

organized in the eighth section of this act; and all aforesaid persons who are not uniformed and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be considered as delinquent militiamen, and subject to a fine of FIFTY CENTS for each year that such delinquent remains ununiformed and unenrolled as aforesaid.

SECTION 7. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates which were attached to the first and second regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, and also the officers non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the eleventh regiment of infantry, the regiment of volunteers, the third regiment of dragoons, and all other soldiers enlisted in this state in detached companies, who were mustered into the service of the United States, and who actually served in the late war with Mexico and were honorably discharged, shall be forever hereafter, exempt from militia duty, and from performing any other military duty whatsoever, except in time of an invasion, insurrection, or actual war.

SECTION 8. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, in making out the duplicate for the collection of state taxes in each and every year, having received the rolls of the captains and lists of the assessors, and ascertained the delinquent militia men within their respective counties, to add said fine of fifty cents, to the amount of state tax of each aforesaid delinquent, to be collected with the same, under the same authority, and in all respects as authorized in the case of collection of county rates and levies; and said commissioners shall keep a book in which shall be entered the amount of fines of delinquents ascertained as aforesaid, which, after deducting exonerations, in accordance with the eighth section of this act, shall be a separate military fund, the collector being allowed out of said fund the same per cent. as for collecting other taxes, and any books and stationery, as well as the time of the commissioners necessarily occupied in military business, to be paid out of said fund.

SECTION 9. That in case there be any person named in said warrant who could not be found, or from whom it was impracticable to collect said fine or fines, it shall be lawful for the county commissioners to administer an oath to the collector that he made diligent search and no person could be found in his bounds, or that any such fine ought not to be or could not be collected, together with all legal certificates, which certificates shall be of service as a volunteer or commissioned officer for any seven years before or any five years after the passage of this act, or a certificate of a sworn surgeon of a regiment or practising physicians, under oath, that such persons are not capable of performing military duty, the said commissioners shall give the said collector a credit order, which shall be an ample voucher for said collector in the settlement of his military account with the county treasurer.

SECTION 10. That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer immediately after the final settlement of the military account of each collector, annually to pay over to the several assessors the amount due for services in compliance with the sixth section, and to the commissioners in compliance with the eighth section of this act, to the treasurer of each company uniformed and organized as aforesaid, (which treasurer every said company is hereby authorized to elect), upon the order of the captain or commanding officer of said company, the sum of fifty dollars to each company of not less than thirty men rank and file, and seventy five dollars to each company of not less than fifty rank and file, being to pay armorer and keep up armory, and to pay music: It shall also be the duty of the county treasurer to pay over to the brigade inspector any reasonable expenses incurred or paid by him in collecting military property in his brigade, and in the necessary transportation of arms and accoutrements or military stores, of which he shall furnish vouchers certifying to their correctness, and ten dollars for each company, fifteen dollars for each battalion, and twenty dollars for each regiment, he shall have organized within the year, and the aforesaid sums allowed for the items aforesaid, shall be considered as a full compensation for the services of brigade inspectors: *Provided*, That the amount to be paid to any brigade inspector in any one year shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars: *And Provided*, That should there be no organization in any brigade in any year, then and in that case he shall receive ten dollars per company for inspecting the first five companies, if there be five companies in his brigade, a statement of which several expenses the county treasurer shall make out and transmit to the state treasury, together with the balance of the military fund, which balance is hereby appropriated to the payment of the state debt: *Provided*, That should the amount of military fund collected as aforesaid in any county, be insufficient to pay the amount allowed to each company as aforesaid, then and in that case the state treasurer shall pay to the county treasurer, upon his official statement, any such deficiency for the purpose aforesaid, out of the military fund, together with the expenses and salary of the adjutant general, before the aforesaid balance shall be appropriated for the payment of the state debt.

SECTION 11. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector to attend in person to every aforesaid organization, and furnish the requisite number of clerks at his own expense, make returns of the same to the secretary of the commonwealth, receive and distribute commissions to officers elected, to make requisition for, receive and disburse arms to each company, take and preserve secured bonds for their

safe keeping, and annually inspect the same.

SECTION 12. That it shall be the duty of the colonel or commanding officer of each regiment, and major or commanding officer of each battalion, not attached to any regiment, on or before the first day of August in each and every year to transmit to the adjutant general a certificate, certifying the number of companies in his command, and their title, and number of members in each company, which certificates, together with those of captains of companies not attached to any battalion or regiment, shall form a data for the said adjutant general's report of the strength of the military force of the state.

