

We have to march in procession across the city bridges, two or three of the delegates advised part of them to relinquish their design; and their dutiful condition, signed, it was said, by above five millions of persons (but which in fact was the printed signature, by even two millions, and prepared great part of these signatures hoaxes, Queen Victoria's name figuring therein, besides the Duke of Wellington's 20 times, and by on the books, and all kinds of nick-names), was dispatched to the House of Commons by the Duke of the delegates. Some slight ead-alarming pass over Westminster Bridge, but the pure force, without any other assistance, completely frustrated the attempt; and a shower of stones coming on opportunely, the crowd gradually dispersed.

Such was the termination of the demonstration in London; and the same lame and impotent conclusion attended the several meetings which had been announced to take place at our own town, in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places. These results, after the great and obvious flourish of trumpets by the physical force parties, have only tended to strengthen the hands of the Government. The measure brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, as places respect overt acts of treason and sedition, on for the second reading, by 452 against 35, being a majority of 417. The measure is being pressed rapidly through Parliament, not, however, without great objection to that clause in the bill which constitutes felony the "open and advised speaking, tending to, or to intimidate or overawe the Parliament, to stir up foreigners to invade the United Kingdom," which has been qualified, as we have said elsewhere, by a proviso. The intention of this clause, which Mr. Pitt himself abandoned when it was originally proposed, has been strongly objected to; but the circumstances of the moment have created such a movement, with the support of all parties in the House, excepting about thirty-five members, who hold extreme opinions. For our own parts, we believe the ultimate interests and happiness of the people are more than met, at this juncture dependent upon the preservation of tranquillity and the maintenance of security for life and property. Whilst the whole of Europe is convulsed and the channels of commerce interrupted, it is self-evident that, so long as peace and order are secured to us, the chief trade of Europe and America will flow through the harbours of this island. The maintenance of credit in our streets, and will have precisely the effect of that of the fleets during the continental war. They ordered security to our merchants, and to the peace of the countries who were in amity with us. At present we are at peace with all the world, and we hope to continue so; and the ultimate insecurity prevails throughout the continent, which must deter prudent merchants from investing their property in places where it may be captured or sequestered, our own vast warehouses will offer the most secure receptacles for merchandise of Asia, Africa, and America, where the riches of the world may remain safe until it is directed to the channels of trade. In this point of view alone it becomes the highest importance for our commercial sea prospects, that it should be clearly understood that there is no danger whatever that the order of the country will be greatly disturbed, of northern outbreaks, arising from deep distress, to form occur in some densely populated cities; with the restoration of trade and general employment of the people the chief political issues will vanish, and the position of the United Kingdom, amongst the other nations of the world, will be even improved and consolidated.

In various parts of the country public meetings are called, for the purpose of presenting addresses to her Majesty. The following is one of the addresses presented to her Majesty by the Royal Danish Legation, on the 11th inst., from which we extract the following:—

**DENMARK.—THE FIRST BATTLE.**  
**THE DANES VICTORIOUS.**  
The arrival of the Hamburg, Captain [name], at Hull, we have the *Borsenhalles*, of the 11th inst., from which we extract the following:—

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 Rendsburg. The loss of life has been very great on both sides. The Danes entered the city of Schleswig, and the Prussians have received orders to evacuate the Danes out of Schleswig, in order to re-establishment of the *status quo ante*. The King of Denmark is to be informed that should he, in retaliation for the passage of the Sound, the Prussian army would immediately advance into the Danish territories and vigorously prosecute the war.

The Duke of Augustenburgh and Prince [name] arrived here yesterday from Berlin, and immediately left for Rendsburg. The Duke brings the order for the Prussian army to enter Schleswig. Pursuant to this order, two Prussian battalions have been directed to advance, but it is stated that they will have to await the arrival of the cavalry and artillery.

