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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Tuesday Morning, May 16, 1848.

The Britannia's News.

The accounts by the *Britannia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., were received here by express, and published yesterday by the *Picayune*, in an extra, from which we copy:—

The most important feature of the news relates to the disturbances in France resulting from an attempt made by Ledru Rollin to overthrow the Provisional Government. It proved abortive but left Paris full of agitation and uncertainty.

The *European Times* says:—"The whole of that part of Europe, which skirts the Rhine, on borders on France, seems quite disorganized. The wildest radicalism has taken root in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and the secret societies of Germans, Swiss, Baden radicals and French emissaries seem organizing an armed invasion. At Hesse Cassel the soldiers and the citizens are at violent issue, the military having attempted to resume their former reign of physical force. The Duke of Hesse Cassel has expressed his indignation at the outrages attempted by his guards, whose dissolution was a requisition he has ordered, and some of the culprits are to be tried by courts martial—In Saxony a frightful incendiary insurrection seems to be going on, which the Government cannot succeed in putting down. In Alsace a complete insurrection is putting down. In Prussia the Prussians have attacked at Mormontier, and fifteen were killed. The miners were at length repulsed with great loss, and their leader captured.

Negotiations between the Prussian Government and the house of Rothschild, for a new loan, are announced to have totally failed.

It is stated in the papers from the Hague, that the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has been authorized to declare Menado, a free port.

The commercial advices may, on the whole, be regarded as favorable.

Ireland.

(From the Liverpool Mail, April 22.)

Irish affairs are becoming a little more settled. Messrs. Meagher, O'Brien and Mitchell are preparing for their trials, which are expected to take place about the 12th of May, and they are anxiously looking for the arrival of the history of the Repeal Association, are quarreling among themselves, as to their funds are also exhausted; here and there a turning to Protestantism is now denounced by Priests and hisses war and bloodshed; but the Priests can't keep up the knuckles from his supine. Poor Tom Steele, O'Connell's head is now happily been rescued from a disposition to perpetrate self-destruction, but his mind, as well as his property, is irrevocably gone. Drilling is practised in many parts of the country, but the government in Dublin have come to a determination to suppress these Irish and illegal demonstrations; pikes and fire-arms also continue to sell well; whether they will ever be brought into use, or, if used, will not be more injurious to the purchasers than to those against whom they may be directed are questions which we shall not take upon ourselves to decide.

(From the European Times, April 22.)

The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of a civil war, continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. In the wild and tumultuous projects now evolved, it is difficult to hope that the cool and calm suggestions of wisdom and experience can be listened to—The majority of the people of Ireland, now to a great extent armed, seem resolved upon some desperate act, which will secure for them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery.—Whatever may be the issue of the impending struggle, no one doubts that a wide extension of misery will be suffered by the middle and humble classes, and however slow the process of quiet and peaceful legislation may have been in ameliorating their condition, a direct appeal to arms appears to be the most certain way of bringing down accumulated troubles upon our high-minded, but misguided fellow-subjects.

The divergence between the repealers, headed by Mr. O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, becomes greater every day. The O'Connellites manfully declare that they will take their stand upon, *at the very se plus ultra*, the attempt to "bonfire the law and constitution, and will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only. If the association transgresses this line, the O'Connellites will take no part in their proceedings.

France.

Galignani says. The exact amount of the debts of the civil list of Louis Philippe is now said to be nearly 40,000,000, of which half is due to individuals, and the other half to the Treasury. These debts cannot be discharged at present, the private domain being merely under sequestration, and the question of a sale being reserved for the decision of the National Assembly. The ancient *domain privé* represented an estimate of 200,000,000 francs. The successor of Madame Adelaide, which has fallen to the share of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier, is valued at 60,000,000, besides 20,000,000 left to the Duke de Nemours. The succession of the Prince de Conde, which came to the Duke d'Aumale, is estimated at 100,000,000.

On Sunday last, 10th April, there was a demonstration at Paris, got up by the most violent of the clubs and communists, for the purpose of upsetting the Provisional Government, or at all events, expelling M. Lamartine and other moderate members, who have hitherto succeeded in preventing republicanism from running riot, saved the nation from a reign of blood and terror such as that which disgraced and ruined the first revolution, and from a state of things desired by too many of the flaming patriots and so-called philosophers of the day, under which every thing would be lost to every body in general, and nothing to anybody in particular. Most happily, the National Guards stood firm, and presented so imposing an attitude in defence of the Provisional Government and public order, that the vast crowd of without any overt attempt, pretty much in the same style as our own clamorous demonstration on Monday, the 10th instant, to which the movement bore very considerable resemblance. Yesterday, 40,000 troops of the line were to assemble in Paris, for the first time since the revolution to fraternize with the National Guards and the people—and if this be done cordially and with sincerity, the Provisional Government may be considered safe against all attempts of its enemies, and of the enemies of order and the public peace.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th, contains a proclamation by the Provisional Government, of which we subjoin the substance.