SECTION 13. That all the uniform companies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, 1849, shall meet at their usual place of meeting on said first Monday of June, and on the first Monday of June in every five years thereafter, an election shall be held in each company for one brigadier general, and one brigade inspector for each brigade; also for such field officers as the battalion or regiment to which each company may be attached shall be entitled to; the captain or commanding officer of each company shall superintend said election, and take to his assistance one or more members, who shall be severally sworn or affirmed to conduct said election fairly and impartially, and make a true and correct return thereof, and when the said election shall have been closed and the votes counted, the said superintendent and his assistants shall make out duplicate returns of the same, to be signed by them, stating the number of votes, given for each person for the different offices voted for, for the battalion or regiment, as well as the brigadier general and brigade inspector; one of said returns the said superintendent in each company shall cause to be filed with the papers of the company, and the other he shall within ten days thereafter deliver or cause to be delivered to the brigade inspector then in commission, who shall open and cast up the same and shall make out one general return of the election of each officer having the highest number of votes, and having certified and signed the same, shall forthwith transmit the same to the secretary of the commonwealth; and the said brigade inspector shall immediately cause a written certificate and notice to be given to each said persons of his election, and the returns of the election from each company received by said brigade inspector shall be filed and preserved in his office, and subject to the inspection of any person interested who may wish to examine the same.

SECTION 14. That the first Monday of July then next ensuing, and the first Monday in July in every five years thereafter, shall be the time of election of major general of each division in this commonwealth, and all the commissioned officers of companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, within the bounds of each division, who shall meet at the county seat in each brigade, which said county seat is hereby declared to be the place of holding said elections, shall be entitled to vote for Major general, and that the brigade inspector who shall have been elected on the first Monday of June as aforesaid shall superintend said election, assisted by the brigadier general or other senior officer present, and after counting the votes, duplicate returns of said election shall be made out and signed by the said brigade inspector and assistant, stating the number of votes given for major general; and the said brigade inspector shall file one of said returns in his office and transmit the other to the secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it shall be having received the returns of all the brigade inspectors, to count and cast up the returns of each division, and transmit a major general's commission to the person having the highest number of votes in each division.

SECTION 15. That on the third Monday of August, 1849, and on the same day every five years thereafter, an election shall be held within the bounds of each organized company for the election of company officers, and the captain shall appoint two officers or members of the company to hold said election who shall be severally sworn or affirmed to conduct said election fairly and impartially and to make a true and correct return thereof, and when the said election shall have closed, duplicate returns thereof shall be made out and signed by said members, one of which shall be filed with the papers of the company and the other they shall cause, within ten days thereafter, to be delivered to the brigade inspector, who shall make out one general return for each battalion or regiment of the officers elected in the several companies thereof, which he shall certify and transmit to the secretary of the commonwealth, upon which commissions shall issue to the several officers elected, and as often as any vacancy occurs in any of the aforesaid offices, by death, resignation, or otherwise an election shall be held to supply the vacancy, which shall be conducted and returned in all respects as directed for conducting the original election of such officers, upon ten days notice from the brigade inspector, by written or printed advertisement or otherwise, given to the qualified voters, to fill such vacancy, and the brigade inspector may attend or appoint any other fit person to conduct such election; and in case of the inability of the brigade inspector to attend to any original election as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to be conducted by any fit person whom he may appoint.

SECTION 16. That every person who shall have been uniformed and enrolled and faithfully served as a member, of any volunteer company or companies for five successive years after the passage of this act, the evidence of which shall be a certifi-

cate taken from the book of the company or companies to which he may have belonged during said five years, signed by the captain or captains in command at the time of giving said certificate, shall forever thereafter be exempted from military duty, except in time of invasion, insurrection or actual war.

SECTION 17. That each county in this commonwealth shall be a separate brigade and shall be numbered in the division to which they severally belong by the brigade inspectors and brigadier generals who shall be elected on the first Monday of June, 1849: *Provided*, That the city and county of Philadelphia shall be divided into three brigades, as at present established.

SECTION 18. That the first division—city and county of Philadelphia.

Second—Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware.

Third—Chester and Lancaster.

Fourth—York and Adams.

Fifth—Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks.

Sixth—Schuylkill, Carbon and Monroe.

