NEW YORK HERALD---EXTRA.

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HALF PAST SEVEN, A. M.

BY SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EXPRESS.

ONE WEEK LATER NEWS

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA, AT BOSTON.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Great Excitement in France.

MORE DISTURBANCE IN COLOGNE.

THE DANISH TROUBLES.

The General War in Europe.

Another Defeat of the Austrians by the Italians.

The Chartist Agitation in England.

MORE COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Attempted Suicide of Tom Steele, the Agitator.

State of the Markets,

&c. &c. &c.

The special Post Office express, with the mails of the Britannia, reached this city at five o'clock this morning, in charge of Thomas Pomeroy, Esq., of the Boston Post Office, to whose energy we are indebted for the latest intelligence from Europe.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., and her news is one week later.

It is important.

There had been a battle between the Austrians and Italians in which the latter were victorious.

The Chartists are still holding their meetings in London and in the provinces, and are arming in the north of Scotland.

There has been a tremendous excitement in Paris. Not only the people but the provisional government have been in a state of turmoil and trouble. The particulars will be given the *Evening Edition* of the *Herald*.

Intelligence is received of a regular organization of the chartist forces in Scotland. A public meeting has been held at Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the national convention, and measures were adopted for the enrolment of volunteers.

Negotiations between the Prnssian 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 authorised to declare Menado, at Celebes, a free port.

No amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe.

The Croats have set fire to the village of Castel Nuova, containing 2000 inhabitants. The Croats formed a cordon round it, and the villagers were all burned to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The whole of that part of Europe, says the *European Times*, which skirts the Rhine, and borders on France, seems quiet disorganised.—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 organising an armed invasion. At Hesse Cassel the soldiers and the citizens are at violent issue, the military having attempted to restore their former reign of physical force. The Duke of Hesse Cassel has expressed his indignation at the outrages attempted by his guards, whose dissolution as a regiment he has ordered, and some of the culprits are to be tried by courts-marfial. In Saxony a frightful incendiary insurrection seems to be going on, which the Government cannot succeed in putting down. In Alsace a complete insurrection of the peasantry exists. The troops have been attacked at Mormontior, and 15 were killed. The rioters were at length repulsed with great loss, and their leader captured.

Prince Metternich was in London.

The steamship United States had not reached Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The steam ship Hermann arrived at Southampton from Bremen, on the 20th, on her homeward voyage to New-York, for which port she leaves Southampton on the 20th inst.

The Roscius hence had arrived at Liverpool.

The Caledonia arrived out on the 18th ult.

But we annex the details of the news:

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, 1848—6 A. M.

I shall now, as usual, with the view of making my *multum in parvo* the more valuable to the people of America, furnish you the outlines and principal substance—the *stamina* of occurrences that have taken place in the European world in the week, like the Britannia, about to leave us, and refer my readers to the more detailed accounts that, anon, will be *Herald*-ed to them, for further particulars.

On the whole, there has been but a meager supply of news since the departure of the America—meager in comparison with any other week since the 24th of February.

In the first place, I must tell you that the markets have varied so little since the date of my last despatch, (in which I gave a full, though condensed statement of them,) that I have scarcely a shade of improvement to announce. However, I may say however, in the words of somebody, they don't "mend worser."

There is not the slightest improvement in cotton. Sales to consumers are to a very limited extent. This proves how wretchedly depressed trade is especially as prices are so moderate. During the week there has been a slight demand for the better classes, for export. Sales on Saturday, 4500, (500 for exportation); Monday, 6000, (2000 for exportation); Tuesday, 3500, (500 for exportation); Wednesday, 4000, (1000 for exportation.)

Rice is depressed. The sales, however, in Carolina are moderate, at pricees quoted in my last.

There is a falling off in tallow, 53s. is accepted for Y. c. Rosin still from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.

A brisk demand for lard continues: nearly all that is offered is bought. There is, however, a decline of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. in this article. Sales have been large at from 42s. to 44s. for kegs, and 38s. 6d. for barrels.

The London *Prices Current* of the 18th says:—

"Importers of colonial produce have exhibited, since our last, less anxiety to make sales, by submitting less to the notice of the trade. Home buyers were, however, more desirous to make purchases, and the business transacted by private treaty has considerably exceeded those of the former week. It is also encouraging to notice the fact, that the principal of the goods brought to public competition, during the week, were disposed of For raw sugar, holders are enabled to procur better prices; and other articles generally maintain their quotations. Tea and rice, however, have again fallen in value, as stocks are unusually large."

