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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Monday Morning, May 8, 1848.

Great Britain.

Well, the news by the *America* has been received and digested, and whatever may be thought of the position and prospects of other powers, it must be acknowledged that the Government of England seems exempt from the danger of an overthrow. Chartism, which appeared for a season to menace it with difficulty, has grown innocuous as the ravings of a Bedlamite in a straight jacket. The monster demonstration led to nothing, the five hundred thousand operatives who were to have assembled on Kennington Common, have melted away to one-twentieth the number. The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse.

Whether the abortive efforts of the Chartists be due to their real inferiority in strength, and their timidity in action, or to the vigorous precautionary measures adopted by the British Government, it is equally certain that the failure of these innovators has greatly impaired the prospect of any immediate practical reform, and wonderfully increased the assurance, and, probably, the real power of the Government. In movements which have in view such radical changes in the polity of Great Britain as are contemplated by the Chartists, indecision and delay are fatal to success. A sagacious ministry was chez the first tremor, and is prepared to profit by the slightest hesitation. The resolution of the Chartists dissolved at the spectacle of an armed constabulary force, and their threats, when reduced to practice, were, "like a tale told by an idiot—full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." This is not the way to overthrow abuses and achieve reforms. We fear that the Chartists have only retarded the triumph of the cause which they sought to advance.

We have long thought—and the opinion is unchanged—that if Great Britain is to be assailed at all—if her institutions are to be modified and an enlarged principle of freedom infused into her polity—the blow must come from Ireland, and it is accordingly to that country that our attention is chiefly directed. There are signs and portents there which might appal an irresolute or feeble government, and which may alarm a strong one. There are evidences of an union between the political and religious factions which have hitherto divided and distracted Ireland. When that union shall be complete—when the Catholic and Protestant shall hand in hand claim for poor Ireland the right to govern herself—then, and not till then, will the world look forward to the Independence of Hibernia as an event of inevitable occurrence.

Congressional.

In the SENATE, on the 28th ult., Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the quantity of sugar imported into the United States during the three preceding years, the places from whence imported, the quantity of the several qualities, and the prices respectively at the places of export.

The same gentleman presented several resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, relative to the erection of Light Houses, removal of obstructions in rivers, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any officers are in the military or civil service of the United States, under appointments from the President, which have not been submitted to the Senate, and if so, to state the date of such appointments, and why they have not been so submitted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the ascertainment and payment of the California claims.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on Mr Mason's amendment, giving the appointment of the Commissioner to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it was rejected, 13 to 20.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business—that gentleman stating that the object was to terminate the imprisonment of the person confined by order of the Senate, (Mr. Nugent, one of the correspondents of the New York Herald) upon the condition of whose health the opinion of a physician had been taken.

In the HOUSE, private bills occupied the entire sitting.

GEN. TAYLOR—"The Thunderer of Buena Vista" has been a sojourner in our city for a day or two. He looks in fine health and walks about the streets with his customary air of unobtrusive simplicity. The people, in the meanwhile, are taking effectual means to reward the Hero for his glorious services.

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Picayune* of yesterday, on the strength of a Telegraphic despatch from Mobile, announces that Louis Philippe with his family came over to the United States, on the Steamship *America*. The list of passengers published by the *Herald*, does not include the name of the ex-King of France, but there are in the list the names of a Mr Louis and lady—and these may be no less personages than the deposed Monarch and his wife. But *nous verrons*. There would be nothing very extraordinary or very portentous in such an event.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Samuel Russell Capt. Palmer, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., from Whampoa, Feb. 5th, and Macao 6th. Our previous dates via England were to the 1st. There had been no important occurrences between that date and the departure of the Samuel Russell. Among her passengers is the widow of the late A'ex. H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China.

MEXICO.—The U. S. steamship *New Orleans*, Capt E. Auld, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 3d May, inst.