Seventh—Northampton, Pike and Lehigh.

Eighth—Northumberland and Union.

Ninth—Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.

Tenth—Susquehanna and Wayne.

Eleventh—Lycoming, Clinton and Potter.

Twelfth—M'Kean, Elk, Forest and Clarion.

Thirteenth—Sullivan, Bradford and Tioga.

Fourteenth—Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Clearfield.

Fifteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Franklin.

Sixteenth—Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair.

Seventeenth—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene.

Eighteenth—Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Nineteenth—Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence.

Twentieth—Crawford, Erie; Venango and Warren.

SECTION 19. That the vice president of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both houses of congress, and their respective officers, all custom house officers with their clerks, all post-officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States, all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post roads, all inspectors of exports, all pilots, all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who may be hereafter exempted by any law of the United States, or of this state, shall be and hereby are exempted from militia duty.

SECTION 20. That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general to prepare, and digest a complete military code, in conformity to the true intent and spirit of this act, and to report the same to the next Legislature, at the commencement of its session, for which a reasonable compensation shall be made.

SECTION 21. That all former laws and supplements to laws on the subject of the militia of this commonwealth, be and the same are hereby repealed, except such parts as relate to the adjutant general, his appointment, duties, salary, &c., and to contested elections, and such as relate to and regulate courts martial and the calling of the militia into actual service of the state or United States.

Approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Exemption Law.

AN ACT to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract, and distress for rent, property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all bibles and school books in use in the family, (which shall remain exempted as heretofore) and no more, owned, by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent.

Sec. 2. That the sheriff, constable, or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant issued by competent authority, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall, if requested by the debtor summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may elect to retain under the provision of this act, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings, and property thus chosen and appraised, to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution or warrant excepting warrants for the collection of taxes.

Sec. 3. That in any case where the property levied upon as aforesaid shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the defendant in such case shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars, or any less sum the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole, and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be

divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be of sufficient value to answer the requirement of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bounds all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the sheriff, under sheriff or coroner, charged with the execution of the writ in such case who shall make return of the same to the proper court from which the writ is issued in connection with the said writ: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to affect or impair the lines of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts, for the purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

Sec. 4. That upon return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon the plaintiff in such case shall be entitled to have his writ of venditioni exponas as in other cases, to sell the residue of the real estate included in the levy aforesaid, if the appraisers aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of the said real estate, but if the said appraisers shall determine against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of venditioni exponas to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy; and it shall and may be lawful in the latter case for the defendant in the execution to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds of said sale so much as he would have received at the appraised value had the said real estate been divided.

Sec. 5. That the twenty sixth section of the act entitled "An Act relating to executions," passed sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act in regard to certain entries in ledgers in the city of Pittsburgh, and relating to the publishing of sheriff's sales and for other purposes," passed twenty second April one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and all other acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the fourth day of July next, and shall apply only to debts contracted on and after that date.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

GEO. DAKSIE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Arrival of the Cambria.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax, on the 26th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. bringing London dates to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th, at mid-day. The Cambria brought 46 passengers and about \$250,000 in specie. Below is a summary of her news as we find it in the New York papers:

Hostilities having recommenced between Denmark and Prussia; a Danish fleet, in attempting to capture the fortress of Eckendorfe on the 5th inst., was utterly defeated and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the former commander. The line of battle ship grounded, and taking fire shortly after, exploded with seven hundred persons on board.

A signal victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians, the latter losing 1,300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

On the 7th inst., Lord Palmerston received notice of the blockade of Palermo by the Neapolitan government, and on the 31st of March, the blockade of Venice by Austria was formally announced. A despatch of the 3d inst., publishes the strict blockade of the German ports of Cammin, Sevenmunde, Wolgast, Griefswalde, Sirlsund, and Rostock, by Denmark.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the offer of the Imperial Crown, made to him by a small majority of the Frankfort Assembly.

Renewed distractions have arisen in Italy.

The people have gained a temporary triumph in Genoa, and Tuscany is preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria.

Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack upon the Sicilians, and has been hitherto restrained by an apprehended rising of the Calabrians.

France is tranquil, but all parties are preparing for a great electoral struggle.

England is quiescent, but with less glowing prospects of the arrival of trade.

In Ireland, Mr. Duffy's re-trial is proceeding.