State of the Country.

In the "rebelious" department, matters are almost at a stand still. Since the signal failure of the Chartist demonstration at the uncommon common, Kensington Common, the country has been wonderfully quiet; for their

"Rebellion had bad luck."

In Ireland too, "rebellion looks" have ceased to look "so giant-like." True bills were found against the traversers on Saturday last. Smith O'Brien's trial will come on on the 13th May. The traversers will be allowed to appear by their attorneys.

At Edinburgh there was a largely attended Chartist meeting, on the evening of the 17th. A deputation attended from Leith, said to be great in heraldic device. One lad carried a pole with an inverted crown at the top; another had a flag with, "The lion of Scotland has risen from his lair: beware whigs, beware!" The people dispersed quietly—neither the pensioners, who were lodged in the castle, nor the special services were required.

The Irish anarchists have had their demonstration, in the shape of a *soiree* to the gentlemen who were ambassadors to the French republic, at which the usual amount of sedition and treason was spouted; and the redoubtable O'Brien plainly intimated that his friend O'Gorman, who is studying the theory of barricades in Paris, may return in time to reduce it to practice, in the event of the trial for sedition going against himself and his copatriots. At this meeting there was some show of fraternization between Young and Old Irelanders; and during the discussion at the Repeal Association on Monday, enough was let out to show that a schism has broken out in that body. For the present, however, the appeal of the Messrs. O'Connell, and the threat to withdraw from Ireland with the ashes of their father, were successful, and for the present, at least, Conciliation Hall adheres to legal and constitutional agitation only. How long this will continue is problematical, but the vigorous proceedings now adopted by the government seem likely to render sedition too dangerous a game to be played with impunity.

On Wednesday there was a meeting of several of the most influential merchants for the purpose of organizing an association to bring about a retrenchment in the national expenditure, and more equal taxation. Mr. K. Gladston, who was called to the chair, said, he believed all parties saw the necessity of a change, although there were diffent opinions as to what it should be. He accused the government of apathy in respect to the commercial interests of the empire.

Mr. J. Mulleneux thought the association would strengthen the newly-formed parliamentary party. It is intended to present a requisition to the Mayor, and shortly hold another public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the society.

You no donbt will regret to learn that "Poor Tom Steele, O'Connell's 'head pacificator,' in the days when that crafty politician kept Ireland in a state of constant agitation, hopeless of his country's regeneration, and worn out with anxiety on her behalf, attempted to 'shuffle off this mortal coil' by precipitating himself from Waterloo bridge into the Thames, at seven o'clock last evening. At a few minutes before seven o'clock the unfortunate man was observed to alight from a club in Wellington street, and, having paid the driver his fare, he walked to the toll-gate, put down a penny piece, received his change, and passed on to the bridge. On arriving at the second recess from the Middlesex side, he stopped suddenly, took off his cap—the celebrated cap with which his friend O'Connell crowned him in by-gone days—and, mounting the parapet, threw himself into the river. A gentleman who was crossing the bridge on the opposite side observed the whole occurrence at only a few paces' distance, but so rapidly did the unfortunate man effect his purpose, that it was found impossible to render him any assistance. Happily a waterman was passing through the bridge in a small boat at the moment the unfortunate man entered the water, and with a presence of mind that does him the highest credit, he immediately pulled towards him, and with some difficulty at length succeeded in getting him into his boat. The poor man was taken ashore at the Strand lane stairs, and thence conveyed to King's College Hospital, where he received all the attention his case required, from Mr. Burton, the house surgeon of that institution. We understand the cheif injury he has sustained is the shock to his system from having fallen flat upon the surface of the water. There can be no doubt that the veteran agitator had contemplated the rash act for some hours at least, as he had been occupied during the chief part of the day in writing letters at Peele's coffee-house, an establishment he was in the habit of occasionally frequenting. Within his cap, which, as above stated, he placed on the bridge before he threw himself over, was a small piece of paper sealed to the lining with black wax, on which was written—"Tom Steele, county of Clare, Ireland." That Tom Steele never, like O'Connell and some others, made agitation a trade, may be gathered from the fact that, when he came of age, he entered on a beautiful estate of £15,000 or £16,000 a year, in the county of Clare. Twenty years of amateur agitation brought him to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in Dublin, where he was opposed by the present member for Ennis, the O'Gorham Mahon. Having taken the benefit of the act, he came to England, and has since been living upon an allowance out of his estate. Mr. Steele took high honors at Cambridge, and is a member of the senate of the University. It may not be generally known that it was Mr. Steele who proposed O'Connell at the celebrated Clare election, from which arose the Catholic emancipation act."