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**  
Throughout all Europe the greatest excites

ment continues to prevail. The general marching of troops for offensive or defensive operations, the actual hostilities going on in Lombardy, the threatening aspect of the quarrel respecting the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and the vast preparations of Russia and France, all contribute to keep up a state of confusion and anxiety, which for the mercantile interest, especially those in relation with France and Germany, is highly distressing. The invasion of Lombardy by Charles Albert, under the pretence of fulfilling his 'mission,' or rather to seize the whole of Lombardy, and perhaps Venice, in order to aggrandise his dominions, is daily viewed more and more as an act of unjustifiable aggression, which, when the present disturbances and disastrous change, perplexing monarchs, shall subside into more general tranquillity, may not turn out so advantageously to this ambitious monarch as his present conquests seem to promise. At any rate, the English government, as expressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, does not conceal that it deeply laments that the king of Sardinia should have invaded the dominions of Austria.

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

The News reached London on Wednesday that a sanguinary engagement had taken place between the belligerents under the walls of Verona. One account stated that the Piedmontese were victorious, and had captured five thousand prisoners, whilst however, the preponderance of belief was, that the Austrians were victorious, and that the Piedmontese lost no fewer than six thousand 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 inst. for Milan, bearing terms of pacification for the Lombards, whose independence Austria is willing to observe on moderate terms. This is almost the first step taken by Austria, the cabinet of Vienna have become perfectly stupefied and inert by the suddenness and rapidity of the recent revolutions. A fearful retribution has overtaken Szele, the accomplice of Metternich in the assassinations of Tarnou; the peasantry, whom he was again instigated to rise to bring about a massacre in Galacia, indignant at his menaces, hung him up on a tree in front of his house, which they afterwards set on fire. The archduke John at the head of the Liberal party, has set out for Frankfurt, with the expectation of being elected Emperor of Germany. The provisional Government of Venice had forbidden the steam packets of the Austrian Lloyd's from entering the harbours of the Republic, but the steamer *Archduchess Sophia*, which had touched there, was allowed to depart.

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. The insecurity created in the Baltic trade by these hostilities, that is, by the occupation of Holstein by Prussian and other German troops, and the absolute certainty of Danish retaliation unless the dispute is compromised, have raised the freights to that quarter of Europe enormously, and all the vexed questions of the rights of neutrals in carrying enemy's property, so ably treated by the late Mr. Wheaton, the celebrated American Juris-consult, have been suddenly revived after an interval of more than thirty years.

At present the views of the emperor of Russia, with regard to this question, in which by right of the Duchy of Oldenburg, the emperor is directly interested as one of the contingent heirs to the Duchies, are not at present known. Time has scarcely been allowed to concentrate the requisite forces in various parts of the empire, so as to enable the emperor to crush any attempts to revolutionise Poland, which it is positively asserted Prussia is fomenting, or to collect such a force on the Lithuanian frontiers as may repel aggression on that side, or even make an incursion on Prussia for the purpose of favouring Denmark. A short time must solve these conjectures, as six thousand Prussian troops are already in Holstein, and it is positively asserted that the Prussians have crossed the Eider, which divides the two Duchies, and have taken possession of the Schleswig villages. Now, respecting Holstein, the most perplexing doubts may be started respecting its Danish or German sovereignty; but with regard to Schleswig, it is as indisputably Danish as Berwick-upon-Tweed is British ground. We therefore view this undoubted act of aggression on the part of Prussia with deep solicitude and alarm, considering the interests and feelings involved in the quarrel. The Prussian courier, bearing the ultimatum to the Danish council, passed through Altona on the night of the 5th inst., on his way to Copenhagen. It is said that the Danes have evacuated Apenrade. A note of count Arnim to the Danish Minister at Berlin, dated the 5th inst.,

professes that in occupying the duchy Prussia means nothing aggressive—nothing hostile; but in what way these empty professions can be reconciled with the fact of seizing the territory we cannot understand.

In Belgium and Holland tranquillity continues to be maintained. Prince Meternich is at the Hague, where he will remain a short time.