We learn that Gen Scott and his suite, immediately on their arrival at Vera Cruz on the thirtieth of April, stepped on board the brig St. Petersburg for New York. The General was waited upon by the Commodore of the fleet, and received, on his embarking a salute from Fort Conception, and from the flag ship Cumberland. As the St. Petersburg, in tow of the Propellor Thompson, stood out to sea and passed by the store ship Relief and Cumberland, the rigging was filled with men, who gave three cheers for General Scott.

There is every reason to think that the Treaty of Peace will soon be ratified, as the General Government has issued a proclamation reducing the number required for a quorum in Congress, by striking out the delegation which the States of New Mexico, California, and Yucatan, are entitled to send, but which they are not in a position to do. It is stated that Mr. Sevier will return by the end of May, but that Mr. Clifford may remain until the final action of the treaty and the exchange of ratifications has taken place.

Passengers per Steamship *New Orleans*, from Vera Cruz.—Maj. Gen. Pillow and Staff; Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and Staff; Col. Childs, Cols. Belknap, Randal, Duncan, Withers, Walton; Maj. Crutchfield; Capt's Huger, Swazey, Toulmin, Brown, Sibley, Asquish; Lieut's Mayne, W. B. Gray, A. J. McCallum, McElroy, G W May, S C Ridgely, Auger, Ripley, Twing, Sweney, Hall; Messrs. Jno. Bridgeland, J Dubroco, W G Jackson, H Hunter, H J Perry, Van Fleck, Jas. Jewell, L C Cleland & Son, J F Bernard, Chas. Mayne, De Haven; 2 Companies, Texas Rangers, 75 sick and discharged soldiers, and teamsters.

THE BRITISH REVIEW AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are requested to state that Wm. Ward, agent for these publications, has for sale, for January, for delivery to their journal, all who are desirous of subscribing, and who will leave their names at the publication.

The America's News.

The steamship *America*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th ult, having made the passage from Liverpool in 14 days. The news is one week later, and is of great interest and importance. It will be seen that England has passed the crisis—that the great chartist movement has ended in smoke, and that England is still a monarchy.

In Ireland the complexion of things has not been much altered. The people maintain the same attitude, and so does the government, which they hold at the previous accounts.

From the continent the news is interesting. A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Danes and the insurgents of Holstein, for the particulars of which, we refer our readers to the extracts below.

In a commercial point of view, the news is so-so. Cotton has declined and Corn has improved.

The American steamship *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 11th instant, from Halifax.

The Piedmontese have pursued their successful and victorious march through Lombardy. The Austrians fled at all points as they advanced, and Radetski retired with a view of throwing himself into Verona, having, it is said, failed to accomplish a passage back through the Tyrol.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place between the belligerents under the walls of Verona. One account states that the Piedmontese were victorious, and had captured 5000 prisoners, whilst, however, the preponderance of belief was, that the Austrians were victorious, and that the Piedmontese loss was 6000 men. More correct intelligence has since arrived, by which we find that no decisive battle had been fought, but that both armies must speedily come to an engagement on the banks of the Mincio. Upon the issue of this impending battle hinges the peace or war of Europe, as, should the Italians be beaten, France, it was expected, could not, if she would, remain neutral.

General Hartig left Vienna on the 5th instant for Milan, bearing terms of pacification to the Lombards, whose independence Austria is willing to acknowledge on moderate terms. This is almost the first step taken by Austria, the Cabinet of Vienna having become stupefied and inert by the suddenness and rapidity of the recent revolution.

In Germany the distress seems on the increase on account of the failures of several eminent banking houses, which, creating great distress among the operatives, renders the security of the various potentates of Germany highly precarious. In Prussia, the great movement for a Germanic Confederation is politically suspended from these causes, and by the alarming dispute between Prussia and Denmark respecting the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

We proceed to furnish a summary of the events which transpired in Europe since the departure of the *Acadia*.

England.

The great chartist meeting passed off as innocently as possible. According to the estimates of most of the London papers, the number of chartists present did not exceed 20,000. The meeting was held at Kennington Common. The constabulary, police and military force, provided by the Government to check any attempt at a disturbance of the peace, was very large; but its agency proved entirely needless, as the proceedings were as tranquil as those of the public assemblages usually held in our own country.

