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Ephraim Maxham

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WHITE WASHING.—Every person who is the owner or occupant of a dwelling, should provide himself with the means of applying a coat of this substance to his ceilings, walls and fences. There is no artistic mystery in the preparation or application of the mixture; any one who can 'slack' quick lime, dissolve glue or salt, make paste, and use a white-wash brush, is competent to the task. We have known many females who were singularly expert in the business, and whose parlors and bed-rooms were kept perfectly clean and healthy in consequence of their annual or semi-annual application of this invaluable mixture.

In cellars, where there is ordinarily much impurity resulting from decayed vegetables, the white washing of the walls once or twice a year, is an indispensable duty. Rotten potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and other species of garden edibles, evolve a gaseous product, which in the confined atmosphere must, of necessity, result in a manner highly deleterious to health. As soon as the weather becomes moderately mild, we find it a most excellent plan to sprinkle pulverized quick lime upon the cellar floor, and coat the walls and ceiling with a strong wash.—*Hallowell Gazette.*

HOW TO COLLECT A CROWD.—An amusing affair came off in the Park this morning. It seems that three or four Columbia College students, desirous of a little fun to relieve the monotony of college life, agreed yesterday that they would get up an extemporaneous meeting in the Park to-day. Accordingly, about two hours ago, half-dozen young men were seen to mount the steps of the City Hall, and, on reaching the platform, one of them stepped out from the group, and, taking off his hat, and extending his right arm, began to gesticulate in a most enthusiastic manner. He had not sawed the air thus for more than three minutes, before a crowd of two hundred persons had gathered in front of him, and within ten minutes he had become the centre of two thousand upturned faces. Meantime he affected to be arranging his papers, and when he was satisfied with the number of his audience, he addressed them, in a loud voice and with the most emphatic action, as follows:

"Gentlemen: We are approaching a crisis, a great crisis; indeed I may say a very great, a very extraordinary, a very unexpected, a wholly indescribable and utterly incomprehensible crisis.

"Gentlemen, we are on the eve of a revolution; but, as I don't think it will take place to-day, permit me to thank you for your long, silent and patient attention, and wishing you every prosperity, to withdraw."

The speech was followed by the most deafening yells, and roars and shouts of laughter. The whole scene was a capital travesty of a 'public demonstration.'—*N. Y. Cor. of Phil. Ledger.*

The Eastern Mail

WATERVILLE, JUNE 15.

SHOE-PEG MANUFACTORY.—Within thirty years we have seen two establishments for making shoe-pegs. The first was simple in its machinery. The raw material was a maple log in the wood-pile. This was operated upon by a man with a leather apron and a common hand-saw. After cutting off a thin section of the log, it was split into slips with a shoe-knife and hammer; these slips were shaved to an edge on one side, split again, and the pegs were ready to be dried on a fire-shovel. In this way, a man could manufacture two or three quarts in a day. After witnessing the entire process, we concluded it was much better than to whittle out and cut from a stick each peg separately. This was our conclusion thirty years ago.

We have since seen an improvement upon this process. Mr. M. V. Reynolds, at Brown's Corner, in Vassalboro, has machinery in operation which can easily complete, of a most superior article, three hundred bushels a month! These are sold readily to the shoe-makers at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. The machinery is of Mr. Reynolds's own invention, secured by patent. The pegs are superior, in several respects, to any others now made, and the demand is greater than can be met with the present machinery. The wood used is second growth yellow birch, for which five to eight dollars a cord is paid. A cord will average 55 bushels of pegs. The wood is worked while green, and is sawed, planed, pointed, split and polished by machinery. The ingenious proprietor contemplates enlarging his establishment. Success to his enterprise and industry.

Another fact, that interests us, was this:—the proprietor told us he was anxious, at the time he started his establishment, to locate it in Waterville. He made an effort for this purpose, but of all the water that runs idly through our village, and over our rapids and dams, he could not buy at reasonable prices. So our village lost the benefit of his establishment, and so it has lost other establishments—and so it will continue to lose, till the holders of water power and other privileges open their eyes to their own interests. Do our citizens know that Waterville is becoming a by-word with the more shrewd and prudent in other places, by this narrow policy? If there were no water power in the valley of the Kennebec except at this place, the error might be less obvious; but with good advantages all around us, it is no wonder our neighbors continue to laugh at our folly. Proprietors of similar property in West Waterville, Fairfield, and other places around us, understand a better way, and will soon be snatching from us what our griping and short-sighted policy refuses to secure.—If those who shut out our prosperity in this way would look to the history of other places, and to the policy of more shrewd and successful men, they would learn wisdom—which, however, will be of little avail unless they are "wise in season."