"The Republic lives by liberty and discussion. The clubs are for the republic a necessity, for the citizens a slight. The government is pleased to see citizens assemble to discuss the highest questions of politics. The government protects the clubs. But that liberty may have its fruits, it is aware of giving cause of alarm—remember that alarm gives rise to contra-revolutionary reaction. If free discussion be a right discussion with clubs go our hands is a danger, it may become an oppression. If the liberty of the clubs is one of the most inviolable conquests of the revolution, armed clubs may compromise that liberty, excite the worst passions and bring about civil war."

It then interdicts the clubs from being armed during their deliberations.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree granting an amnesty to all deserters from the sea and land service, who may surrender within two months if within the French territory, and six months if out of France.

The *Moniteur* publishes an important decree, levying a tax of 1 per cent on all incomes derived from moveable, immovable, or funded property.

Lombardy.

The report of the capture of Prachiera by the troops of Charles Albert, turns out to have been unfounded. Charles Albert made a brisk attack upon the fortress, and was, it would appear from his own account, compelled to retreat by the Austrians.

Naples.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the cause of the liberation of Italy, and numbers of volunteers are daily enrolling themselves to proceed on the Holy Crusade against the Austrians in Lombardy. Gen. Pepe is to command them.

Austria.

It was reported in Vienna, on Sunday evening, that a courier had arrived from the seat of war in Italy, with intelligence of an important victory said to have been gained by Radetzky.

The news of the 6th of April, has been published. It is as follows:—The provinces are completed into one body, with the exception of Rovigo, Oselle, Palmanova, Osterberg, and, for the present, the Italian provinces. The division of the empire shall remain as it exists at present. The person of the Emperor is sacred and inviolable. The Emperor has full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace. Treaties of every description with foreign powers can only be made with the sanction of the two houses of Parliament. The right of tribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but cannot be not be extended to the Ministers without the sanction of the Parliament. The laws are to be promulgated publicly in open course by the best pleadings, and trial to be by jury. The judges will be appointed for life. All proposals of laws are to be proposed, as well as sanctioned, by the Emperor. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them. Freedom of religion, speech, the press, petition and public meeting is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws. Entire liberty of conscience and religion. The free exercise of religious worship is accorded to all Christians and Jews. All citizens are equal in the eye of the law, and every citizen shall be tried by his peers. The responsibility of the Ministers will be regulated by the Diet. The legislative power is in the hands of the Emperor and the Diet. Two houses of Parliament are to be constituted. The qualifications for the members of the upper house are both and large landed property, and they are to be nominated by the Emperor. Members of the lower house are to be chosen from all classes, in order that every interest may be represented. The two houses have the power to project laws and receive petitions. All laws require the sanction of both houses, particularly those relating to the expenditure, taxation, branch and the sale of public property. A law will be framed for the organization of the National Guard. The law of election is only provisional, and will be settled by the first Parliament. Amendments of the constitution can only be proposed by the Diet."

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Gratz. This step has given considerable satisfaction, even to the Roman Catholic population.

Denmark and Holstein.

The accounts received from the Continent tend to complicate the unfortunate events which have occurred in Holstein and Schleswig with regard to the misunderstanding at present existing between these Duchies and their sovereign, the King of Denmark, as well as to threaten the peace of Europe. The whole of the German confederacies is compromised by the injudicious first act of the King of Prussia, and are called upon to take up arms against Denmark. On the side of Denmark, no actual collision has taken place, except between the Danish troops and the insurgent Schleswig Holsteiners. The Danes landed under cover of their ships of war, and after a sharp struggle (for the blood of both nations is thoroughly roused) succeeded in routing their opponents, and making themselves master of the Duchy.