Torkey has re-considered her first decision respecting the recognition of the new republic in France, and has followed the example set her by England. A French ambassador has accordingly been appointed to the Sublime Porte.

Pending the excitement going on in the metropolis during the week, the affairs of Ireland have hung in suspense, awaiting the issue of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons respecting the Crown and Government Security Bill, and of John O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union. This honourable gentleman had last week an interview with Lord John Russell, with a view to induce the Government to make some large concessions of relief to Ireland in the present critical state of the country. Mr. John O'Connell urged strongly the necessity of immediate relief, by distribution of food to the distressed districts for the next few months at least; a measure of tenant-right; a reconsideration of the Colleges' Act, and other matters in which the Government was at variance with the hierarchy and clergy of Ireland; the Repeal Bill to be brought in, and the abandonment of the prosecutions. At a subsequent period the Poor-law was required to be amended, and the allocation of the revenues of the Established Church, saving life interests, purposes of charity and education. Mr. John O'Connell impressed upon the Minister the necessity of immediate action; but Lord John Russell declined to make known the intentions of the Government; and the interview, which lasted an hour, ended by Mr. John O'Connell assuring the noble lord, that if some large concessions of the above nature were made, the most beneficial effects for the peace and happiness of both countries would be the result.

The repeal movement has reached a crisis which it must be confessed it has never hitherto attained; a perusal of the Irish intelligence in our paper of to-day will bear us out in the assertion, that the present posture of affairs in that country is most complicated and perilous, and that no lengthened period can elapse before the English Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

To us it appears that there is now but one of three courses for the English Government to pursue. 1st. To suppress vigorously and at once, by these means which the Constitution affords, such as coercion laws, state and criminal prosecutions, &c., every undue manifestation of popular discontent; and, failing in this, to call into immediate action the strong arm of British power. Or, 2ndly, To make such concessions, in time, to the popular feeling, as will render the future attempts of demagogues to revive the agitation futile and innocuous. Or, 3rdly, To grant at once a domestic legislature to the people.

The opinion seems to be progressing amongst Englishmen, that this country would be better without Ireland. A feeling has been generally prevalent for many years amongst Irishmen, that they would be better without England. So far, both parties are approaching to an understanding.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the continent, who have recently appeared in the streets of London and Dublin, and who are known to have visited the United Kingdom not upon pleasure or business, but under various influences of a totally different description, it has been determined by Government to revive the Alien Act, for a limited period, and in certain cases, in order to compel the departure of these obnoxious visitors from our shores; and accordingly, the Marquis of Lansdowne has introduced a bill to that effect in the House of Lords. It has been clearly ascertained that many of the individuals who are now perambulating the streets of the metropolis, have come there with no good intention,—in fact, they are emissaries from some quarter or other sent to stir up strife amongst a suffering but loyal people; some of them have been recognised as the worst characters of France; and however we deplore the necessity of recurring to the Alien Act which in early life we were taught to hold in abhorrence, we must nevertheless confess that in the few instances in which we knew it formerly carried into execution, it was a necessary power confided to the State to rid our cities from the presence of wicked and designing men. It need not be added that the powers of the act will be exercised under the responsibility of Ministers, and we are sure that no unnecessary vexatious impediments will be thrown in the way of foreigners who visit us for the purposes of pleasure or business, and that the measure will be allowed to expire as soon as the unhappy causes which render it imperatively necessary shall have passed away. It was distinctly stated by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the 11th, that the Earl of Clarendon has expressed an opinion that some measure was necessary to counteract the efforts made by foreign emissaries in Ireland. As we do not interfere, and have no intention of interfering in the affairs of our neighbours, it is but fair that we should be allowed to settle our own political differences without the intervention of mischievous aliens.

