackerilly, where their flight was stopped by the opportune arrival of a Russian brigade under General Pantin.

It was reported at Vienna that Jellachich had forced Peterwardin to capitulate. The real fact is that he has been forced to raise the siege of that place, and to evacuate Neusatz, where his troops were too much exposed to the fire from the fortress. He continued only in the occupation of one of the suburbs, which lies out of the range of gunshot from Peterwardin.

Jellachich would seem to have fallen into disfavor with the Emperor. The *Weiner Zeitung* publishes an imperial decree appointing Baron Hynau to the post of commander-in-chief of the imperial troops in the kingdom of Hungary and in the Grand Duchy of Transylvania. This decree, by which Baron Jellachich is superseded in the Hungarian commands, will prove rather unfavorable than otherwise to the Austrian cause. Hynau, whose savage disposition has obtained for him the title of the butcher of Brescia, has hanged an evangelical clergyman named Rozga, whose eloquence as a preacher has long procured him overflowing congregations, for addressing seditious language to the people. The execution of Rozga took place at four o'clock on the morning of June 18, in the castle. The excitement of the people may be measured by the precautions adopted by the authorities. All the streets leading to the castle were strongly occupied by military; the cannons on the bastions were loaded, with lit matches at hand. No greater service could be done to the Magyars. Rozga, although young, was the father of five children. He met his death with great firmness, delivering a speech in defence of his conduct, and ended with "God bless the fatherland!"

It is said that four Russian corps had entered Hungary by way of Dukla, Kommorna, Grab, and Isby, amounting to 144,000 men. It was stated at Vienna that part of the force had already advanced to Epernish and Kashau, and that it was intended to push them forward upon Debretzin and Grosswardein. The Austrian papers also state that the Russians have at length entered Transylvania by the north and south. General Ludeie, with 25,000 men, is asserted to be at Cronstadt. Their northern column has entered by Pojana Stampi, and taken possession of Bistriz, where they have been joined by Colonel Urban and his free corps of borderers. A third Russian division of 25,000 men, is quartered in the Szekler district. The son of Dembinski has been arrested at Cracow at the order of the imperial cabinet. He is to be a hostage, and Russia caused the step to be taken.

Several arrests have taken place at Prague, where the temper of the populace still remains threatening. Their loyalty is not likely to be freshened by a new levy of recruits which has just been decreed for Bohemia. No less than 19,000 Czechs are, in this instance, to be taken from their native country and employed against the Hungarians, with whom they sympathise. Experience has shown that these imperialist levies are the most efficient means to recruit the Hungarian regiments.

The Berlin *National Zeitung*, of the 11th June, states that the Hungarians had totally defeated the United Austrian and Russian armies, on the left bank of the Danube, in the plain between Katlasburg and Raab, on the 14th and 15th. The loss of the imperialists was immense.

The *Breslau Gazette* confirms the account of the defeat of the united armies of Austria and Russia on the 14th and 15th. The battle took place on the left bank of the Danube, in the plain between Wesselburg and Raab, and lasted sixty-four hours. The Hungarians were commanded by Generals Arbor, Georgey and Guyon, and the imperialists by Hynau and Rudeger. 23,000 Austrians and Russians, and 8000 Hungarians were killed. Field-Marshal Schlick and several other officers of high rank were taken by the Magyars. The rout was complete. The Austro-Russian army fled from the field in complete disorder, followed to the frontiers by clouds of Hussars and Cuckos, who cut up the fugitives wherever they overtook them.

According to some of the Prussian newspapers, the Berlin government has intrusted a strong force to the Hungarian frontier, and will, if the Russians and Austrians should not be able to crush the gallant Magyars, lend the assistance of some thousands of its soldiers.

Official accounts have been received at Berlin confirming the reports of Georgey's corps, consisting of 30,000 men, with 80 field-pieces, having been driven across the Wang by the Austrians.

We have received our Vienna papers and letters to the 24th instant. The details of the last battle on the banks of the Wang had not yet reached Vienna; though it would appear that the result is the frustration of a most obstinate attempt of the Hungarians to cross the Wang. On the morning of the 29th inst., they had actually got possession of the right bank of the river, but were eventually obliged to return to their former positions. In the meantime General Georgey had come up with reinforcements, and the imperial leader, Wohglemuth, with his 15,000 men, was reduced to the necessity of acting entirely on the defensive, until upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements, a fierce battle ensued, which continued till night parted the combatants.