On the 10th instant, a fierce battle was fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes having a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in their cavalry and artillery, the Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburg. The Holsteiners, 10,000 strong, retired on Ibu from Flensburg, dislodged by the preparations for a bombardment from the harbor, which was full of Danish gunboats; but the Danes came on in superior numbers, and drove all before them, despite a stubborn resistance. Two German regiments were almost annihilated, and the killed on each side were more than 2000; 750 insurgents were taken prisoners. After their victory the Danes pushed southward, and entered Schleswig at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. The Danish troops in Schleswig are now 20,000. The Prussians remain on the Holstein frontier increasing their numbers. The force now amounts to 8000 infantry, to which will be added some cavalry; so that altogether this contingent force, when concentrated in Holstein, will amount to about 10,000 men of all arms.

Correspondence from Rendsburg of the 14th instant, mentions a report that a skirmish had taken place at Windebye, and that forty Danes had been made prisoners. The Danes had moved the greater part of the troops which they had concentrated to Schleswig, amounting in all to 8000 men, to Dannewirke, at a distance of half a German mile from Schleswig, on the Rendsburg side. On the 13th instant, the King of Denmark, escorted by two squadrons of dragoons and one of cuirassiers, arrived at Schleswig from Flensburg, and passed his troops in review; but returned to Flensburg in the afternoon. The Danish troops are said to be commanded by Gen Von Hedeman. A flag of truce, sent to the Danish quarters by Prince Gen Col Bonin, is stated to have brought a reply that the Prussian troops might act as they please in the territory of Holstein, but that if they entered the Schleswig, the King of Denmark would declare war. The Schleswig Holsteiners are stated to be quartered at Schleswig, and the Prussian at Sorgbruck, a place on the Schleswig side of the Eider, on the high road from Rendsburg to the town of Schleswig.

Russia.

The Russian Government is adopting every possible measure of defence, and with every forbearance. The military reinforcement demanded by Prince Paskiewitsch has arrived, and set off for the frontiers. 100,000 more are to follow if necessity should require it. Warsaw is perambulated by parrols, but it presents more of the life of a normal state of a seat of war. Gaiety, where strains of lively music resound, because the Poles expect their deliverance by Germany, and hope to secure it, by remaining quiet to the end."

The *Bremen Zeitung* in a letter, from Berlin, of the 10th April, confirms this intelligence:

We learn from the kingdom of Poland, that the entire army assembled in Lithuania, has advanced and taken up its quarters on the Prussian frontiers. Three hundred pieces of Russian artillery are said to be at Warsaw. A Cracow journal, of the 10th of April, says that the total number of the troops in Poland, is now upwards of 60,000 men, which are to be augmented to 200,000. Other journals contradict these reports.

Spain.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 12th inst., state that tranquility continued to prevail in the capital, but numerous arrests were being daily made. Mr Bulwer was so shocked at the arbitrary conduct pursued by Gen. Narvaez, with respect to the Progressists party, that he thought it necessary to send in a friendly remonstrance, which has been ungraciously received, and England is honored with several columns of abuse in Moderado papers. Every day adds to the evidence of Narvaez. Persons of all ranks and stations are daily sent out of Madrid on absurd suspicion of conspiracy, and banished without trial, and frequently even without any cause being assigned. The mere reputation of being a Progressista at heart is punished with deportation. Such scenes cannot last long. The Spaniards have shown great patience, but human endurance has its limits. Narvaez has established a reign of terror in Madrid of as atrocious a character as that established by Robespierre during the first revolution. Parties are arrested without regard to age, class or circumstances, and lodged in the criminal jail, where they are forced to associate with thieves and murderers, and driven off together in rows, to places on the sea coast, from whence they are transported either to Africa or the Phillipine Islands.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had removed from Vista Alegre to the Queen's Palace, by the advice of the medical attendants of the Duchess.

The grand review which had been announced is postponed *sine die*.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree authorizing the Bank of St. Fernando to purchase all the silver produce of the Spanish mines.

It is said that the Duke Montpensier had advised the adoption of a more liberal system of government, which advice had no horrorsted Narvaez and Christina that the Duke has been exiled to Seville for his pains.

India and China.

We have received intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th, and Bombay to the 15th of March. The papers are almost wholly devoid of political intelligence. India is tranquil throughout, and the Punjaub is, if possible, more peaceful than the Company's dominions. Scinde has all at once become transformed from our most sickly to one of our healthiest States. Seventeen thousand troops continue to garrison the frontier of the Indus. The Governor of Bombay returned to the Presidency from his tour of inspection on the 3d of March, and was about to leave on the 19th for the Mahabubshwur hills. He will return about the end of April, to receive his successor, Lord Falkland, and retire from India for good in the beginning of May.

The commercial intelligence begins to improve, and though money is scarce, confidence deficient, and transactions few, the worst is considered past.