HARD TIMES.—Hard enough, and always so—and care must be taken to get good bargains. Be careful to buy goods where they sell on the best terms. Look over our col-

umns and see whose advertisements look most inviting. Those who advertise most must of course sell most, and consequently can afford to sell at the smallest profit. Never buy anything of this kind till you have carefully examined the newspaper. We take great pleasure in assuring our readers that those who advertise in our columns are without exception liberal and honorable men. We say, look to the advertisements. It is the only safe way, in hard times like these.

LETTERS OF JOHN ADAMS.

A gentleman of this place has favored us with the following letters of the elder Adams to the late Judge Sewall of York. They have never been published; and we give them to our readers not for any particular sentiments they contain, but for the light they shed upon the character and views of their writer. The manuscript indicates—what is expressed in one of them—the great age and infirmity of the author at the time of their date. Judge Sewall, as the reader will infer, was a familiar friend of Mr. Adams, and, we think, a classmate at Cambridge.

MONTICELLO, May 30, 1821.

Dear Sir:—I have received your kind favor of the 26th. Happy man! profound Philosopher! pious Christian! I congratulate you with all my heart. I read and hear read a great deal too much. Not upon Prophecies immediately, for I have read and heard so much of them heretofore, and have found the Prophecies for 1500, indeed for 1800 years, so uniformly out in their calculations, that I have long since concluded with Sir Isaac Newton, that the Prophecies were not intended to make us Prophets.

My pursuits have been somewhat different: The Religion of Chaldaea, Phenecia, Carthage, Egypt, China, India, Greece, Rome, Phrygia, Turkey, Arabia, Tartary, Negroland, Whilday, Ashantee, Mexico, Peru, and our North American savages. And a deplorable study it has been. Traces of the true religion have been found every where, but every where corrupted by mercenary politicians, with superstitions and cruel rites, a mixture of knavery and credulity disgraceful to the human head and heart.

One reflection among many, is all I can write at present. I cannot work-up my mind to the enormous faith that all these millions of millions of men are to be miserable, and only a handful of elect Calvinists happy forever.

Missionary and Bible Societies are another Crusade. There are hundreds of millions of people in Christendom as ignorant of Christianity as Hindoos, and as vicious. Would it not be better to employ our wealth in enlightening and reforming these than in scattering it over the universe to very little purpose.

The Crusades were invented by deeper politicians than Richard Cœur de Lion or St. Louis, to prevent the Barons from destroying Kings and Popes; and these Bible Societies have been invented by deeper politicians still, to divert mankind from the study and pursuit of their natural Rights.

I wish societies were formed in India, China and Turkey, to send us, gratis, translations of the Sacred Books. One good turn deserves another. I wish Turks would teach Christians to obey the eighth commandment.

A Mr. Foster, in London, has lately published a work upon the evils of Popular Ignorance. I wish it were reprinted and universally read. His account of the ignorance in England and Europe, I know, is no exaggeration.

Pardon the length and the heresy of this letter from

Your Friend,
JOHN ADAMS.

JUDGE SEWALL.

MONTICELLO, May 22, 1822.

THE HONORABLE DAVID SEWALL.
Dear Sir:—How do you do? As we have been friends for seventy years, and are candidates for promotion to another world, where I hope we shall be better acquainted, I think we ought to enquire now and then after each other's health and welfare while we stay here.

I am not tormented with the fear of death; nor, though suffering under many infirmities and agitated by many afflictions, weary of life. I have a better opinion of this world and of its ruler, than some people seem to have. A kind Providence has preserved and supported me for eighty-five years and seven months, through many dangers and difficulties, though in great weakness; and I am not afraid to trust in its goodness to all eternity.

I have a numerous posterity to whom my continuance may be of some importance; and I am willing to await the orders of the Supreme Power.