The fight recommenced on the afternoon of the following day, and lasted throughout all the evening, and the whole of the next day. The Hungarians sought with furious obstinacy; but they could not prevail against the united imperialist forces, and after a three days' battle Gen. Georgey was compelled to lead his troops back upon Terkashd, Negyed, and Guta. He crossed the Wang at the two first-mentioned places, and finished by destroying the bridge at Negyed. At Guta the fugitive Hungarians made head against their implacable foes, and being surrounded by vastly superior forces, and close to the fortress of Komorn, it was found a matter of impossibility to dislodge them.

The losses of the Hungarians and Imperialists were almost equal, viz., about 3000 men killed on either side. It is generally believed that General Georgey, after his retreat across the Wang, fell back upon Komorn, and that his head-quarters are at present at Gonyo or Raab. The entry of the Russian into Transylvania is confirmed by the *Agrainer Zeitung*, in which it is stated that Fogaras-chow was occupied by the Imperialists on the 18th instant, and that the inhabitants are treated with extreme severity. Our correspondent informs us that the misunderstanding between the Prussian and Austrian governments is daily on the increase. General Guyon, an Frenchman of distinguished bravery, is made governor of the all important fortress of Komorn.

NAPLES AND SICILY—THE FAITH OF THE BOURBONS.

The conduct of the Neapolitan government since they have obtained possession of Sicily, is such as all those who know the peculiar nature of Bourbon faith, predicted it would be—such as to fully justify those members of the late Sicilian government who refused to treat in any manner with Bombs or his myrmidons. Every conditions of the capitulation of Palermo has been violated.

Notwithstanding the publication of the general amnesty, from which only forty-three persons were excepted, several persons who had retired to Messina, and whose names did not appear in the list of the forty-three, have been arrested; and among them, is a priest, the Abbe Allegra. A journal, the *Fabier*, having ventured to complain of the infraction of the law, has in consequence been suppressed, and its editor, M. Salafia, has been arrested and imprisoned.

The list of those excluded from the amnesty has been increased in direct violation of the treaty of capitulation, by the addition of the names of 206 other persons, among whom are the Marchioness of San Martino, and several other Ladies.

INTERESTING FROM CIRCASSIA.

Advices from Trebizonde confirm the taking of the Russian fortress Mami, on the Black Sea, by the Circassians. The garrison consisting of 4000 men, were taken prisoners, with the exception of 1000 who were put to death. The enemy also took 5000 muskets, and 15 cannon, destroyed the most important parts of the fortress, and then encamped on a neighboring height, where a fresh encounter with the Russians was expected.

FROM CHINA AND JAVA.

The Chinese Emperor had refused to carry out the stipulations of the two treaties, which provided that Canton should be open to foreigners. In the communication of Sir, the Governor of Canton, to Mr. Bonham, he says the Emperor has determined that as the people of Canton have refused to receive foreigners into the town, how can he force an opposite course to the people?

From the nature of the proclamation it is quite plain that the authorities were prepared to resist the entrance of the foreigners into the city, but a great sacrifice of human life has been averted by Lord Palmerston's having given special directions that nothing more should be done than report the repudiation of the treaty to him.

The large naval force which had assembled in the Canton river to protect the British interest has all dispersed.

Accounts from Java announce a complete victory by the Dutch. The attack on Billy commenced on the 13th April, and after thirteen hours hard fighting, all the fortifications were taken and the Netherland flag was hoisted within the walls. The Balinese, it is said, had 5,000 killed, and the loss of the Dutch was about 250. It is assumed that the island will forthwith be annexed to the Dutch possessions.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

THE ATTACK ON ROME—THE ETERNAL CITY NOT CONQUERED—CAPITULATION OF ANCONA—VENICE STILL HOLDS OUT, &c &c.

The Eternal City still held out on the 23d inst. The Romans had defended themselves with memorable bravery, not only by cannon and musketry from the ramparts, but by numerous sorties. On the 19th inst. another sortie, within eighty metres of the walls, was repulsed.

According to a despatch received from Gen. Oudinot, three columns of French troops penetrated the walls by breaches made by the incessant fire of the cannon. But according to the latest accounts, they are in reality but little advanced in the possession of Rome.

"So far as I can judge," writes the *Times* correspondent, "the real power of Rome is not left, as in truth, all that has taken place since the repulse of the French on the 30th of April amounts to little more than keeping the gates closed, and firing at every man they see from the bastions.—Nothing has been done to prevent the French supplies coming to hand, or the French army from being masters of both sides of the river up to the walls of the city. No sorties of any moment have taken place to destroy works in process of creation, and the trenches are brought up to 60 metres of the bastion, with only a nominal loss.—In my opinion we are all at sea as much as we were on the arrival of the invaders, and the question between Roman and French valor has yet to be tried."