Failures.

Adams, H. & Co., merchants, Mauritius.
Brauck, F. & Co., Hamburg.
Dalvaux, W., banker, Mons
Elliott, W. & Co., merchants (Lloyd's agents) Hamburg.
Ewald & Co., Commission merchants, Hamburg.
Hamburg, Elias, banker, Hamburg.
Heine, Jos. & Sons Hamburg.
Herne & Long, stockjobb-re, Hamburg.
Hesse & Co. merchants, Hamburg.
Iselin, Wm. merchant, Havre.
Lausne, Brothers & Co., dealers in manufactured goods, Hamburg.
Lavison, Novack & Co. merchants, Marseilles.
Riley & Reusner, bankers, Magdeburg.
Pampous, Brothers & Co. Hamburg.
Seager, W. F. banker, Frankfort.
Sidey, ——general merchant, Perth.
Sigart, Jacob, merchant and banker, Amsterdam.
Tondeur, contractor, Mons.
Warburg, Elias, Hamburg.

BROKE JAIL.—We learn, says the Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, that four prisoners confined in the jail of Henrico county, made their escape, on Friday night last, by cutting a hole through the wall:—Schonberger, who was committed for the supposed murder of his wife; Williamson, for negro-stealing; Diamond, for housebreaking; and a negro man, believed to be a runaway. They have not, as yet, been apprehended.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—This excellent journal comes to us with almost unfailing regularity, while the other Baltimore papers are frequently a day behind hand. Yesterday, for instance, we received the *Sun* of the 8th, but the *American* was only to the 6th.

ARREST OF A MAIL SMUGGLER.—For some time past, it has noticed that a young man named Orlando Ward, who was travelled through the country from Canada West, was engaged in carrying mailable matter from Canada to the seaboard. On Saturday last, Mr. Mundy, the postmaster at this place, received a letter addressed to Rochester Harbor, which was directed to Lacomb, and took possession of it. Ward, on being arrested, was found to have in his possession, a quantity of letters, which he had taken up and carried either to Rochester Harbor or Lacomb, and which were addressed to persons residing in the city of Rochester. Ward was arrested, and bound over to appear before the Grand Jury, to answer to a charge of violating the laws of the United States. The letters were forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington, and Ward was arrested. After their arrival at Washington, they were opened in order to ascertain if any money had been transported, and that it had not been arrested.—*Rochester (N.) Journal.*

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The committee in Philadelphia charged with the preparations for the now rapidly approaching National Convention, have secured the upper saloon of the Chinese Museum for its sittings. The lower floor will be devoted exclusively to the delegates, and the extensive galleries to spectators.

WHIG CONVENTION OF GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 10th, contains the proceedings of the Whig Convention, which assembled at Macon on the 9th inst. General ZACHARY TAYLOR was nominated for President, delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention, and a full electoral ticket framed. The Convention adopted resolutions agreeing to sustain the nominee of the National Convention, provided he be sound on questions involving Southern rights.

REPORTED OF THE ARMY.—It seems probable now that the officers of the army who resigned the commissions in the old army in order to fill higher posts in the new ten regiments, as well as others who received general appointments therein, are likely to be relieved of the dilemma of having to return to private life. The House of Representatives on the 4th instant, as before noted in the Congress proceedings, passed a bill to repeal the law of last year, which provided, that the number of officers should be reduced at the close of the war to the same as it was before the passage of the act. It will also probably go through the Senate.

☞ The usually well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes as follows, in regard to the prospects of the various Presidential aspirants:

It is estimated here, by well informed politicians, that Mr. Clay cannot obtain more than one hundred votes in the Whig Convention. Some of the Clay men are becoming discouraged, but are still indisposed to support Gen. Taylor. The rumor mentioned in the "Union" that some Virginia Taylor Whigs have taken the back track and solicited a distinguished Whig Senator to become their candidate, is, in fact, a revival of an older rumor that the Whigs would drop both Mr. Clay and General Taylor, in the convention, and take up Mr. Crittenden. But General Taylor, even in that case, will be a candidate.

Little is said as to the democratic candidates, but Mr. Dallas and Mr. Cass are unquestionably the leading men, in the view of the Democratic delegation to the Conventions.

AMERICAN REWARDED-Dr. V. Mott, Jr., whose conduct at Palermo, in the Sicilian Revolution, we have already recorded, has been appointed surgeon-in-chief to the army, with rank of major, as well as director and inspector general of the hospitals, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year.