The Delegates assembled on Monday morning the 10th. Fergus O'Connor addressed them, saying that he was prepared for the most energetic steps. The following proclamation was issued:—

Addresses were then delivered and it was resolved to *abandon the procession*. The petition was sent to the House of Commons.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF LONDON.

"Fellow-countrymen: The time of your enfranchisement is at hand! Nothing but the folly of yourselves can prevent it! If you, would be successful you must be peaceable.

The sacred cause of freedom must not be tarnished by an act of violence. The convention declares that she will be an enemy who commits a violation of the peace.

The convention will be at Kennington Common, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, April 10, and will proceed with the National Petition along the line of route already published, and will observe, in all its proceedings, the most sacred regard for life and property, and the peace of the metropolis.

The convention assures the special constables and other authorities, that they may rely upon the aid of the convention in enforcing PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

By order of the Convention,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, President."

The Petition having been laid before the House, one of the committee to which it had been referred stated that it contained but 1,975,496 signatures, instead of over five millions, and that many signatures were in the same hand writing, and that several names such as those of the Queen, Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, were forgeries. A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Cripps gave the lie to Fergus O'Connor, but subsequently apologised.

The bill for the security of the Crown and Government has been adopted by a vote of 452 to 35.

Ireland

The movement is progressing slowly, but steadily, amongst the Protestant portion of the population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Belfast was held in the Mayoralty room, on the 6th inst., Mr. North, ex-Mayor, in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the repeal of the Union would be beneficial or otherwise to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which concludes thus: "We now repeatedly, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament the repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." It is but justice to say that the question was calmly and argumentatively discussed.

Fire arms continue to be extensively purchased. At a sale by auction, in Dublin, lately, nearly 200 stand of arms were offered to "public competition." Indifferent rifles went as high as £3 10, and pistols varied from 4s 6d to 20s, with a brisk demand.

In Kilkenny and Galway counties the people are all arming.

In Limerick all the gun makers of the city are actively engaged making "rifles to order." The Limerick Chronicle states that "the manufacture of pikes is carried on to a most formidable extent. Not only the smithies of this city, but the workmen employed as private forges in coachmakers' factories, are busily engaged in the making of pikes, rating as high as one produce the most formidable, portable but deadly weapon.

In the peaceful town of Belfast, pikes are made in their quarters, and the fighting Repealers are being drilled at intervals in the pistoon and pike exercise. Two hundred musketts changed hands in one forenoon in that town.

The disaffection in the military, unfortunately for the Government, is alarmingly on the increase, and has been so undeguisedly manifested, that even the Orange journals can no longer conceal it.

The Government still persevere in their precautionary measures. Additions are daily made to the army and navy. Premises are being taken in several localities for troops, and the public buildings in the metropolis are being more strongly garrisoned. Including the constabulary—an armed force, and the local pensioners, the real Government fighting strength in Ireland is just now about 45,000 men.

Prussia.

BERLIN, April 6.—Some excitement existed here last night. Labor is beginning to fall, and the price of provisions is increasing. At four o'clock, a mob of about 200 workmen crossed the square of the Palace, taking the direction of the Koenigsstrasse. They wanted to destroy a manufactory in this street, but were quieted, and the night passed off without disturbance. It is the opinion of many professing knowledge of what the movements of the people are, that all is not yet finished, but that there will be another disturbance.

Austria.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, of the 4th April, announces that the Emperor has just suppressed the Council of State, and given to the parties composing it another position, which will not interfere with constitutional intentions of the Council of Ministers.

A letter of the 4th, Vienna, addressed to the *Zeitungshalle* of Berlin, says that letters have been sent to Marshal Radetzky to remain on the defensive in Italy until propositions can be made for the pacification of Lombardy. The government will abandon Italy, but only after having obtained indemnities in money, and settled important commercial treaties for the future.

The committees charged to revise the new laws of the press have decided that newspapers may appear without authorization or caution money, the authors, proprietors having an Austrian for their representative. It has also decided that libels on the government shall be tried in the same manner as those against individuals.