The *National* publishes the following letter from M. Mazzini, refusing to attend a conference which that journal declared was proposed to him, unofficially, by a person of some standing in General Oudinot's camp:—

Rome, June 13.

"SIR—It is impossible for me to go to the advanced posts to see you. Our conversation, besides, unfortunately for us, could have no issue favorable to your views and ours. I have the conviction that we have exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and that it only remains to us to fight. We will do so—we will do so, you may be assured, from wall to wall, from street to street, from barricade to barricade. We may be conquered, but not put down. We had flattered ourselves with the hope that France would at length feel how much there is noble, sacred and worthy of herself in our attitude, and what there is—permit me to be frank—contradictory and tyrannical in the part that she plays here with us. We have proclaimed toward France, not a state of war, but a state of defence; we have sent back your prisoners; we have rejected all the occasions which presented themselves to us to combat your troops with advantage; we offered healthy cantonments to those who could not be accommodated at Civita Vecchia, and we declared that we were ready to concede all, one thing excepted—the occupation of Rome. And yet there is what is required. France, after having fought against us, blockaded us, disarmed us, deprived us of all our resources, condemned us to see, with arms in our hands, our territory invaded by Austria, now says to us, "I will have it without conditions, without conditions without a programme, or I will endeavor to crush it, to bombard its monuments, which are venerated by all Europe, and to massacre its brave population." To that you must perceive, sir, that there is only one reply to make, and we shall make it. I know not whether we shall fall; but I know that there are falls worth confer honor. I have the honor &c. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

The Concordia, of Turin states, from Civita Vecchia, the 19th, that a conspiracy had been discovered, the object of which was to surprise the citadel and subsequently take possession of the town. If the plan had succeeded, the French general would have been compelled to raise the siege of Rome, and return to Civita Vecchia.

The French Government has kept secret the news which it has received from Rome, and various reports of the most opposite character have, accordingly been circulated. For instance, on Wednesday morning it was said that the Triumvirate had capitulated, and that the French troops had been cut to pieces. Meanwhile, it is certain that the progress of the besieging operations are not satisfactory to the government.

Private letters state that the French troops are being decimated by malaria, and that the engineering skill die, lived by them is out of the first caliber. It is said that the medical staff of the army will have to be considerably increased, and a number of surgeons have already received orders to proceed to Civita Vecchia.

Letters from Turin of the 23d instant, announce the arrival there of the steam vessel Ariel, on the preceding evening, after a short passage from Civita Vecchia, of twenty-four hours. At her departure it was said that the besieging party before Rome had effected three practicable breaches, and that preparations were being made for the assault. In addition to the two regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery lately shipped at Toulon for Italy, a considerable body of troops was expected to be embarked for the same destination.

The government expects that much effect will be produced upon the Romans by the news, not alone from Paris, but also from Lyons, respecting the failure of the insurrectionary movement. It appears that the funds voted for the subsistence of the French army have already been spent. We shall see what will be said of this expedition when the French are called on to pay it. Already 1,200,000 francs are spent; and the government, it is said, is about to apply for 20 or 25 millions more to defray expenses. The book is even said to be effected by this state of affairs, inasmuch as it may go on credit the twenty-five millions necessary for the expedition. We cannot fail of hearing government shortly asking the Assembly for more money. Here would have been a chance for the minority, had they not thrown it away in inconsistent attempts at rebellion.

In the last sitting of the National Assembly, the correspondence between M. de Courcelle and the Triumvir Mazzini concludes thus:—

"It is a melancholy page of history you are now writing from France—it is a mortal blow to the papacy which you would sustain by dealing in blood—it is a bottomless abyss you are digging between two nations disposed for agreement, to lend the hand to one another—it is a deep step to the morality of our common relations, relations, to the common faith that ought to guide us, and to the holy cause of liberty which agitates by that faith. It is not Italy that will revolt—it will suffer, but France—for our present suffering will prove the baptism of progress—for France cannot hold first rank of the abolitionists the cruelty of belief, and the intelligence of liberty."

The *Concordia* of Turin, says that the pirate, Pelizzi Civita Vecchia, was revealed to General Oudinot by traitors.

The latest news from Venice is the expressed determination of Manin "to resist to the last man, the last boat and the last ball." Venice must exist without Austria, or not at all."