☞ Tennessee now obtains the subriquet of the "Centre State," from its position in the Union.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—The following fact speaks volumes as to the prospects of England and the United States:—

"At the dedication of the Hanoeck School, in Boston for the Blind, Mr. Mann stated as an interesting fact, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools were equal to the whole expenditures for schools in England, for the same period, for 17,000,000 of people. They had kept pace with each other from year to year."

Congressional.

The SENATE did not meet on the 6th inst.

In the House, the following proceedings occurred:

Under the new rule, Mr. Gott handed to the Clerk, notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to the delegates from territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., offered a resolution for immediately the debate in committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, in two hours after it shall be again taken up.

Mr. Bowlin moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it appeared that a quorum was not present, and a call of the House was ordered. A quorum appearing, further proceedings in the call were suspended, and Mr. Bowlin's motion was carried.

The resolution of Mr. Rockwell was then amended, on motion of Mr. McClelland, so as to read "Friday next, at 2 p. m.," and in this shape was agreed to.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. McClelland moved to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The question being put on the first motion, Mr. McClelland raised the point of order, that a motion for the House to resolve itself into committee of the whole on the "state of the Union," is entitled to precedence over a motion that the House resolve itself into "committee of the whole for the consideration of private bills."

The Speaker decided against the point raised, and Mr. McClelland appealed; but the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The motion of Mr. Rockwell was then agreed to; and consideration of the Richard W. Meade bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and discussed until 15 minutes past two o'clock, when the House adjourned to Monday.

PUNISHMENT OF MR. TRIST.—Mr. Polk is revolving in his own mind, it is said, with what kind of punishment he shall visit Mr Trist on his return from his mission. He at first doubted whether to punish or reward him. He doubts no longer. Trist's testimony in the Court of Inquiry the President considers a personal insult. It is certain, Trist used him with colored hands. But how to punish the man and adopt his successful negotiation! However much Trist's conduct may have wounded the *amour propre* of the President, has it done any injury to the country? "Ha, there's the rub."

The old unwritten law of the Castilian Monarchy permitted no subject to express a doubt of the word once passed by King or Queen.—Now as Gen. Cass, and the Locofocos after him give the President jurisdiction in Mexico no less ample than such as before enjoyed by King or Imperator, why cannot he punish Trist, who has been guilty of more than expressed doubt of the Royal word, according to his will and pleasure? If he can eject him forcible from Mexico, as he claims he can and does, why cannot he incarcerate or flagellate him there?

Any how, his Excellency is perplexed, and meditates strange things. "*Oh Tempora! Mores!*" says Locan in his "Pharsalia," which is freely translated by the Polk commentator here, "Oh Trist, you — Loco.—*N. Y. Trib.*

HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Tui*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 5th inst. The local news they contain is of little interest. Heavy rains had fallen in the interior of the Island, and a heavy hail storm was experienced in the neighborhood of Matanzas.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND ARSON.—The Washington (Pa.) Press states that on Thursday morning the citizens in the neighborhood of the residence of Mr. Charles Greer, on Rich Hills, were aroused from their slumbers by the appearance of fire, and on reaching the spot found the residence of Mr. Greer wrapped in flames, and the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Greer stretched upon their bed and burnt to a cinder! It is supposed that the old couple had been murdered in their bed by some demon in human form, in order to possess himself of Mr. G's. money, and that after committing the robbery, to cover over the villainy, had set fire to the house.

LYNCHING IN EUROPE.—A private letter, received at Paris, states that Szela, the famous accomplice of Metternich, chief of the massacre of Tarnow, and rewarded for his deeds in that capacity by the Emperor of Austria, was anxious to organize new massacres in Gallicia; but, this time, the indignant countrymen hung him to a tree in front of his own house, which they afterwards committed to the flames. A just retribution.

DEPLORABLE CASUALITY.—The daughter of Henry Geis, aged 18 years, one of the wealthiest and most respectable German citizens of Detroit, (Mich.,) was accidently shot by a young gentleman lately. The contents of a gun, which he let fall, were lodged in Miss G's knee. She died after a week of terrible suffering.

SHOCKING.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* relates the case of a female, in a beastly state of intoxication, in that city on Friday, and rather good looking, conveyed to prison in a furniture car. She had a small child with her. She belongs to an excellent family, and is an habitual drunkard.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The extensive flouring mills at Venice, Ohio, belonging to Russell Haywood, Esq., of Buffalo, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 81st ult. The building cost $60,000. The value of the wheat and contained was estimated at $10,000. Fully insured.

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