We regret to state that the financial condition of France has undergone but little improvement during the past week. The report

that M. Achille Fould would succeed M. Garnier Pages in the ministry of Finance raised a hope that the Provisional Government would proceed upon some improved system in monetary matters, but a denial of that eminent banker that he was charged with any financial duty from the Government, quite dissipated the expectations thus raised. It appears finally decided that the Bank of France will, in a few days, issue small notes as low as 50 francs (£2 sterling), the notes being actually engraved and ready for emission. The Government, in its difficulties, has as we fully anticipated, been compelled to authorise the Bank to issue notes to the amount of a thousand millions of francs, and smaller class notes than even 50 francs will, it is fully expected, speedily follow.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### AUSTRIA.

Reform is progressing at Vienna slowly, but steadily. The city has resumed its wonted appearance, and but for the occasional excitement occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from Italy and other parts of Germany, harmony might be considered to be fully restored.

The Vienna correspondence of several German and London journals, states that Austria had declared war against Sardinia, but it would rather appear that no formal declaration has been made, and that the Austrian Government has contented itself with sending passports to the Sardinian, Tuscan and Papal envoys.

##### AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Letters from Milan of the 30th ult. stated that the king of Sardinia, at the head of nearly 20,000 regular troops, was close to Marshal Radetski, in the vicinity of Crema, and it was believed that the Marshal must capitulate.

##### HUNGARY.

From Botzen, in Tyrol, we learn under date the 30th March, that the citadel had yielded to the Provisional Government.

Letters from Pesth of the 1st April, which have reached here, confirm the news that Hungary has declared itself independent. It is feared that this important event will be the signal for a civil war. In fact, out of a population of nearly twelve millions, the race of the Magyars, which is at the present moment the dominant power, which Austria has always treated with peculiar favour, and which is in possession of the intelligence, the riches, and the most valuable portion of the landed property of the country, does not amount to more than four millions of people. The Slavonic population numbers about six millions, and in some comits it amounts to nine tenths of the whole population. The Slavonians detest the Magyar authority, and refuse to admit it. The provinces of Delmatia and Croatia have already openly separated from Hungary, and are endeavouring to form themselves into an independent state.

##### RUSSIA.

In an important article, which appears in the St. Petersburg Journal of the 31st ult., the emperor of Russia promises strict neutrality as regards other states, provided no attack be made upon any part of his own territories.

The news from Warsaw confirms the reports of the different movements in the kingdom of Poland, but the facts which appear most probable are those mentioned in the Prussian Gazette, of the arrival in Poland of five regiments, 20,000 strong, two of which will occupy the Fortress of Novo Georgiewsk, Modline, and three will be stationed in the Government of Lublin. Letters from Warsaw, of the 1st April, state that no outbreak had taken place in that city, but that the inhabitants were in a state of great fear.

The Königsberg paper of March 28th, brings the following important news from the Russian Government:—The Bridge at Kownow is now ready, as commanded, by the emperor. In Kownow there are three *corps d'armée*, amounting to 24,000 men, who are to advance on Poland upon the 2nd of April. 150,000 are to enter and occupy Warsaw, and the Austrian frontier, and 80,000 the Prussian frontier.

The artillery stationed at Willikowich is ordered to Warsaw.

At every post five Cossacks are stationed, in order to accompany a certain personage who travels *incog*.

##### ITALY.

All remains quiet at Rome.—The Austrian ambassador obtained his passport, and left Rome on the 30th ult. The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontifical government.

The report that a republic had been proclaimed in Savoy proves to have been correct, but at the same time we learn that the new Government had no sooner been proclaimed than it was overthrown by the people themselves.

##### FRANCE.

The elections for officers of the National Guard have generally speaking, terminated in favour of the republican candidates.

The planting of trees of liberty, and other follies, have been not merely interdicted, but in every case where attempted, have been prevented.

Some riots have occurred at Saverne, in the department of the Bas Rhin and at St. Omer.

We learn from Toulon on the 4th April, that the Mediterranean squadron has received orders to prepare to put to sea. It will, it is supposed, cruise on the coast of Italy.

#### SHIP NEWS.

##### SAILINGS FROM BRITAIN.

For Dalhousie—Harmony, Troon.  
For Miramichi—Elizabeth Holderness, Hall.