

European Intelligence

(From the Liverpool Standard, April 25.)

The Queen Regent of Spain according to a decree issued in her name, has resolved to summon to her aid the cortes or parliament of the country. The rank and quality of the persons who are eligible to sit in the two houses of peers and commons are described, but no time is fixed for calling them together.

The most important fact, however, rather hesitatingly let out by the ministerial journals, relates to the intended joint interference of France and England in the affairs of Spain and Portugal. That Louis Philippe, who has a large sum of money at stake in the cause of Don Pedro, should be anxious to interpose, we can well believe. He would be happy to send some hundred thousand of his troops who have distinguished themselves in the massacres of Paris and Lyons, beyond the Pyrenees; but how is England to interfere? She has no disposable forces—she is alike destitute of troops and money. She may be a looker on; but if she consent to the invasion of the citizen king, the tyrant here, or rather Nero, of republican and constitutional liberty, she has no means of preventing him from making the best use of his conquest for his own purposes. We shall pause, therefore, before we believe that this intention on the part of England is serious.

The rebellion in Lyons has at length been subdued, and that city is what we anticipated, the Tyre of France. The private correspondent of our London namesake thus describes the *denouement*:

"The soldiers have acted with great barbarity to the women and girls found in houses in which they entered. After criminally abusing and stripping them, in many cases they stabbed them. What a scene of desolation! Lyons is ruined—and that for ever. Nothing the government can now do can give security to property. The excesses of the soldiers are the subject of general complaint. This does not surprise me, for property has been most unnecessarily destroyed to an extent quite incredible."

The same result, as regards property, would happen in Manchester and Birmingham to-morrow, if the trades' unions were to make a stand as the *mutuellistes* of Lyons did. May that result, however, be averted! although we fear that unless the government are more prompt in suppressing these illegal bodies than they have been in London, a terrible collision is much nearer at hand than is generally believed.

The King of the Belgians is following in the steps of his worthy and honourable father-in-law. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* has been ordered out of the country forthwith; and for what? Why for simply stating the truth—the truth stated and confirmed by the correspondent of the *Times*, and every other correspondent—the truth admitted and confessed by the very journals under the controul of Leopold himself.

These Belgic newspapers admit that at the riots and the plunder, by some three or four

hundred playhouse blackguards, the *élite* of Leopold's patriots, there were about 2,400 soldiers in Brussels. The correspondent of the *Herald* stated, that during the plunder Leopold looked calmly on, that the authorities did not interfere, and that the troops were not called out. Is not this a pretty convincing proof that the outrages were planned, or at least winked at, by the authorities? The truth, however, is a dangerous and transportable article in Belgium.—There is very little of it we admit, in the country; but he who deals in it is sure to be punished. The *Herald* speaks of the treatment of its correspondent as follows:—

"Among the latest acts of petty tyranny of this sort we find the promulgation of an order against the correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, commanding him to leave the kingdom in 24 hours. No man, whose nearest and dearest connections are not in Belgium, or who has not positive duties to discharge there, need regret leaving a country which has the misfortune to be under such a government—a government that, being raised to power upon a revolution, dreads independence of opinion as its greatest enemy, and persecutes the freedom of the press, with all the bitterness of despotic intolerance."

The only despotic governments in Europe at the present moment are the new-made, constitutional, and liberty-professing governments of Louis Philippe and the Prince of Saxe Coburg! What a lesson to revolutionists!

THE LONDON TRADES' UNION PROCESSION.—At day-break on Monday morning all the streets leading to Copenhagen fields were crowded with the unionists, who at that time commenced their march from their several lodges to that point for the purpose of being marshalled as an escort to the deputation who were charged with the duty of presenting a petition from the members of the trades' unions, generally, to Lord Melbourne, and requesting him to lay it before the King.—About ten o'clock the number of persons supposed to be assembled at Copenhagen-house was estimated at 150,000, and at this time a car, borne on the shoulders of twelve men, was brought out. The petition was placed upon the car, and a signal rocket was fired off, when the procession commenced its march. The Rev. Dr Wade, in full canonicals, as *chaplain to the council*! walked with Mr Owen, immediately after the petition. When the petition reached the Home Office, in Whitehall, the procession, it is stated, extended from Parliament-street to the place from which it set out. The petition having been deposited in the Home Office, the procession passed over Westminster Bridge to Kennington Common, where it was formed into a quadrangle to await the return of the deputation. Here they were addressed by their *officers*, who thanked them for their excellent conduct, and exhorted them to return peaceably to their several lodges, where the answer of Lord Melbourne would be communicated to them.—The host then separated, and each lodge accordingly proceeded to its station. The close of the procession passed the Home

Office at half-past two o'clock—that is, nearly five hours after the commencement of the march from Copenhagen-fields.

The following is an account of what occurred when the deputation was at the Home Office:—

Five persons, accompanied by Mr Owen, were shown into Mr Philipps's room, bringing in a petition. One of them said, they wished to see Lord Melbourne. Mr Philipps said Lord Melbourne could not see them.

Mr Owen wished to enter into a discussion, upon which Mr Philipps asked him if he was one of the deputation? He replied in the negative.

Mr Philipps said that he was authorized only to receive the deputation. Mr Owen again wished to enter upon the subject of the petition, when he was interrupted by Mr Philipps, who repeated, he could only receive the deputation; upon this, Mr Owen called upon the deputation to go out with him.

After some delay the deputation returned again to Mr Philipps, but without Mr Owen. Mr Philipps then asked if they were a deputation from the meeting held this morning, at Copenhagen-fields, and if they brought it from the body assembled there, accompanied by a procession through the streets to this office. They answered in the affirmative. Mr Philipps then said, Viscount Melbourne was in the office, that he had his directions to say that his Lordship could not receive a petition presented under such circumstances, and in such a manner; that he did not disapprove of the language of it, and that, if the petition should be presented on another day, and in a becoming manner, he would receive it and lay it before the King; that Viscount Melbourne directed him to add he would always be ready to present to the King any petition respectfully worded, and delivered to him in a proper manner.

The deputation then asked if the petition was refused? Mr Philipps requested distinctly what he had before said, and desired that they would be accurate in any report they might make of what had passed. The deputation then retired, taking the petition with them, without saying anything further. None but unionists were permitted to march in the procession, this part of the mob was estimated at 40,000 persons.

In reference to the above, the *Liverpool Standard* says:—

We congratulate our readers that the revolt has not yet broken out in the city of London. The mob, it is true, are nearly masters of the place; but they have deferred, for the present, trying their strength with the military and the police. They mustered tolerably strong on Monday last, and some forty or fifty thousand of them had the gratification of marching a few miles through some of the most public streets of the metropolis. Many of the shops in the line of march were shut, the children were locked up in the nurseries, the soldiers, even to the two sentries at the Horse Guards, were withdrawn, the blue police were stowed away in unknown places, the chief secretary of state was *non est*, the magistrates were in close divan musing on portentous forebodings, and the political unions were allowed