About half the French army is, it is said, suffering from fever, and the prisoners who have been taken by the Romans say that the troops are almost starving. General Oudinot, has it is said, seized a British subject, Captain Knight, who was proceeding from Viterbo to Rome, to join his family and detained him in custody.

The French General is endeavoring to keep up the drooping spirits of the soldiers by giving extra pay and wine.

Letters of the 19th and 20th, from the Genoa correspondent with the French army near Rome, give interesting details from every point of the lines, and explain the exact position of the army. The last breaching battery, at sixty metres, and from the place, was opened on the 13th, and the fire was so efficiently kept up that the breaches had commenced giving way in three places. The whole wall for a given distance was destroyed, and in forty-eight hours it would be after the assault. The Romans had ceased firing during bastions, but it was believed they were erecting a second line of defence on the same hill, parallel to the points at which the French will make the assault.

The *Weiner Zeitung* of June 21, is publishing with a telegraphic dispatch, officially announcing the capitulation of Ancona on the 18th.

"After a severe bombardment, Ancona capitulated on the 17th. The city and forts were occupied by our troops on the 19th."

The *Milan Gazette* describes the capitulation of Ancona. It took place after a well sustained bombardment. The conditions of the capitulation, according to the same journal are a full amnesty to the inhabitants, the dissolution of the corps forming the present garrison and, by occupation of the fortress and part of Ancona by the imperial troops, in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

The Austrian Minister, on notifying officially at Vienna, added, "that the sole object of the Austrian government is to co-operate in the establishment of the Pontifical authority (Ancona being occupied by Austrian troops in the name of His Holiness,) and that the blockade will be raised when that object shall have been effected."

The *Genoa Gazette* has the following from Venice, 14th instant:—

"After several attacks made by the enemy on the side of the Brondolo and Chioggia, on the 8th, fifteen cannonade on the bridge of the lagoon for the space of four hours, without effect, and are to be seen neither at Chioggia nor at Brondolo. A few troops were seen marching towards Compalto. This is said to be owing to the intelligence officially received, that about 3000 Hungarians were marching towards the lagoon and were expected at Fusine, Udine, and Treviso. The Austrians are therefore hastening to occupy the banks of the Lagoon, to oppose the Hungarians. Manin published this intelligence to the people from the palace, and read a letter from Kossuth, in which the latter exorted the Venetians to resist, and promised them prompt relief. Venice is now unblockaded by land, and overcome with joy. An illumination is preparing for this evening.

IMPORTANT FROM CIRCASSIA—TRIUMPH OF THE CIRCASSIANS OVER THE RUSSIANS.

Little has been said about the victories with these brave mountaineers are obtaining over the mercenary hordes of Russia. This is because the hired press of England either does not, or cannot understand the importance of these victories, by a nation hardly known by name to their readers. This, however, ought not to be true, for the *Standard of Freedom* is of its friends to whom we shall not further apologize for giving a few words as to this interesting people, and what they have achieved.

Circassia is a mountainous, but very fertile and beautiful country, bordering upon the Black Sea at its eastern extremity. It is also contiguous to the Russian territory, lying towards this extremity of the Euxine, and interposes its lofty mountains and fertile valleys between the clutch of Russia and those more level and less wild countries towards the Euphrates and the Tigris. It is the aim of this ambitious power, Russia, to become possessed, if it can, of all the nations contiguous to the Black Sea, on all sides. On one side the Wolf has already laid its paws on the Danubian provinces—Moldavia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, and is, on this side, therefore, fast advancing towards Constantinople. But before it can enclose the tracts lying on the southern coasts of this sea, it must subdue and pass the fine people who hold Circassia—a race, in physical acquisitions, the finest specimens of men now to be found on this globe, and of courage and activity unsurpassable. Against these noble but unoffending people, the Muscovite serfs have now, for many years, been carrying on, coldly, bloody, but fruitless wars. No quarter is given; and the amount of lives lost is not known, excepting that, generally, it is very great. It is believed that, taking battle, sickness, fatigue and all together into account, not less than 200,000 Russian serfs have left their bones amongst the wild passes, and this without gaining any ground that is tenable. The Czar in furtherance of his murderous conflicts, tries to stop all access by sea to Circassia; and it was because he suspected Soubjuk Kaleiye (Circassian port), that the Bell had his brig, the Vixen, confiscated by Russia, against the law of nations.