We shall leave the world with many consolations. It is better than we found it. Superstition, persecution and bigotry are somewhat abated. Governments are a little ameliorated; science and literature are greatly improved and more widely spread.

Our country has brilliant and exhilarating prospects before it; instead of that solemn gloom in which many of the former parts of our lives have been obscured. The condition of your State has, I hope, been improved by its separation from ours, though we scarcely know how to get along without you.

Information of your health and welfare will always be a gratification to

Your sincere friend,
JOHN ADAMS.JUDGE SEWALL,
of York, in Maine.

The State Convention of the Liberty party in this State is called to meet at this place on Wednesday next, the 21st inst.

Our foreign news will be found highly important and interesting. The whole European continent is convulsed with the struggle for freedom, and the result is known only to Him whose command is to let the oppressed go free.

We have received a copy of what appears to be a re-print of the somewhat celebrated Fourth of July Oration of Charles Sumner. It is rich in enlightened Christian views on various prominent topics of interest, and will afford us frequent opportunities for valuable extracts. The author gives but poor countenance to war and slavery, and seems to have hardly enough of the hyena and bull-dog in his nature to suit the present enlightened and advancing age. But the following extracts will enable the reader to judge of him.

LOVE MORE PUISSANT THAN FORCE.—But this prejudice [of obedience to which in time of peace we prepare for war] is not only founded on a misconception of the nature of man; it is also a misconception of the nature of God himself. The author gives but poor countenance to war and slavery, and seems to have hardly enough of the hyena and bull-dog in his nature to suit the present enlightened and advancing age. But the following extracts will enable the reader to judge of him.

But Christianity not only teaches the superiority of Love over Force; it positively enjoins the practice of the one, and the rejection of the other. It says: "Love your neighbors," but it does not say, "In time of peace rear the massive fortifications, build the man of war, enlist armies, train the militia, and accumulate military stores to be employed in future quarrels with your neighbors." Its precepts go still further. They direct that we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us—a golden rule for the conduct of nations as well as individuals, called by Confucius the virtue of the nine maxims of Government which he presented to the sovereigns of his country; but how inconsistent with that distrust of others, in wrongful obedience to which nations, in time of peace, seem to sleep like soldiers on their arms. But its precepts go still further. They enjoin patience, suffering, forgiveness of evil, even the duty of benefiting a destroyer, "as the sandal wood, in the instant of its overthrow, sheds perfume on the axe which fells it." And can a people, in whom this faith is more than an idle word, consent to such enormous sacrifices of money, in violation of its plainest precepts?

The injunction, "Love one another," is applicable to nations as well as individuals. It is one of the great laws of Heaven. And any one may well measure his nearness to God by the degree to which he regulates his conduct by this truth.

In response to these successive views, founded on considerations of Christianity, of the true nature of man, and of Christianity, I hear the skeptical note of some defender of the transmitted order of things, some one who wishes "to fight for peace," saying, these views are beautiful but visionary; they are in advance of the age; the world is not yet prepared for their reception. To such persons (if there be such) I would say; nothing can be beautiful that is not true; but these views are true; the time is now for their reception; now is the day and now is the hour. Every effort to impede their progress arrests the advancing hand on the great dial-plate of human happiness.

WILLIAM PENN.—To William Penn belongs the distinction, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history, establishing the *Law of Love* as a rule of conduct for the intercourse of nations. While he recognized as a great end of government, "to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from abuse of power," he declined the superfluous protection of arms against foreign force, and "aimed to reduce the savage nations by just and gentle manners to the love of civil society and the Christian religion." His serene countenance, as he stands with his followers in what he called the sweet and clear air of Pennsylvania, all unarmed, beneath the spreading elm, forming the great treaty of friendship with the untutored Indians—who fill with savage display the surrounding forest as far as the eye can reach,—not to wrest their lands by violence, but to obtain them by peaceful purchase, is, to my mind, the proudest picture in the history of our country. "The great God," said this illustrious Quaker, in his words of sincerity and truth, addressed to the Sachems, "has written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and to help, and to do good to one another. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury, but to do good. We have met, then, in the broad pathway of good faith and good will, so that no advantage can be taken on either side, but all is to be openness, brotherhood and love; while all are to be treated as of the same flesh and blood." These are, indeed, words of true greatness. "Without any carnal weapons," says one of his companions, "we entered the land, and inhabited therein as safe as if there had been thousands of garrisons." "This little State," says Oldmixon, "subsisting in the midst of six Indian nations, without so much as a militia for its defence." A great man, worthy of the mantle of Penn, the venerable philanthropist, Clarkson, in his life of the founder of Pennsylvania, says, "though without arms; they became safe, without the ordinary means of safety. The constable's staff was the only instrument of authority amongst them for the greater part of a century, and never during the administration of Penn, or that of his proper successors, was there a quarrel or a war."