This is according to the account given in the *Times* of this sad affair.

It is now 10 o'clock, and our letters must be mailed before half past 10. There is no sign of the steamer "United States." ALBIONA.

Ireland.

[From the Liverpool Mail, April 22.]

Irish affairs are becoming a little more settled. Messrs. Meagher, O'Brin, and Mitchell, are preparing for their trials, which are expected to take place acout the 12th of May, and, in the meantime, are exhausting their vocabulary of sedition. The orators of the Repeal Association are quarreling among themselves, whilst their funds are also exhausted; here and there a ranting revolutionary priest denounces the union, and advised war and bloodshed; but he usual gets a rap on the knuckles from his superior. Poor Tom Steele, O'Connell's head-pacificator, has happily been rescued from an attempt to perpetrate self-destruction, but his mind, as well as his property, is irrevocably gone. Drilling is practised in many parts of the provinces, but the government in Dublin has evinced a determination to suppress these foolish 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 passions now evoked, it is scarcely to be hoped that the calm exhortations 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 can doubt that a vast amount of misery will be suffered by the middle and humbler classes, and however show the process of quiet and peaceful legislation might have been, in ameliorating their conditionn, a a direct appeal to arms appears to us far more certain of bringing down accumulated troubles upon our high-minded, but mis-guided 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'Connells' manfully declare that they will take their stand upon upon, at the very *ne plus ultra*, the uttermost bounds of the law and constitution, and will adhare to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only. If the association trasgresses this line, the O'Connells' 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 *domaine prive* represented an estimate of 200,000,000f. The successor of Madame Adelaide, which has fallen to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier, is valued at 60,000,000f. besides 20,000,000f. left to the Duke de Nemours. The succession of the Prince de Conde, which came to the Duke d'Aumale, is estimated at 100,000,000f.

On Sunday last, 16th 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 *soi-disant* philosophers of the day, under which every thing shall belong to every body in general, and nothing to any body 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 display passed off without any overt attempt, pretty much in the same style as our own Chartist demonstration on Monday, the 10th inst., to which the movement bore very considerable resemblance. Yesterday, forty thousand 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 *Monitor* 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 right. 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, beware of giving cause of alarm, remember that alarm gives rise to contra-revolutionary reaction. If free discussion be a right discussion with arms in 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 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 one per cent on all incomes derived from movable, immovable, or funded property.

Lombardy.

The report of the capture of Peschiera 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. The following is the official report by Charles Albert, of his unsuccessful attack on Peschiera:—

"Headquarters, at Pozzolongo.

"His Majesty, as general and chief of his army, wishing to drive the Austrians completely from the right bank of the Mincio, ordered to-day an attack on Peschiera.

"The report that this garrison was composed partly of Italians, and that the remainder was completely demoralized, induced him to attempt an attack with the field artillery only, sustained by the brigade of General Bes.

"After having got together eight obuviers, six pieces of battering cannon, and six pieces of field artillery, our brave artillery commenced with four batteries, covered with the trenches constructed the evening before, to attack the advanced works of the enemy on the right bank of the Mincio.

"The different companies of volunteers attacked these works in flank, as well as those placed on the left bank of the river. The angles dismantled, announced that our infantry could advance to the attack of the fortifications, and his Majesty appeared disposed to second the order of our troops, but, foreseeing that, even in case of success, these works, commanded by the enemy's artillery on the permanent fortifications of the citadel of Peschiera, would have cost too much of our soldiers' blood, which would have been shed without a definite result, his Majesty resolved to renounce this attack; and after having, for form sake, summoned the place to surrender, he ordered to resume his first position to consult on more important affairs.