All this expense of human blood and treasure is, however, thrown away. It is now known that the Muscovite hated serfs have received, at the hands of these noble mountaineers, the most complete defeat they perhaps ever received. Their forts are captured, and their armies totally routed and annihilated. But mark the critical time in which this blow of an avenging Providence sends out their legions. It is known that the Czar's interference in Hungary is unpopular with his military officers. This blow will greatly help to separate those feelings. They will now see before them the prospect either of an ingloorious and tedious conflict in Hungary, or that of a still more hated campaign in Circassia, which, for years, the Russian military have dreaded as they do Siberia. If they persist there, their very death is certain. The *Petersburg Gazette* has not even a sigh for them; and their own friends are really ignorant of the manner of their fate! But whilst this catastrophe is depressing the Russians, it is animating both the Hungarians and the Turks in a high degree. The latter are now threatening the Czar with retribution if they act against Hungary, to which, in one point, they are contiguous; whilst the Wallachians, animated by the victories of both, are, it is said, showing such zeal as to induce the Czar and his tool, General Duhamel, to relax their hold of the province, lest, in not further to irritate France and England, at a moment so critical.

Such is the brief exposition of this affair, which is far less known everywhere than it ought to be. It has proved a more severe check to the fiery designs of "the Wolf," as Lord Palmerston well christened Russia) than that wolf has lately experienced. It has come in a happy time, and we hail it as the probable forerunner of others. If the brave French people only force their worthless President to do his duty, liberty in Europe need experience no further check, and monarchy at last will be taught the meaning of moderation and justice, if it means to avoid the foundation of a universal republic.

THE COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.—The ninth general report of this commission to the Colonial Secretary of State was published on Saturday. It is dated the 17th of May, 1849. The Commissioners notice the increase of emigration since the year 1846, when the number of emigrants amounted to 129 862, whereas in 1847 it rose to 258,270 persons, and in 1848 to 248,089. The total emigration to North America in that year was 219 298, but of these 188,233 proceeded to the United States, and only 31,065 to the British colonies. Of the emigrants to America, 59,675 went from Ireland, and 129,576 (also Irish) from Liverpool, making a grand total of 189 251 Irish emigrants. It appears that the Irish already settled in America are very liberal in their advances of money to friends and relations at home to enable the latter to emigrate likewise. It has been ascertained that the amount paid in the United States for passage, or remitted through houses at Liverpool and in Ireland, for intending emigrants (exclusive of the house of Baring Brothers, at Liverpool), was, in 1848, upwards of £460,000. It is assumed that three fourths of the whole expense of the emigration from Ireland last year was defrayed by those who had emigrated in previous years. The healthiness of the emigration of 1848 as compared with that of 1847, is noticed as extremely satisfactory, it being assumed that the emigration last year was generally accompanied by sickness, and that the emigrants were able to find employment. The number of emigrants who arrived at New York in 1848 was 127,538, of whom 98 061 were from Ireland and 23,062 from England. The emigration to the United States via the St Lawrence has decreased, owing to the competition of the American line of packet ships, which are now chiefly dependant on steerage passengers as a means of profit; and there can be little doubt (says the report) that these results, though disadvantageous to the British shipping trading to the St. Lawrence, are advantageous to emigrants. The emigration to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope under Government superintendence has exceeded, in a still greater proportion, that of recent years. The number of ships despatched since November, 1847, up to the present time is 115, and the number of emigrants 23,158. Of these persons the total number despatched last year was 18,611, and the importance of this increase to emigration will appear from the statement that the total number of emigrants who proceeded to the Australian colonies in 1847, when the resumption of the New South Wales migration had already begun to tell was less than 5000; in 1846, about 2000; and in 1845, only 830. A general tabular statement shows that 148,198 persons emigrated in 1849, against 258,270 in 1847 to America, the North American colonies, the West Indies, and to Australia. To the East Indies there were 1189 emigrants last year; to China (Hongkong), 92; to the Cape, 1445; to the Mauritius, 56; and to the Falkland Islands, 14. Of the 248,198 emigrants in 1841, 132,218 were males, and 191,513 females, making a total of 235,731 steerage, in addition to 12,358 cabin passengers.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

(From the European Times, June 30).

The House of Lords has taken very decisive upon two very important bills since our last. The Affirmation bill, which provided for the legal reception of affirmations, in lieu of oaths in cases where the parties giving evidence, had scrupulous objections to "swearing at all," has been thrown out by a majority of 31 to 10, in spite of the earnest support of Lords Denman and Campbell to the bill.