Greater than the divinity that doth hedge a king, is the divinity that encompasses the righteous man, and the righteous people. The flowers of prosperity smiled in the blessed footprints of William Penn. His people were unmolested and happy; while (sad, but true contrast) those of other colonies, acting upon the policy of the world, building forts, and showing themselves in arms, not after receiving provocation, but merely in the anticipation, or from the fear, of insults or danger, were harassed by perpetual alarms, and pierced by the sharp arrows of savage war.

This pattern of a Christian commonwealth never fails to arrest the admiration of all who contemplate its beauties. It drew an epigram of eulogy from the caustic pen of Voltaire, and has been fondly painted by many virtuous historians. Every ingenious soul in our day offers his willing tribute to these celestial graces of justice and humanity, by the side of which the flinty hardness of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock seems earthly and coarse.

But let us not confine ourselves to barren words in recognition of virtue. While we see the right and approve it, too, let us dare to sue it. Let us now, in this age of civilization, surrounded by Christian nations, be willing to follow the successful example of William Penn, surrounded by savages.

WATERVILLE, June 7th, 1848.
Mr. Editor:—In compliance with instructions received from the Erosophian Adelphi of Waterville College, I have forwarded the following resolutions—requesting, if agreeable to you, their insertion in your paper.

Yours most respectfully,

G. S. LOW.

Resolved, That we deem it a duty incumbent upon ourselves as a Society, to notice the death of one of our number, WILLIAM F. GIDDINGS, and publicly to express our sense of the deep loss we have sustained in his decease.

Resolved, That as a member he has conducted himself in such a manner as to meet with approval; that he has displayed talents of a high order as a participator in the exercises of the Society, and an untiring zeal in laboring for its best interests.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply and sincerely with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, in the great loss which they have sustained in the death of our brother; and although words may not heal the heart so severely stricken, yet we would not let the occasion pass without testifying to his many good qualities and publicly expressing the esteem and affection they have won for him.

Resolved, That our Corresponding Secretary be instructed to forward these resolutions to the parents of the deceased, and to Hill's New Hampshire Patriot, the Eastern Mail, and the Reflector and Watchman, for publication.

GEO. M. STAPLES, Vice President.

G. S. LOW, Cor. Sec'y.

WRITING. We refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Nesmith. He is an experienced teacher and exhibits beautiful specimens. We commend him to all—but especially to such of our correspondents as may be conscious of needing his instruction. What a numerous class he will have, if he abolishes all the "crow-tracks" that might be pointed out! Shame on you, boys and girls—men and women—go and learn to write your names so that your heirs may not lose the benefit of your last will and testament.

FAIR ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. We understand that the ladies of the Baptist Society of this town intend to hold a Fair at the Town Hall on the 4th of July. In addition to the usual variety of useful and fancy articles for sale, it is expected that a table of refreshments will be provided. The fee for admission will be 12 1-2 cts.; children will be admitted during the day at 6 cts. The doors will be open during the day and evening. At 8 o'clock in the evening an address will be delivered by Isaac C. Pray, Esq. of this place.

We make this notice thus early for the information of individuals or parties from neighboring towns who may be disposed to spend the day with us.

The following poem, communicated by one of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser of the Columbian Magazine, is one of the most beautiful things which Mrs. Judson has written. Its allusion will be sufficiently plain when the reader is informed that Mrs. Judson became the mother of a daughter in December last.

MY BIRD.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

Ere last year's moon had left the sky,
A birdling sought my Indian nest,
And folded, oh so lovingly!
Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge,
In winsome helplessness she lies;
Two rose leaves, with a silken fringe,
Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in Ind a lovelier bird;
Broad earth owns not a happier nest;
O God, thou hast a fountain stirred,
Whose waters never more shall rest!