Germany.

The Committee of Fifty, sitting at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, are actively pursuing their duties. They have published several regulations for the approaching elections.

Some disturbances took place on the 11th, at Cologne, which caused the calling out of the National Guard.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The Provisional Government of Sleswig-Holstein has prohibited all Sleswig-Holstein vessels from entering Danish harbors.

The Danish Minister at Hamburg has been dismissed in consequence, as is alleged, of having refused his protection and assurance to the Danish officers and subjects who have taken refuge in this city, when driven by recent events from the duchy of Holstein. It appears that the King of Denmark left Copenhagen on April 5, to put himself at the head of his army, which already amounts to 18,000 men.

The Danish fleet is being prepared with all possible despatch, and the government has announced its intention to make reprisals upon German and Prussian vessels, and to blockade Stettin, Danzic, Memel, and the North River. They have seven ships already equipped; and Copenhagen dockyard is as busy as when Nelson took leave to himself of their then efficient navy.

Russia.

The official journal of St. Petersburg, under date of the 31st March, gives some explanation on the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia. It denies any warlike intentions on the part of the Government. "Nothing could be further," it says, "from the idea of the Government; but in presence of the excitations directed from abroad against ourselves, it was only natural that the Emperor should make appeal to the national sentiment. She will not attack unless attacked; nor will scrupulously respect the independence of her neighbors, if her neighbors equally respect her own integrity and independence."

The Konigsberg paper of March 28th, says, that in Koronow there are three *corps d'armee* amounting to 24,000 men, who were under orders to march on Poland on the 3d of April. 120,000 troops were also to enter and occupy Warsaw and other Austrian frontiers, 80,000 the Prussian frontier.

Accounts from the Polish frontier to the 3d ult, state that 15,000 Russian troops had entered Czenstochaw, and many more were following. The Prince Starasiel Stuthaller, being surrounded on all sides, and requested to capitulate, said "within ten days Europe would see 130,000 men concentrated in and around Warsaw."

RENSBURG, April 7.—Yesterday, a fight took place between the Danish advance guard and the Danish troops, in which a number of dragoons and foot soldiers were divided. The Danes were driven back from Hockebull to Rinkenize, in the neighborhood of Gravenstein. One officer and several privates on the Danish side were killed. On our side only one soldier wounded.

The enemy appears to be attempting to land from the island of Ansel at Holnise, on Fensharbor Bay, in order to surround our troops in their position at Ball. In the meantime, a battle has been fought this day at Holnise. Our troops are ordered forward, in order to protect Sundewish and Gravenstein from the enemy. The Prussian troops will no doubt take a part in the fight as soon as it is known that the extraordinary Prussian deputation to Copenhagen has been unsuccessful.

Nearly all the powers have expressed their approbation of the union of the Duchy of Schleswig with the German states. The Danish troops have, it is said, again evacuated the town of Tondern, and have taken several persons away with them as prisoners, with all the arms and horses of the burghers. We have now about 4,000 Prussian troops in Rendsburg and neighborhood.

SCHLESWIG, April 5.—The advance guard of the Danish troops extends from Apenrade to Flensrup, southerly, and then across to Eckernsund; the whole amounting to 8,000 men. The Schleswig Holsteiner's army is concentrated at Flensburg, about 10,000 men, inclusive of those troops now on the march in Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, April 6—The King left by steamer yesterday for the army.

THE FIRST BATTLE—THE DANES VICTORIOUS.

The *Hamburg Borsenhalle* of the 10th instant, contains the following intelligence:

RENSBURG, April 9.

An officer has just brought word that an obstinate engagement has taken place at Bos. Two Danish men of war threatened to bombard Flensburg, in consequence of which the Schleswig-Holstein troops have been obliged to abandon their position both at Flensburg and Bos and they have taken up a stronger position on this side of Bos.

The 16th battalion, under Count Baudissen, is said to have suffered much in the fight. The King of Denmark has entered Flensburg.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following from Hull by electric telegraph:

Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Schleswig-Holstein. A very fierce battle has been fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers as well as in their cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rennsburg. The loss of life has been very great on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schleswig.