On Tuesday, the Parliamentary Oaths bill, which had for its object the entire removal of Jewish disabilities, and to enable the Jews to sit in Parliament, was submitted to the House; when the long expected decision took place. Earl Carlisle, better known in the United States by his junior title of Lord Morpeth, moved the second reading of the bill in one of his best and most eloquent speeches. The Duke of Cleveland, who has changed his mind upon the subject, as he usually does upon all questions, supported the bill, which found also another eloquent champion in its favor in the Archbishop of Dublin, and even the eccentric Lord Brougham was again to be found on the side of religious liberty. But the Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the measure more vaguely than ever, and was supported by the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Eglington, Lord Winchelsea, and the Bishop of Oxford. Upon a division, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 95 against 70, ministers not venturing to call for the proxies.

The rejection of this bill, which was universally anticipated, leads to an immediate election for the city of London; and Baron Rothschild has already accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and made an appeal to the electors.

In reply to the interpellations of Lord Aberdeen upon our relations with Spain, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in a very manly speech, said that the English government were ready and anxious to renew friendly relations with the court of Spain, but, for the honor of Sir Henry Bulwer, it was necessary that the Spanish government should admit that they had been misled and misinformed; so as to free the character of Sir Henry from all blame. More than that we did not require. Surely, after such a declaration, the Spanish government will promptly communicate with the King of the Belgians, our mediator, and do that which justice and their own real honor demand.

The House of Commons has been occupied with Irish measures, to which we have referred in a separate article, and the motion of Sir Wm. Molesworth for the appointment of a crown commission to enquire into the administration of our colonial possessions has been brought forward.

The honourable baronet went over much the same arguments as Mr Roebuck and Mr. Scott have already urged in the present session, without starting any great novelty. Mr Hawes cut the ground from under him at once, by asking whether the crown commission was to deal with the question of slavery and the slave trade, and that of free trade, which it could not be denied had materially affected the prosperity of some of our colonies. It was at once felt that Parliament would not surrender the right to deal with these questions, and not waive its power to a crown commission. The course suggested seemed impracticable on account of its vastness and the length of time that must elapse before a report could be agreed to. Mr. Gladstone faintly supported Sir Wm. Molesworth, but the motion was rejected by a majority of 163 to 89. Fresh objections are started against Mr Moffatt's Bankrupt and Insolvent Members' bill, and it is now thought that his object may be obtained by resolution, and not by bill, and it is not likely that the measure can pass, at any rate during this season.

THE LITTLE SCOTCH BOYS AND GIRLS WHO CAME OUT TO PLAY.

To judge the Scotch from their Games, they must be the most athletic, mercurial, dancing, rollicking set in the world. Scotland must be a nation of Hercules, Perseus, and Laughing "Freethinkers." Its national song should be, "We are jolly good fellows!"

The Scotchman is always represented on the Stage as a heavy, methodical clown, stiff fellow, with the agility of a Quaker, and the liveliness of a shopman at a *Mansion de devil*. Our dramatists must henceforth change their conventional type, for your Scotchman, we have agreeably discovered, can laugh, and skip, and snap his fingers with your best Frenchman, and make as great a fool of himself, when good humor demands it, as your best humored Englishman.

We curse we thought that a Scotchman could not enjoy himself excepting as a strict matter of business. We were astonished to find that he could play with all the delight of a school-boy, for Lord Holland's Park last week was more like an immense play ground than anything else. We sober, money marked Englishmen were the masters, and the Highlanders were the little boys, who had come out to have a good day's romp. They were at it from morning to night. They entered so heartily into the fun of the thing, that the Queen, and the Prince, and the Duke came to see them. They ran like children scrambling for pence. They played at sing in stink, and hit one another over the nose and shoulders with immense glee.

There were also, several games of broad-sword, and they struck so fiercely at each other, that we expected every minute to see a head flying like a ball through the air, or to find an arm or arms an odd leg, with a Scotch garter dangling to it; but they must have been as good tempered as their blades, for the minute they were hit, the better they seemed pleased. If anybody's head had been lost, we are sure it would have been picked up on the broad green.

We must say, the Tweed has been vilely libelled. It has always been put down as a sour river, half snow, half mud. We must explore it, for we are positive that the Scotch side of it, at least, runs with quicksilver, made all the quicker by an under current of cold whiskey and water.

The two days' games were most amusing. The ladies wore their prettiest bonnets; the Park, in honor of the archers, had put on its best suit of Lincoln-green—there was no dust, not a single accident, and every kind of refreshment, from curds and whey down to champagne.

The whole thing would have been perfect, if there had not been so many bagpipes. We must say, we do not admire that national music. We wish Scotland would adopt the hurdy-gurdy. It is more musical, and much more lively.

