

British domination. If I could not assist in working out the cause of Ireland—if her star were to set in blood, I would retire and never consent to live in a trampled land. But how could we be accompanied in our retirement? My father's ashes rest in Dublin, the chief city of the country he loved so well, and where the people for whom he so long laboured can visit his tomb. But if the moment came when the people violated his counsels, disregarded his advice, and departed from his principles to follow a few rash, hot-headed enthusiasts, who endeavoured to lead them astray, that moment he would say, we shall no longer leave his ashes here—his counsels have been slighted, his principles have been disregarded by the people for whose liberty and welfare he had struggled, and we shall retire and remove his remains from among that people." He called upon the association to abide by the principles which were laid down by their late leader, and to which they had hitherto strictly adhered, and concluded thus:—"Let no eloquence, however burning, urge you to violate the law—let not the enthusiasm of some high and chivalrous spirits hurry you into danger, which no doubt they would willingly encounter themselves, but in which not only they, but the liberties of our country, would be crushed down in blood. Events are working for you. Do not spoil the game which is in our hands. I believe, in my inmost soul, the triumph is in our hands if we are patient but a little longer. In heaven's name, in God's name, have patience a little longer, and my life upon it, we shall accomplish the repeal." (Enthusiastic cheering.) The rent for the week was 25s. The members of the Repeal Association who attended the *soiree* given to Mr. Smith O'Brien and colleagues have issued a declaration that they did so solely to pay a compliment to these gentlemen, and not to express any adhesion to the particular principles of the Confederation.

Notwithstanding the vigorous determination of the Government to put a stop to the movements of the disaffected throughout Ireland, the preparations for rebellion still proceed. A communication from Youghal states, that "the spirit of the insurrection is rapidly spreading in the south-east—from Youghal and Mallow, from Cappoquin to Clonmel, and that nothing is spoken of but rifles, and rifle clubs, pikes, barricades, &c." The writer mentions the meeting of a rifle club at Clay Castle, at which over 2000 persons were assembled. The state of things is becoming a matter of general notoriety. The most formidable rebellion that ever shook Ireland from sea to sea is, unfortunately, at this moment threatening the community.

A Limerick paper, in alluding to the state of the country, says—"We have it from authority which we have the best reason to trust, that in a quarter not quite a thousand miles from Limerick, 9000 men are nightly engaged in practising the pike exercise. The Limerick Rifle Club had sharp practising yesterday evening. The targate was a rude sketch, in chalk, of the 'human face divine,' over which was inscribed, in large letters, the word 'Clarendon.' One gentleman gave a most convincing proof of his proficiency by planting a ball on the tip of the nose of this flattering likeness of Vice-Royalty, a feat which elicited much laughter."

At Roscrea the police found in a cabin inhabited by two men named Kelfeigle and Kennedy, several pitchforks, the prongs of which are tipped with steel for nine or ten inches, and the handles measure six feet. The men were arrested, and upon being asked who ordered them to make such weapons, they said they were manufactured according to the plan laid down by the United Irishman.

#### DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The accounts received from the continent, day after day, tend more and more 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 most seriously 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 yet 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 inst. 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 harbour, which was full of Danish gun-boats. But the Danes came on in superior numbers, and drove all before them, despite a stubborn resistance. Two German regiments were almost annihilated, and killed on each side were more than 2000; 750 insurgents were taken prisoners. After their victory the Danes pushed southwards, the 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. Their 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 at Schleswig, amounting in all 8000 men, to Dannevirke, 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 view; but returned to Flensburg in the afternoon. The Danish troops are said to be commanded by General Von Hedemann. 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 Schleswig, the King of Denmark would declare war. The Schleswig-Holsteiners are stated to be quartered at Schestedt, and the Prussians at Sorgbruck, a place on the Schleswig side of the Eider, on the high road from Rendsburg to the town of Schleswig.