This beautiful, mysterious thing,
This seeming visitant from heaven,
This bird with the immortal wing,
To me—to me, thy hand has given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke,
The blood its crimson hue, from mine—
This life, which I have dared invoke,
Henceforth is parallel with thine.

A silent awe is in my room—
I tremble with delicious fear;
The future, with its light and gloom,
Time and Eternity are here.

Doubts—hopes, in eager tumult rise;
Hear, O my God! one earnest prayer:
Room for my bird in Paradise,
And give her angel plumage there!

FOREIGN.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ACADIA.

Anarchy in Vienna, and Escape of the Emperor.—Quiet state of Affairs in Paris.—Insurrection at Lyons and at Toulon.—Rebellion in Greece.—Further Outbreaks in Madrid.—Massacre at Naples.—Opening of German Parliament.

ENGLAND.—Affairs generally wore an encouraging aspect. Money was plentiful, and the rate of interest 3 to 3 1-2 per cent. for best bills. Cotton was dull and had further receded. The grain trade was steady, and Flour and Indian corn had an advancing tendency. The crops presented an encouraging appearance.

IRELAND.—The political excitement in Ireland continues. The Government are in a strait between preserving order and avoiding a bloody conflict with the people. The Confederates continue as violent as ever. The Government are accused of packing juries for their own purposes, and are publicly denounced for it.

FRANCE.—On the evening of the 17th the Minister of the Interior most unexpectedly announced to the Assembly the following important measures:

The dissolution of the republican guard, and its reorganization under the name of the Parisian Republican Guard; The putting down of all armed meetings, under the penalty of imprisonment of from three months to two years; The expulsion from the French territory of

Louis Philippe and his family, as well as that of Charles X; A bill respecting the attributes of the Executive Government, by which the members of the Executive Government are not obliged to attend the meetings of the Assembly, nor to give explanations but when they think necessary; A clause in the same bill that the President of the National Assembly may order the beating of the *rappel*, but that the Executive Government alone can take military measures for the defence of the Assembly; A bill authorizing the State to resume the railways; A bill granting funds for the continuation of the *Travaux Nationaux* to the amount of between nine and ten millions of francs.

M. Bastide, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Congress of the United States had addressed congratulations to the French Republic, on the formation of the new Government. In return for this demonstration, the first which has yet been made in diplomatic annals, the minister proposed to name a commission to prepare an address in reply. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The order of the day was the question on Italy and Poland. Lamartine made one of his brilliant speeches in defence of the course of the Provisional Government. He declared that if Italian independence was independence was menaced, the armies of France would cross the Alps at once. But as for Poland, in the absence of money and soldiers, France could only express her sympathy for that unfortunate country.

Congratulations of the U. States.—Mr. Rush, the American Minister, has communicated a resolution to the Provisional Government, tendering the congratulations of the United States to the people of France on the recent revolution. The resolution was accompanied by the expression of the President's hope that France would be able to establish internal order, and to avoid foreign war. M. de Lamartine returned the following reply:

"The resolution which you present to us on the part of the senate, the legislative body, and the President of the American Republic, is a happy confirmation of the recognition of the French Republic which you were the first to proclaim. The new Government of the Republic would view with a just susceptibility foreign Governments mixing up counsel with the expression of their good wishes; but in the intimate relations which exist between the French Republic and that of America, every word which the latter may address to us will be received on the score of perpetual friendship. The senate, the legislative body, and the executive power of the United States, may be convinced that their wise counsels serve in advance as a law to the French Republic; not only will it follow in their path, but it will follow the examples which they give of the order of regular institutions, of attention to its neighbors, of solicitude for labor, instruction and the prosperity of the people. The names of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson are inscribed on the banner of the new Republic, and if France is fortunate enough to find in its future annals names worthy of these, liberty will assume its real character on the old continent as it has done on the other side of the Atlantic."