The Vienna journals contradict the rumors of Gen. Bem's defeat by the Russians, and the flight of his troops into Wallachia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrian general, Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population and hard pursued by the Magyars' irregulars, had thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians, in Wallachia. He was accompanied by three other Austrian generals, and his troops were left to the care of Gen. Kalliani. The Austrian forces at Cronstadt, were very short of ammunition, and were preparing to recross the frontier, and return to Wallachia. Their baggage had already left for the province. Gen. Bem was almost undisturbed in the possession of the whole of Transylvania, and preparing to take Constadt, the last city in that kingdom which is still held by the Austrian and Russian troops.

ITALY.

After a siege of eight days, Brescia, or rather the ruin of what was once Brescia, is in the possession of the Austrian. The town was bombarded for six hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses, where they were burned alive.

The Milan Gazette of April 3, contains a summary of the revolt and capture of Brescia. It says the inhabitants of the city, taking advantage of the absence of the greater part of the garrison, revolted against the Emperor, and instituted a provincial government and a committee of public safety. They then arrested and ill-treated some officers who left the citadel to consult with the local authorities, intercepted several carriages containing ladies, and behaved rather like savages than men. Small detachments were drawn from Verona and Mantua, in order to save the city from the anarchy fomented by the *Canozzi* and the *Raimordi*. Marshal Raimon also repaired to the city, and, on the 30th ult., sat down before the walls with 3,200 men and 6 cannons. He offered terms of arrangement, which not being accepted, he divided his forces into five detachments, each of which attacked one of the gates. The artillery of the citadel opened its fire at the same time. The attack was terrible, as each house was taken by assault, but on the 1st inst., the victory was accomplished. The *Concordia*, of Turin, says the Austrians surrounded the town, so that escape was impossible. The carnage was immense.

IRELAND.

The reports for the past year from the District Poor law Inspectors to the Commissioners at Dublin, record a volume of misery most sickening to glance over. Every page of this book, which is about to be laid before Parliament, teems with evidence of the exemplary patience of the unhappy peasantry of Ireland, under sufferings that have had no parallel in the history of the civilized world.

A clergyman from the parish of Connaught, says this whole district is almost a wilderness. "Out of 12,000 inhabitants, which was the population of the parish four years ago, I am sure we have not 6,000 at present; and as for landholders, I am positive there is not one out of five remaining; so that the creatures still live and move here may be termed rather an accumulation of dead and dying humanity, than what is generally meant by a population."

The most Reverend Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate, expired on the 6th inst., in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of nine hours duration. The deceased prelate was highly esteemed by all members of religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality toward his dissenting fellow countrymen, and love of peace and order. Dr. Crolly was a warm supporter of the national system of education, and, indeed, of every measure that tend to the purpose of enlightenment.

A special train arrived on Thursday evening week with 250 Londoners, forming the first portion of the English expected in Paris, on a visit to the Parisian National Guard. They were received with much honor by the authorities at Bologne and Amiens. The committee of the party waited on Saturday on the Minister of the Interior.

To an address made by the Secretary, and in which he described the party as a deputation of merchants, magistrates, and artisans, of different towns in England, desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the French nation, the minister replied in English, that it was not necessary for the visitors to have an official character in order to obtain a cordial reception. He had, he said, visited the principal establishments of England and could appreciate the importance of the interest represented; he added that he was seriously desirous to see established between France and England the sympathy so important to the interest of the two nations and to civilization.

The Minister of Public Works gave orders for the admission of the English visitors to the national buildings and parks which are not usually opened to the public.

In the course of the week, the party received an augmentation, which raised their numbers to upwards of 500. They were highly gratified at the way in which they were received in all parts of Paris, and by all classes of people. At the Opera, the orchestra played "God save the Queen," the whole of the audience cheering.

Highly Important from Canada.

The New York papers have received intelligence of a serious outbreak at Montreal on the 25th inst. Affairs have reached a crisis sooner than was anticipated. At a late hour of the afternoon of the 25th, the Governor General went down to the Legislative Council and sanctioned forty-eight bills, amongst which was sneaked that of the Rebellion Losses.

Upon this being made known to the mob outside, the Governor entered his carriage, was pelted with unsavory eggs, dirt, &c., amidst a shower of which the vice royal cortege drove off. One of the eggs struck "His Excellency" in the face.