"His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the courage and skill of his artillery, the enthusiasm of his volunteers, and the order of his troops.

"His Majesty, always foremost in danger, remained several hours exposed to the fire of the enemy, with his sons and a numerous staff."

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 14th, gives further particulars of the capture of the powder magazines of Peschiera. The Milanese did not succeed in carrying off the gunpowder, for a large body of troops being sent from the fortress, they had only time to throw a part into the water and to blow up the rest. They had to retire afterwards, and barricaded themselves in Castelnuovo, which they defended for a long time. They then cut their way through the enemy, regained the steamer, passed the night at Assisa, and returned to Desenzano the next day.

Official information from Venice, of the 14th, confirms a report that a body of volunteers, attacked by a more numerous force of Austrians, had been obliged to retreat to Vicenza, where a large body of "crusaders" had arrived. The town is barricaded and well defended, as a precaution against attack. Advices from Udine, of the 8th, announce that the Austrians who were on the Isonzo, and occupying the line of Goritz, had been ordered to march immediately upon Trieste, which was menaced by the troops stationed in Istria and Dalmatia, who had all declared in favor of the Italians.

The *Patria*, of Florence, of the 13th says, "The Austrians retired within the line of the Mincio have regained courage, and fight with fury. It is of no use to deceive ourselves, the war will be long and bloody. It is war to the death—a war of Spaniards against the Moors—of Greeks against Turks.

The *Patria* contains a letter from Ferara, dated the 11th, which says the affair under Mantua was favorable to the Piedmontese, and that the Austrians lost 8,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Letters from Rome of the 11th, say that M. Corbelli had left Rome for the head quarters of the combined army, with a view of establishing more strongly the league between the Italian sovereigns.

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. General 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.

Great apprehensions were entertained in Vienna, in consequence of a meeting of operatives, which was to have been held on Sunday last. The news of the ridiculous failure of the Chartist attempt in London arrived in Vienna on Saturday, and so inspirated the burghers composing the national guard, that they turned out in such force as to render any attempt hopeless on the part of the operatives to create an *emeute*.

The basis of the new Austrian constitution has just been published. It is as follows:—

"All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Crotia, Sclavonia, Siebenbergen, 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 attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but mercy cannot be extended to the ministers without the sanction of the Parliament. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts qy verbal pleadings, and trial to qe jury. The judges will be appointed for life. All projects of laws are to be proposed as well as sanctioned by the Emperor. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call then together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them. Freedom of religiow, 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 Emderor and the Diet. Two Houses of Parliament are to be constituted. The qualifications for Members of the Upper House are birth 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, finance, and the sales of public property. A law will be framed for the organization of the national guard. The law of election is only provisorial, 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 quite Lintz. 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 confederation 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 Bau from Flensburg, dislodged by the preparations for a bombardment from the harbor, which was full of Danish gun-boats. But the Danes come 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 southwards, and entered Schleswig at two 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 contangent force, when conceentrated 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 Windskye, and that forty Danes had been made prisoners. The Danes had moved the greater part of the troops which they had concentrated at Schleswig, amounting in all to 8000 men, to Dannevirke, at a distance of half a German mile from Schleswig, on the Rendburg side. On the 13th inst., 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 the Prussian colonel 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 Schestedt, and the Prussian at Sorgbruck, a place on the Schleswig side of the Elder, on the high road from Rendsburg to the town of Schleswig.

A detachment of the Hamburg volunteers met another detachment of the same corps near Eckinforde, during the night of the 12th ult., and in their confusion they fired on each other, killed one man, and wounded five or six others.

Several battalions of Hanovarians, Brunswickers, and Oldenburgers have entered Holstein, and some Prussian reinforcements have also passed through Hamburg, on their way to Rendsburg.

A Danish sloop of war appeared off Swinemunde, on the 12th inst., but has hitherto committed no hostilities, although the alarm caused by her arrival has induced the authorities to remove the buoys from the channel, and to close the harbor with a chain.

Russia.