Disturbances in Lyons and Toulon.—The city of Lyons was much disturbed on the 17th, particularly the neighborhood of the Croix-Rousse, in consequence of the uncertainty which prevailed as to the state of Paris. In the course of the night, about 500 or 600 men of the national workshops traversed the town in arms, and proceeded to the residence of M. Martin-Bernard, Government commissary, to demand the enlargement of the prisoners. Some arrests took place. The workmen made a demonstration against the Palais de Justice, to get their comrades liberated. The accounts since received from Lyons are of a most deplorable character. Disturbances commenced in that city on the morning of the 19th inst., which continued throughout the day, and assumed in the evening a truly serious character. Barricades were erected, and the red flag once more hoisted. The prisoners arrested on the previous day had been liberated on the injunction of the revolters. The local authorities were no longer recognized, and the insurgents were masters of the city. Fresh disorders appeared imminent.

A bloody conflict has taken place at Toulon, between the troops and the operatives of the dock-yards, the latter of whom had seized the arsenal.

A report has been circulated that a demonstration is intended to be made by a body of operatives in favor of a regency. The regency party gains strength daily.

A pamphlet, by M. Thiers, is in the press, and will appear in a few days. The title of it is, "De la Constitution—De la Situation—De l'Avenir." In this manifesto, it is said, M. Thiers explicitly declares that he was always an ardent partisan of constitutional monarchy, as the form of Government best suited to guarantee liberty and prosperity to the French people; but that if anything were wanting to give increased strength to that conviction, all that has taken place in France since the 25th February has most amply supplied it.

According to a recent census, there are in Paris 175,000 workmen and workwomen without work; 110,500 who work four days in a week; 52,000 who are constantly unemployed, making a total of 337,500, without reckoning the Baulne, where the misery is indescribable.

The number of killed in the three days of February, and of those who have since died of the wounds then received, does not appear to have exceeded 800, of whom about 30 were municipal guards.

SPAIN.—A military insurrection took place at Seville on the night of the 13th of May, which appears to have been of a more serious nature than was at first stated. The accounts given are different. Those furnished by the Ministerial journals vary from those communicated in private letters. The former, of course, tend to diminish the importance of the event, and give few details; the latter, no doubt, exaggerate them.

It appears that at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 13th the Infanta and her husband were at the Alcazar (palace) for the purpose of holding a levee in honor of the birthday of the King. After the conclusion of the ceremony the royal personages proceeded to the theatre; but very soon after the commencement of the performance signs appeared of a revolt in a quarter of the city called the Gavidia, where the regiment of Guadalupe was quartered. That corps, amounting to over 700 men, proceeded with a number of their officers, to the barracks of the cavalry regiment of Infants, in the quarter of San Bernardo, outside the walls, and the two corps joining began to utter cries of "Viva la libertad." "Viva la constitution," and "Viva la Rayna." The Captain-General, Shelley, presented himself on the spot immediately. He was received by the troops with a discharge of musketry, and a Colonel belonging to his staff was killed. The insurgents then proceeded in a body towards the square of San Francisco, the approaches to which were defended by cannon. There some hand fighting took place, and a considerable

loss resulted on both sides. The insurgents took possession of two pieces of cannon. As it was feared they intended making use of them against the palace, the Infanta left it, and took up her quarters in a private house. The conflict lasted in this way until about 1 o'clock, the people, it would appear, taking no part in it, when the insurgents began to fall back in the quarter of the Triana, evidently with the object of fortifying themselves there. They soon, however, left that part of the town, and took the road towards El Condado, after having previously levied contributions to some amount. The city was then declared in a state of siege, and the care of it confided to a number of recruits and the Custom House force. The Captain-General, having collected together the remains of the regiment of Leon, issued out in pursuit of the insurgents. The Captain-General's force was very small.

The rest of the night passed off without a renewal of the disturbance, and at 11 o'clock the next day the city was tranquil.

On the 17th instant the Spanish Government sent passports to Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, with orders to quit Madrid in 24 hours. The reason of this sudden and extraordinary step is said to be an allegation by the Spanish Ministry, that Sir Henry Bulwer has been for some time past in correspondence with the Progressista party, and that he had fomented the late insurrection at Seville against the Government by the distribution of British gold.

His excellency left on the evening of the 18th, and arrived at Dover from Boulogne, at an early hour on the 24th.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, the capital, was in a state of complete anarchy—the Government annihilated, and the mob having entire sway. So far as any government remained it was in the hands of the students of the University. The tumults and final flight of the royal family, described below by Willmer & Smith's Times, were preceded by repeated emences and outbreaks.