Not the slightest amelioration has taken place in credit or confidence throughout Europe. In France commerce is at a complete stand, and the uncertainty which hangs over the financial position of the republic quite totally precludes any security being felt for the future. The paper currency is gradually depreciating in value, and gold and silver continue to be hoarded up. At Bordeaux any appearance of reviving confidence is constantly checked by disturbances of the populace, and the same thing prevails in almost every commercial town throughout France. From Hamburg merchants write with great despondency. The next accounts from that quarter are looked for with great anxiety. A Bank of Discount is being formed at Brussels, upon the principle of mutual assistance to all classes connected with trade. The same principle will be brought into play at Charleroi and Luxembourg. The capital is to be guaranteed, and Government will be applied to grant a license for 25 years. Business is improving in Belgium, and will increase if the Belgians are permitted to remain at peace. The last accounts of the Bank of Discount continue to be unfavourable. The circulation shows an increase of 320,000*l.*, the specie a diminution of 180,000*l.* The Treasury deposits have been reduced 210,000*l.*, and the private deposits are also less 148,000*l.* The necessity of advancing 2,000,000*l.* to the Government has diminished the power of the Bank to discount a large sum of commercial bills, as before, the present week's amount showing a diminution of 983,000*l.* over the preceding. The Finance Minister has not come to any final determination about the expropriation of the railways, Paris during the week having been occupied with more vital concerns; but the general impression prevails that the Government meditates carrying into effect some comprehensive scheme of the kind. The five per cent rentes are about f61 50; the threes, f41 75.

#### SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

A very large Meeting of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, was lately held in Halifax, to express their sympathy for the People of Ireland in their efforts to obtain a Repeal of the Union, and to declare their confidence in Mr. Smith O'Brien, and his co-patriots, who are now being prosecuted by the British Government for Sedition. We insert below the resolutions adopted by the Meeting:

1st. Resolved, That the cry of Ireland for justice mingled with the dying groans of starving millions borne across the Atlantic on every breeze, has awakened in our bosoms the keenest sympathies for our suffering country and countrymen.

2nd. Resolved, That as the history of the last half century has taught us that the Union between England and Ireland is maintained only at the expense of the sweat and blood of Irishmen, for the aggrandizement of absentee Landlords, and the support of a Government having no sympathies in common with the people—we, therefore, pledge ourselves to aid our fellow countrymen by every means in our power, to Repeal that Union, and establish in Ireland a just Government, which will protect alike the rights and interests of all classes.

3d. Resolved, That we, the Irishmen of Halifax, admiring the independence and public spirit of Smith O'Brien, and his co-patriots, in demanding from the British Government Justice for Ireland, cannot but express our deep regret at the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers, in their attempt to stifle the free expression of opinion by a criminal prosecution commenced against him and them.

4th. Resolved, that an appeal to Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, throughout the Lower Colonies, be prepared and published, inviting them to hold, wherever practicable, simultaneous meetings—on the "30th of May"—the ever memorable anniversary of the imprisonment of the Repeal martyrs—to express their strong sympathies with the people of Ireland in their present eventful struggle for Repeal—and subscribe liberally in aid of the fund and sustain the defence, in

the prosecution now commenced by the British Government against Smith O'Brien and his co-patriots.

An Address to Smith O'Brien, and his co-patriots, was also passed by the Meeting, and a Committee appointed to prepare and publish an appeal to the Irishmen of the Lower Colonies, in accordance with the 4th Resolution.

A Writ has been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Assembly for the First District of Prince County, the Hon. Mr. Warburton having, according to Earl Grey, vacated the seat for that District. The election is advertised to take place on the third day of July. We are not aware that Mr. Warburton's seat will be contested; but whether it may be or not, we think our honourable friend need have no apprehension about his triumphant return.