The Cologne *Gazette*, of the 13th of April, quotes a letter from the Breslau *Gazette*, by a traveller, in which he says "that the accounts of the movement of the troops are uncertain and contradictory. The Russian government is adopting every possible measure of defence, and with every forbearance. The military reinforcement demanded by Prince Paskiewitsoh has arrived, and set off for the frontiers. 100,000 are to follow, if necessity should require it. Warsaw is perambulated by patrols, but it presents more of the life of a carnival than of a scene of war. Everywhere 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 *Zeitung Halle* gives the following account from Marggrabowson, the east frontier, of the 3d of April:—"The deputy of the Landrath has just sent word to the chief resident of Prussia, that 300 pieces of Russian cannon have just arrived at Raygrod, a small Polish town on the main road from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, close to the Russian frontiers, and which will probably pass along that causeway to Warsaw, while the troops will advance further into the country, as it is evident such a train of artillery must precede a very considerable body of men." 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 troops now in Poland amounts to 80,000 men, which are to be augmented to 200,000.—Other journals contradict these reports.

Spain.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 12th instant, 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 General Narvaez, with respect to the Progressista 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 violence 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 given. The mere rewutation 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 Rospierre during the first revolution. Parties are arrested without regard to age, class, or circumstances, and lodged in the criminal goal, where they are forced to associate with thieves and murderers, and are driven off, tied 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 Rueen's Palace, by the advice of the medical attendants of the Duchess.

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

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree authorising 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 so iritated 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 inspaction on the 3d of March, and was about to leave on the 19th for the Mahabubohwur 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. Our Bombay advices states that the Bank Stocks continued low, and prices had further declined. Government securities had slightly advanced. Owing to the scarcity of money an advance had taken place, and Bank paper at six months' sight had been negotiated at 1s 10½d to 1s to 10⅝d; while for private bills with shipping documents 1s 11d to 1s 11¼ may be considered the rate. On Calcutta, Band of Bengal Post Bills had been negotiaged at par. The quotations at 30 days' sight Bank paper is 99½ rs. On China for 60 days sight 206 rs per 100 dollars. The market for cotton piece goods was steady, and fair prices were beidg paid. In bleached goods, too, a fair inquiry exists for shirting and jacconets of low quality, and an advance on previous rates for the former, of from 2 to 4 annas per piece, has been established.—There was some advance in freights, and the last rates quoted were £5 to Liverpool, and £4 15s to London; and China 19 rs per candy, at which rate engagements were being made. Letters srom Calcutta informs us that "the money market continues in much the same state as we wrote last; the terms on which loans are transacted are a shade more favorable, but the security taken continues to be of the most trangible character, and of a value leaving large margin for errors of appraisement. In exports there has been a fair demand for staples, to be sent home as remittances instead of speculations—especially saltpetre. Sugar and indigo are less inquired after now; rice in much the same state, and silk too highly priced to permit extensive operations. The import market is improving, cotton piece goods finding freer vent, and twist rising in demand. Freights are looking up. There are reports of some speculations in tonnage with an eye to a China war, and a belief that government would be obliged to engage transports."

More Mercantile Failures.

Adams, H., & Co., merchants	Mauritius.
Brausch, F., & Co.	Hamburgh.
Dalvaux, W., banker	Mons.
Elliott, W., & Co., merchants (Lloyd's agents)	Hamburgh.
Ewald & Co., commission merchants	Hamburgh.
Harburg, Elias, banker	Hamburgh.
Heine, Jos., & Sons	Hamburgh.
Herne & Long, stock jobbers	Hamburgh.
Heuss & Co., merchants	Hamburgh.
Iselin, Wm., merchants	Havre.
Lausne Brothers & Co., dealer in manufactured goods	Hamburgh.
Lavison, Novack, & Co., merchants	Marseilles.
Riley & Reussner, bankers	Magdeburg.
Sampson Brothers & Co.	Hamburgh.
Seager, W. F., banker	Frankfort.
Sidey, ——, general merchant	Perth.
Sigrist, Jacob, merchant and banker	Amsterdam.
Tondeur, cowtractor	Mons.
Warburg, Elias	Hamburgh.

Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, April 21—Business has become rather active in the London warehouses. London is, indeed, extremely full, owing to the influx of English and foreign refugees from France; and the shopkeepers are enjoying the benefit of their presence. There is no change in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, but first class bills are discounted by private banks at 3½ per cent. Money continues abundant, but foreign paper is totally unnegotiable at any rate of interest.