Advices from Vienna on the 18th May bring the important intelligence that a fresh popular tumult has occurred in that capital, and has caused the resignation of the Ministry, as well as the transformation of the Austrian Diet into a constituent Assembly. On the 16th instant the students of the university held meetings, in which the most violent language was used, and they were joined by many of the workmen. In the evening, the troops occupied the squares and outworks, while the streets and squares were crowded with citizens and students. Such members of the academic corporations as belonged to the national guard, accompanied by an armed crowd, proceeded to the palace, where they presented to the Ministers a petition demanding that the dissolution of the political committee of the national guard should be recalled, that the Diet should only be composed on one chamber, and that the troops should not be employed unless summoned by the commander-in-chief of the national guard. No resistance appears to have been attempted by the Ministers, and the Emperor immediately issued a proclamation, in which it was announced that the demands of the petition had been granted.

On the evening of the 17th, the Emperor and Empress quitted Vienna in an open carriage. They were loudly cheered by the people, and it was generally supposed that their Majesties were merely taking a drive. An hour later the imperial travelling carriage, and at nine o'clock several other six-horse imperial carriages, conveyed all that the imperial family had suddenly quitted the city. Early next morning the fact was made known by a proclamation of the ministry of Pöllersdorf, who continued in office, at interim, at the earnest solicitation of the Emperor and the University.

GERMANY.—The sittings of the new German Parliament were opened at Frankfurt on the 18th inst. After having met at the senate-house, the members proceeded between the lines of the national guards, who were drawn up on both sides, to the church of St. Paul. The sitting commenced at four o'clock. The number of members that had arrived did not amount to more than 820, not quite one half the number of which the Parliament ought to consist, but in some parts of Germany the elections are not over.

On Sunday, May 21st, a collision took place between the Russian soldiers stationed in the fortress of Mayence and the citizens, aided by the burgher guard. Six of the Prussian soldiers were killed and about sixty wounded, whilst on the part of the citizens the numbers killed were four, and about twenty wounded.

Massacre at Naples.—On the 15th inst., a difference between the King and the Chamber led to a breach of the peace, in consequence of which the troops were called out. The national guard immediately raised barricades in the streets, and combat ensued. After a time the fighting became general, musketry and grape shot being discharged.

The King granted a pillage to the Lazzaroni, upon which a scene of almost indescribable horror followed—it seemed that a general massacre ensued. Houses were broken into by the Lazzaroni, and soldiers, with men, women, and children murdered, and their bodies thrown from the windows into the street below. But ordinary murders do not appear to have been the worst phases of the affair. In many cases the most horrible tortures were inflicted, the victims being pricked in the face with bayonets, to compel them to cry, "Viva le Roy!" The massacre lasted eight hours, and terminated in the King's favor—the surviving national guards being disarmed.

SWEDEN.—From Stockholm there is news to the 12th inst. The Grand Prince Constantine arrived there on the 11th, and was immediately to proceed to Copenhagen. He appears, however, to have been alone—not in command of a fleet, as the Danes had been led to expect. The Norwegian fortress Munkholm, near Drontheim, was immediately to be placed in a state of efficient defence. Orders were received at Christiania on the 9th to concentrate 3,000 men upon Schonen (the greatest number of Norwegian troops that can be sent across the frontier without the express permission of the Storting,) as an army of observation. A request had, at the same time, been addressed to the Storting for a vote of money towards the equipment of troops.

The war department at Stockholm had received orders on the 10th to expedite 16,000 Swedish soldiers to Schonen, and two million of dollars had been demanded from the committee of the Diet towards their equipment.

GREECE.—The intelligence from this quarter possesses considerable interest. The rebellion commenced in Valencia and Papacosta was by no means suppressed, but, on the contrary, rather increasing in importance.

The force of the insurgents was large.—Even Corinth was in a state of effervescence. The state of Greece was most decidedly deplorable.

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE AT MARTINIQUE.—By the British Mail Packet, Great Western, from St. Thomas, June 1st, and Bermuda, 6th, we learn that an insurrection of slaves occurred at Martinique, May 22d. Ab-