We hope this *reunion nationale* of All-Mac will soon be repeated. In the meantime, we intend practising on that difficult wooden instrument, the caber, so as to be able to perform a solo at the next meeting. We are determined to strong, and to begin by throwing one all the Edinburgh. Let Holyrood look out, or we shall fix its nob."

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a letter from Padua, of the 16th, stating that it was firmly believed at Venice that succor from Hungary would speedily arrive. The *Venice Gazette*, according to this letter, had published a letter, from Kossuth to Manin, expressing his regret that he could not send assistance to Venice as speedily as he wished, but assuring him he would do his best to send relief as soon as possible, and remitting, at the same time, a sum of 2,000,000 florins to the Venetian Government. The Constitutionale of Trieste, of the 13th inst, state on the faith of travellers who had arrived from Venice that, while the weather was favorable to the blockading squadron, great want of butchers' meat, wood &c., was felt; but that, in consequence of the late storm that had forced the armed vessels away, many ships laden with meat and wood had entered Venice. Other provisions were not wanting as the surrounding island furnished abundance of garden produce.

TREATY BETWEEN SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.—A letter from Berne, of the 23d inst., announces the conclusion of peace between Austria and Sardinia on the following conditions:—The evacuation of Alessandria; payment to Austria of the expenses of the war; Modena and Parma to be ceded to Piedmont in lieu of Lombardy; an offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and Piedmont, and the latter to furnish a contingent of 20,000 men.

TO KEEP FISH ALIVE.—The London Literary Gazette has the following, relation to keeping fish alive:

"Those worthy individuals who take delight in Izaak Walton's art, and who, moreover, are in the habit of sending the results of their sports to their epicurean acquaintances, must learn an indispensable piece of information, viz: how to keep fish fresh. This may be done by soaking the soft part of bread in brandy, and inserting it into the gill of the fish while it is yet alive, afterwards sprinkling it over gently with brandy. Thus prepared and carefully packed in straw, the fish will keep alive ten or twelve days, as may be proved by putting it in fresh water at the end of that time, when, after a few hours' immersion, it will recover from its protracted drunkenness."

THE CHURCH in Scotland is divided into five different denominations. The Established Church has 1000 congregations, the Free Church has 700, the United Presbyterians 500, the Reformed Presbyterians, or Cameronians, 50, the United Original Seceders, from the Presbyterians, 50.

THE EX-KING of Sardinia, Charles Albert, has not long survived his abdication. According to the Courier des Etats Unis, he died almost immediately on his arrival in Portugal, June 9th, of an indisposition, which, though regarded as slight at first, terminated suddenly in death.

Royal Visit to Ireland.—The Queen proposes to embark in the royal yatch, to touch first at the Cove of Cork, and to proceed thence along the Irish Channel to Dublin, where she will remain for a few days the guest of his Excellency Lord Clarendon. Upon leaving Dublin the royal squadron will proceed northwards along the Irish coast to Belfast, and thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise period of her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place early in August as the termination of the Session of Parliament will permit.

The House of Commons has approved the second reading of the marriage bill to render valid marriages with the sister of deceased wife.

The appropriation bill which recently completed its passage through the Commons has been rejected in the Lords by a large majority.

The Smith O'Brien transportation bill is now an act of Parliament, but it is said to sanction a fatal blunder, and it is supposed the approaching visit to Her Majesty to Ireland will be signalized by extending her royal pardon to the Irish State Prisoners.

In Parliament, the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities, has been rejected in the upper house by a majority of 25—Ministers not venturing to call for the project.

This vote is an exclusion for Baron Rothschild, Member of Parliament elect for the City of London. The Baron thereupon accepts the Chiltern Hundreds (a nominal post, but taking any office legally vacates the seat of a Member of the House of Commons), and appeals to the electors of London in a new election. His election is considered certain.

ANSWER OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE APPLICATION OF THE POPE FOR ASSISTANCE IN RE ESTABLISHING THE PAPAL AUTHORITY AT ROME.

"Viscount Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby.

Foreign Office, March 27, 1849.

"My Lord.—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th inst., transmitting to me the copy of the note which has been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Representatives of all friendly powers, requesting them to co-operate for the purpose of re-establishing the Papal authority at Rome.

"I have to instruct your Excellency to say to the Nuncio, that Her Majesty's Government have received and have attentively considered the communication which he has made to them through your Excellency, and that you are instructed to express to him the deep regret with which Her Majesty's Government have witnessed the differences which have arisen between the Pope and his subjects, the assassination of Count Rossi, the departure of the Pope from his capital and States, and the proclamation of a republic at Rome.