In a few hours the excitement in the city became uncontrollable, and by seven o'clock, printed notices of a mass meeting, to be immediately held in the *Champ de Mars*, were issued. Persons were commissioned to alarm the people, by driving through the streets in calashes with large bills. The fire bells were also brought into requisition. At eight o'clock, a crowd of 4,000 persons or more were assembled and, after strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised, "to the Parliament

buildings!" The enraged multitude immediately rushed at a run through the streets, and by nine o'clock, the first stone was thrown through a window, into the midst of the Legislative Assembly, at the time in full session. A constant shower was kept up into the windows, till every thing was smashed. In the meantime, the members assembled in the lobby. A band of twenty-five of the leaders of the mob rushed into the chambers, and one having placed himself in the Speaker's chair, announced, "Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved." They then bolted with the mace, to present it to Sir Allen McNab, at Donnegan's Hotel. The cry of fire was now raised, and it was soon found that the Parliament Houses were in flames in a hundred places. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half an hour the buildings were one sheet of flame. The mob had now augmented to 7,000, and the burning buildings were surveyed with the most stoical indifference on the part of the spectators. At first the firemen refused to play, and only attempted to save the buildings close by. Everything has been lost—all the archives and records of the colonies for several hundred years. Not \$100 worth of property has been saved. The military were called out and were received with loud cheers on the part of the mob.

A subsequent despatch says "the excitement among the populace is increasing every moment. Five of the conservatives were arrested on the charge of arson. On their way to the prison, they were accompanied and cheered by a crowd of 3000 persons. The whole garrison was under arms. A mass meeting was to be held on the 26th. The French are enrolling themselves as a body guard to protect Lord Elgin. The government attempted to gain possession of the Canada telegraph wires for the day, but were promptly denied them.

The next intelligence may be still more extraordinary.

Further Riots at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 27—9 P. M.

Last night the tory mob assembled again in great force, and burned the house and stables of La Fontaine, the liberal leader in the Provincial Parliament—smashed the windows of the houses of Dr. Nelson another prominent liberalist, and Inspector General Hincks, as well as the houses of other gentlemen. Many acts of violence were committed at the great mass meeting of the Champ de Mars, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The speakers recommended peaceable measures, but resolutions were passed advising the recall of Lord Elgin, when the assemblage quietly dispersed.

The Provincial Parliament met to day at Bonsecours' Market House; the attendance was slim, and the body adjourned without action. The excitement is very high.

The German Empire.

The result of the various phases through which the popular sentiment has lately passed in the German States, is the election, as is known, of the King of Prussia to the throne of the German Empire, by the Frankfort Assembly. The Philadelphia Bulletin has the following striking remarks on the subject:

"The title of 'Emperor of the Germans' is worthy of a moment's reflection, and no one can help comparing it with that of Louis Philippe of France, who, when raised by the people to the regal throne, took his seat with no other title than that of 'King of the French.' In the case of the French monarch, it was a compulsory homage to the great principle of popular government—an unwilling acknowledgement of the rights of the people. In the case of William of Germany, it is a similar acknowledgement, rendered necessary by the gradual but certain growth of a similar sentiment throughout Europe. It is a source of pride among republicans to see their favorite ideas thus recognized by monarchists and aristocrats, but the insincerity of these classes, as displayed often in succeeding events, is equally a source of uneasiness. Who can fail to recall the continual encroachments of Louis Philippe upon popular freedom, until, from being the king of the people, with supposed limited powers, he became one of the most overbearing and absolute of European monarchs. We are much mistaken in William, the Emperor of the Germans, if he does not endeavor to fasten upon his subjects similar fetters, and under the mask of sovereignty to the people, to hide the features of a determined and unbending despot. He may not possess the cunning, the tact, and the plausible address of the deposed French monarch, necessary to accomplish such an end, but we cannot avoid seeing that such is the design of the German monarchists, in giving a title that shall tickle the public palate, and gild the pill of despotism about to be administered.

The Frankfort Assembly has adopted a constitution, which contains some further tributes to the cause of liberty. Among these is a provision in relation to elections, conferring the right of universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. The contest on this point between the ministerial and moderate parties was spirited, and the former yielded the point to the latter for the purpose of securing aid in the more difficult question of the hereditary sovereignty.—The latter project was carried, after a severe contest, and we find the strange contradictions of a sovereignty hereditary and universal suffrage existing in the same country. The veto of the Emperor upon the proceedings of the Legislative body was also modified by making it suspensive instead of absolute. Amendments to the constitution may also be adopted, un-