In foreign exchange there may be noted a slight improvement on Paris, so far as the rates at short, for three months paper was still not negotiable.

The amount of notes of the Bank of England in actual circulation in the week ending Saturday, April 8, including seven days and other bills, was £19,248,501, an increase during the week of £660,634; the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the hands of the bank, £14,602,413, a decrease of £608,435.

Consols in London, on Thursday, closed at 82¼ to ⅜.

lower for money; Bank Stock, 187 to 189; Reduced Three per Cents, 80½ to ¾; Three and a Quarter per Cents, 81¼ to 82; India Stock, 227 to 229; India Bonds, 18s. to 21s. premium; and Exchequer bills 41s. to 44s. premium.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, April 20.—So short an interval having elapsed between our first and second markets this week, the present being held a day out of course on account of to-morrow being Good Friday, we have few remarks to offer, either on the extent of the arrivals or the state of business, in the intermediate period; supported by the steady tone of other leading markets of the country, the general rates of our last, upon a moderate amount of transactions, appear to have been firmly maintained. Influenced by a very slender attendance of buyers, and entire absence of extensive operations in any article at our Corn Exchange this morning, we have to report a very dull, listless trade in all its bearings; generally speaking, however, there was no disposition, in any instance, on the part of holders to submit to lower terms, but in anticipation of a revived demand next week, a firm adherence throughout to the full rates of Tuesday, which may in all respects be repeated to-day. The transactions in wheat and flour were merely restricted to retail parcels; the latter, notwithstanding, inclined slightly upwards, owing to the remaining stock of both Irish and American being light, and the latter of prime quality becoming literally scarce. Indian corn and corn meal, being still the most attractive articles of the trade, a few further parcels were purchased again to-day, the extreme rates of Tuesday last freely paid, and in some instances rather higher prices required.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 20.—This week of five days has been passed without bringing about any material change in our cotton market. Advices from America have arrived, shewing the receipts at New Orleans to be largely on the increase, and we shall therefore probably have a liberal import from that quarter for some time to come. These increased receipts, howevdr, have not brought about any change in the estimates of the aggregate crop, which is still reckoned to be about 2,200,000 bales. At home, and in the manufacturing districts, we are not worse, perhaps rather the contrary, the low price of provisions, and the season of the year, having something to do with this more satisfied feeling in the country. As to the price of cotton, it is for the most part as before. Fair, good fair, and good Orleans, and Mobiles also, are rather higher, being in demand for export, and are already becoming comparatively a scarce article, while the middling and low qualities are easier to purchase. Egyption and long staple descriptions generally are heavy, and in some instances pressed on the market, and the large public sale of Sea Islands, upwards of 3000 bags, advertised for this day, will probably also force that kind to a low figure. We have only to repeat, as before, that the relief to this market must come from a better state of things in the manufacturing districts. Without something of this kind, low as our prices now are, we must still drag on in the same dull and inactive manner. 500 American have been taken on speculation, 4550 American, 20 Surat, and 500 Pernam for export. Sales for the week 24,450 bales.—*Geo. W. Holt & Co.*

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Evening Edition of the Herald.

Additional details of the news received by the Britannia will be given in the Evening Edition of the *Herald*, to be published at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

State of the Austrian Empire.

[From the London Chronicle, April 15.]

The accounts which we receive from Vienna throw scanty light upon the actual posture of affairs in the Austrian Empire. We are inclined to hope the best from the men who compose the present administration, and we can hardly doubt that they are fully alive to the extremely critical situation in which the Imperial throne, and the whole fabric upon which it rests, are still placed. The removal from office of the unpopular princes of the blood, who could hardly be expected to exchange at once the notions of government entertained by soldiers and gentlemen of the old school, for views of an opposite complexion; and the advances which Count Hartig has been commissioned to make to insurgent Lombardy, improbable as it seems that those advances will lead to any satisfactory result, tend to confirm these anticipations. The Bohemians have been gratified by the appointment of a young captain-general, with two popular noblemen for his counsellors; the law relating to the press has received a further relaxation; trial by jury is to be introduced, and the courts of law are to be thrown open to the public. All this is well, as far as it goes. To allay irritation, to give way where concession is imperatively needed, to avoid every risk of a concussion, to ascertain the strength and weakness of their own position, and to bring the huge vessel, by slow degrees, to obey her helm, and breast the waves amongst which she is rolling—such as we may suppose to be the immediate plan and purpose of the Austrian cabinet. Right enough, no doubt. But we look for still higher aims, and a more comprehensive policy, from the men under whose superintendence Austria has entered upon the stage of transition, through which she must pass from the old system to the new—a passage beset with dangers and involved in uncertainties.