"The British Government is, for many obvious reasons, not desirous to take an active part in any negotiations which may result from the application which the Pope has addressed to some of the Catholic Powers of Europe, whose territories are nearer than Great Britain in geographical proximity to the Italian peninsula. But the British Government will be much gratified if the result of those negotiations should be such a reconciliation between the Pope and his subjects as might enable the former with the free good will and consent of the latter to return to his capital, and there to resume his spiritual functions and temporal authority. But it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that such a reconciliation could scarcely be effected, or if effected, for the moment could never be permanent, unless the basis upon which it was founded were to be that the Pope should engage to maintain the constitutional and representative system of Government which he granted last year to his subjects, and unless the separation between the spiritual authority and the temporal powers and institutions of the state were so clearly and so distinctly established, as to put an end to those misunderstandings which the mixture of the spiritual with the temporal power has for so long a period of time produced in the Roman States. The great importance of admitting laymen to administrative and judicial functions in the Roman States was pointed out to the late Pope by the memorandum presented in 1832 to the Roman Government by the Representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, and the events which have happened since that time, not only in the Roman States, but in the rest of Europe, have tended to make it still more important that such a reform should be carried out into full and complete execution.

Your Excellency will give the Nuncio a copy of this despatch.

I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

CELEBRATION OF THE 12TH JULY.—Yesterday being the 12th July, the occasion was celebrated by a religious procession of the Orangemen of London and its vicinity. The members of the several lodges mustered at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the London Bridge, opposite the residence of the Rev. Mr Brough, and entered the Town of London about mid-day. The procession exhibited a most formidable line, reaching from one end of Dundas St. to the other, and numbering, at a reasonable computation, 1200 persons. The London Amateur Brass Band, with its spirit-stirring music, headed the procession; and was followed by the members of seven lodges, on foot—marching two abreast, decked with orange ribbands and sashes, and bearing the banners and insignias of their different lodges. These were succeeded by 200 horsemen and a long train of waggons; the Union Jack waving in front of the line, and the British Ensign bringing up the rear. The procession, in this order, proceeded to the plains in front of the Rev. B. Cronyn's residence; where, arrangements having been previously made, an appropriate and truly eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. Armstrong; after which the procession again formed and marched back to the western boundary of the town, where the lodges separated, and went off to their several places of destination, to spend the remainder of the day in social and festive intercourse.—*Times.*

ORANGEISM IN COBURG.

The Orangemen of this District walked on the 12th July, in great force. In all parts the day went off without disturbance of any kind. The Lodges in Coburg and the vicinity with drums beating and colours flying, after parading the Town, proceeded in buggies and on horseback, to the number of several hundred to the Town of Port Hope, where they were joined by the brethren in that section—The whole number amounting to about 1,500 men then walked through Port Hope. The concourse had been much larger, had not the Lodges of Hope divided. Some walked at Perry Town, and some being at the funeral of Mr. Hill, a brother of the order, who was unfortunately killed at Perry Town, by falling from the roof of a new house the day before.

The Clark celebration took place at Orono, the month previous, as usual.

The Darlington Lodges, about 800 strong, proceeded to Cartwright, when they met about 600 brethren from Manvers, Cartwright and Cavan.

In Cavan, good old Cavan, (where nearly two thirds of the male population are soldiers in the good cause) met in the different places, at Bloomfield, Millbrook and the West. At Bloomfield they were joined by the Monaghan boys and numbered 800. At Millbrook 12 Lodges met mustering in all about 1,000, and the West of Cavan numbered 400, so that in the Township of Cavan over 2,000 men were doing honour to the 12th.

The last place we shall notice in our District is Percy, in this township the Order has only been at work 12 months, and by many it will be remembered that the enemies of the Order celebrated the 12th last year on the same ground on which it has been celebrated with greater honour this year. Percy Lodge was established about the 1st July, '48, it now numbers over 100 of the most influential and respectable men in the Township. This Lodge together with the lodges from Norwood met at Percy, and their combined strength was 450 men. Well done Percy.

This is about the nearest estimate can be formed of the number of brethren assembled in the different places, and many did not turn out at all. According to the different estimates we find that there must have been in this District 8,450 men, and I do not hesitate to say the numbers are not exaggerated in the least; indeed, I doubt whether we have not under estimated them. Had I said 12,000 instead of 8,450 I would be nearer the mark but I would rather be 3,000 under the mark than one man over it.

I have not heard from Peterborough as yet, but