STANHOPE INSTITUTE.—On the 6th inst. Mr. James D. Lawson, of Charlottetown, read to a numerous and attentive audience, at this Institute, a well written and highly instructive Lecture, on "The Faculties of the Mind.—Com.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *Peri* arrived yesterday afternoon from Pictou, having made the passage in the short space of six hours. The Fourth English Mail for April is furnished by this arrival. Another great battle has been fought between the Danes and Prussians, in which the former have been defeated, and the town of Schleswig taken by the Prussian Army. The loss of the Prussians is reported to be about 300—it has not been ascertained how many has fallen on the other side. The town of Flensburg was afterwards taken by the German forces, without any opposition.—Political excitement in Great Britain or Ireland, does not appear to be so high as former advices represented.—In Trade and Commerce there has been a marked improvement, and money appeared to be abundant.—The Government has determined upon prosecuting Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell, upon an *ex-Officio* Information, and not upon Bills of Indictment, as found by the Grand Jury: the latter course not being likely to afford a chance of conviction.—In France the election of Deputies was held on Easter Sunday, and—there being two parties in the Provisional Government—a majority was returned favourable to the moderate or Lamartine Section. Many of the adherents of the old Government were also returned. The public mind in France appears more tranquil than at recent dates.

TEMPERANCE.—The First Annual Meeting of the United Total Abstinence Society was held on Thursday evening week, when the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. C. Cross, Patron. Hon. C. Young, President. Dr. Tremain and Mr. John Davis, jun., Vice Presidents. Mr. Artemas Davison, Corresponding Secretary. Mr. A. McKenzie, Recording Secretary. Mr. W. McKay, Treasurer. Committee—Messrs. Bowers, Millner, J. J. Pippy, McKinlay, May, Walsh, Pidwell, Putnam, Connell, Williams, Bynon, Smith.

LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE have been delivered several times during the past week, at the Old Court House and Baptist Chapel, by R. G. Halls, Esq., lately from Nova Scotia. Very large audiences attended the several Lectures, who appear to have been greatly pleased with the ingenuity and ability displayed by the Lecturer in treating his subject. A large number of persons took the pledge; and Mr. Halls has founded in this place, we understand, a Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, which he was empowered to do by the Grand Marshal of the Order. Mr. Halls lectured again on Saturday, from the southern portico of the Provincial Building. From the great number of people who attended the lecture, Mr. Halls obtained an important accession to the ranks of Temperance.

A Letter from the Hon. George Coles, in answer to some misstatements which appeared in the *Islander* of Friday last, will be given in our next No.

#### PASSENGERS.

In the Packet from Pictou on Thursday evening last—John Sutton, Esq., Messrs. Kennedy, Lippincott, Hartley, and five in the steerage.

In the Packet to Pictou on Saturday, Miss Fellowes, and nine in the Steerage.

In the Packet from Pictou yesterday, Messrs. W. Welsh, Stewart Binns, Cyril Roy, Capt. McIsaac, Miss Scully, and three in the Steerage.

#### SHIP NEWS.

##### ARRIVED.

May 3.—Schr. Ellen, Mattoral, Tatamagouche; boards. 4th—Brigt. Tweed, Hall, Halifax, Troops. 5th—Schr. Trial, McDonald, Boston; flour and merchandise. 6th—Thetis, Purdie, Wallace; boards. 8th—Olive Branch, Coles, Pictou; ballast. Laura, LeBlanc, Boston; flour and merchandise. Peri, Davies, Pictou. Caledonia, Prague, Bay Verte; deals. 12th—Brig Fanny, Williams, Plymouth, 34 days; goods, to J. Peake. Passengers—Mr. White and Son, Elliot River, Capt. Richards and Capt. McMillan.

The Schr. Vine, Campbell, master, from Halifax, bound to Charlottetown, laden with Goods, is on shore in the Gut of Canso—vessel and cargo lost.

#### For Quebec.

THE BRIG MARY M'WHINNIE is expected daily from London, and will proceed shortly after her arrival to QUEBEC. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to REDDIN & SON.

May 15.