A rumor was abroad, a day or two ago, that the Hungarians had proclaimed the union dissolved, and elected the Archduke Stephen as their King. In these stirring days we have learnt to give rumor no more credit than she deserves, and we left the story to time and the electric telegraph to stamp it as authentic, or to withdraw it from circulation. We felt that the absolute truth or falsehood of the tale was, after all, of less importance than it seemed to be. Were it true, a clear-headed, determined statesman might yet undo what had been done, and convert matter of fact into matter of history; were it false, a lingering adherence to the traditions of the Metternich school might turn it, within no long time, into a truth. For Austria is now in the very crisis of a struggle to which, except in one or two instances, we in western Europe are almost strangers—the war waged on the one side by the tendency to combine and centralize for administrative purposes, on the other by the ineradicable instincts of blood and race. With us the strife has generally been between unequal forces, and the weakest has gone to the wall. But the battle ground on which the contest has been again and again renewed, in the sight of Europe and under the auspices of Kings and diplomats, lies within the Austrian territories. Races, unlike each other in the primary features which distinguish nation from nation, form the chequered mosaic on which Austria has raised her throne. Aliens by origin, they have acquired no affinity by association. It has been remarked, that the great nobles, who possess estates in two or more of these countries, have invariably confined their interests and sympathies to one, remaining according to circumstances, Gallicians, Bohemians, or Hungarians, but rarely, if ever, exercising their political privileges beyond the limits of the province to which they especially attached themselves. The Imperial Government, on its part, neglecting the means adopted, with more or less success, by Prussia in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and by Denmark in Sleswic, has taken no pains to promote the amalgamation of the races, but has contented herself with drawing around them the iron network of a rigorous unbending administrative system, which pressed heavily on each without uniting all into a whole. Perhaps, had she tried it, the task would have been too much for her. Such, at any rate, is the fact. During the thirty odd years of peace which have elapsed since the treaty of Vienna, and under the stress of the arbitrary territorial arrangements which have subsisted during that period, the integral unity of the Empire has been weakened rather than invigorated, and was never, perhaps, in a more precarious state than immediately before the breaking out of the late revolution.

We are, therefore, willing to hope that the shock which Austria has experienced from the dethronement of the great statesman who was her virtual sovereign, from the uprooting of her traditionary policy, and from the overthrow of that administrative system, which, such as it was, held her empire together, will not prove too violent to preclude the possibility of a speedy recovery. We may yet see her reaping the benefit of salutary and necessary reforms, growing in strength and wealth, developing her latent resources, and playing a more prominent and useful part in the affairs of Europe than she has ever done before. On the other hand, we may see the representative of the line of Hapsburg lay aside the imperial diadem for the archduke's hat and plume, and descend from the throne his ancestors filled in the great council-hall of kings, to take his place on a lower tier, among the crowd of minor potentates—the crowned aristocracy of Europe. We may see Hungary unrepresented till now, save by a monarch who took rank by a foreign title and mixed in European politics, not as her constitutional king, but as the head of a mighty house and sovereign of an alien State, rise to claim for herself a separate seat and an independent voice in the assembly. But we do not think it for her interest to do so; and we venture to recommend her to sit still and content herself with securing the substance of constitutional government, which it is now in her power to do.

Denmark.

A letter received in this city by a mercantile house, dated Bremen, April 11, says: "It is confidently expected that the existing difficulties between Denmark and Schleswig will be amicably arranged, through the mediation of England. At the same time the board of trade at Copenhagen have given the assurance that private property at sea, even in case of war, would be respected. Hamburg was occupied by Danish troops."—*Charleston Mercury, May 3.*

Russia.

The Berlin papers of the 6th contain the following paragraph:—"During the siege of Santern, the Circassians made an unexpected sally at night and cut off one third of the Russian army, including three generals and 150 officers. Schamyl fought like a lion."

Poland.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* contains also news from Warsaw up to the