The Prussians have received orders to drive the Danes out of Schleswig, in order to the re-establishment of the *status quo ante*. This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that should he, in retaliation for this step in the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories, and vigorously prosecute the war.

Letters from Konigsberg of the 2d, confirm the intelligence that Danish vessels are lying in front of Pillau, and that 12 Danish ships of war are cruising between Danzic and Pillau. Ships are afraid to venture out to sea. A Polish committee has also been formed in Konigsberg.

The Danish minister, Orla Lehmann, has left this capital for Hanover, in order to hold a conference there respecting the Slesvig-Holstein question. Hanover has already forwarded troops to the frontiers, under the command of General Halkett. From Hanover, Herr Lehmann proceeds to England. It is now somewhat generally expected that the question will be amicably settled.

Italy.

The Austrian forces on the Adige and Mincio are divided into two *corps d'armee*. The first corps under the immediate orders of Field-Marshal Radetzki, occupies the line of the Mincio. The second corps under the command of Lieutenant-Marshal d'Aspre, is posted in reserve, having its right at Peschiera, its centre at Verona and its left at Mantua.

It is said that the number of troops forming the centre of the army commanded by Charles Albert, and the left wing, which is manœuvering on the line of the Po between Pavia and Piacenza, amounts to 50,000. They are followed by 100 pieces of cannon. They will be reinforced by the militia expected from all parts of Italy, and by troops who have, it seems, set out from Tuscany.

The Austrians, to stop pursuit, blew up all the bridges. Letters from Garguano announce that the last columns of the enemy left Dreazano in the morning of the 4th, for Verona.

By a decree of the 5th of April, the Provisional Government of Milan places under sequestration all the property possessed by the imperial family in Lombardy, before the 18th of March.

The accounts from Naples of the 4th inst., are of considerable interest. They state that the new ministry was thus constituted: M. Poier, President of the Council; M. Dragonetti, Foreign Affairs; M. Vignale, Interior; M Ulberti, Public Works. They had accepted office on condition that troops should be sent to Lombardy, and that the 15th Regiment of Infantry and the gen-d'armes be immediately sent to Leghorn, that the electoral law be modified; that the Chamber of Deputies appoint 180 candidates, from amongst whom the King should choose the peers, and that the Chambers be empowered to reform the constitution on a more liberal basis.

The British fleet, consisting of nine vessels, arrived in the Bay of Naples on the 2d inst.

France.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 14th inst., publishes the weekly account of the Bank of France, which is negatively satisfactory; the situation of the Bank had neither improved nor become worse.

The elections and the preparations for war continue, however, to distract public attention from the contemplation of the financial and commercial crisis.

Party feeling in respect to the former was beginning to show itself in very unsatisfactory forms.

The promotions in the army and other movements led to the belief that in a very brief space of time France would be engaged in foreign war.

The riots in various parts of the Republic were assuming a formidable character. An additional instance of military revolt had also occurred.

Two seizures of arms took place in Paris on Wednesday last.

M. Ledru Rollin has issued another circular to the Government Commissioners, which appears in the *Moniteur*. He impresses on those po-cersons the duty which he declares to be imperious, of promoting, by all the means in their power, the election of republicanised officers, and, of course, of opposing all who would favor monarchy in any form, constitutional or not. He allows his Commissioners to be candidates themselves, but forbids them to use in their own favor the influence with which their office invests them.

The composition of the army of the Alps is announced. The army is to consist of three divisions of infantry, a division of cavalry, a brigade of artillery, and one of engineers, the whole to be under the command of Gen. Bedeau.

The Provisional Government of the French Republic has just given orders for the formation of Abd-el-Kader, and his suite to the chateau of Pau. The commissioner of the expulsion of that Prince, has sent to a journal the following letter, which gives the reasons for the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader:

"Citizen Commissioner, the country people of the Pyrenees, in the name of the Republic, the Provisional Government of Bayonne, has decreed the expulsion of Prince Abd-el-Kader, and his suite, from