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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday Morning, May 1, 1848.

☞ CORRESPONDENTS.—The second communication of B. B. shall receive due attention.

The News by the Sarah Sands.

We received by yesterday's mail the N. Y. *Herald* of the 22d, and other papers containing full advices by the *Sarah Sands*. The intelligence is of great moment, and the disturbed state of Europe justifies the most serious apprehensions.

England.

A great Metropolitan Chartist Meeting was to have been held on the day the Sarah Sands sailed, on Kennington Common. Petitions for the Charter were to be adopted and the meeting was to repair en masse to Westminster, and present them to the Houses of Parliament; to re-assemble on Tuesday, and go in procession to ask the Parliament for an answer.

CHARTIST MEETINGS AND SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.—On Thursday week, Dr. M'Donall delivered a lecture to the Chartists at Nottingham.—He spoke much in favor of the Charter, and said, if the petition which is to be presented on the 10th instant, were rejected, he would come to Nottingham, though he had to come the barefoot, to put himself at the head of the people.

Such was their organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no lack among a number of men, from every city, town, and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with five hundred thousand men, each carrying a gun barrel, what would Lord John Russell do? The people would wait a long time, but not forever.

Mr. John Finn denounced the Government, and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their bosoms.

On the motion of Mr. Sawter, Mr. Harney was instructed to inform the convention of the country that this would be the last of "black and white" petition from Nottingham. ("A voice, Bayonets next!" and great applause.) After others, for the Charter, the Irish Patriots and Feargus O'Connor.

LIVERPOOL TROUBLES.—A great weekly convulsive organ in London, (The Britannia,) speaks following.—We have no sympathy with the alarmation expressed by some pseudo-Conservatives in the House of Commons of the insolence and moderation displayed by the people of Liverpool in their "wonderful revolution." It is a fabulous people be persuaded in, it will be a fit to encourage fabulous men that what occasioned gloomin in Paris can be treasonable in Dublin and Birmingham. Let us wait the event. The course of every loyal man at this present time is perfectly clear. *All manly differences of opinion must be forgotten in the presence of the great danger which threatens us.* In the speech of the Premier on Monday last, there are sentiments expressed which must give to every man the confidence of the nation—The Government has many difficulties to contend with. They will be aggravated as the revolution proceeds. In the day of the Conservative party to rally round the throne, and to give Her Majesty's Ministers, for the time being, a cordial support, so long as they show themselves determined to resist foreign aggression and internal disorder.

Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says, I am sorry to a positive fact, that the Confederates spoke most negligently in their club rooms for the purpose of being divided, and that, under the heads of practised speakers, they are taught to inveigh by name, from sections, clear and distinct, against, and further, that the "ill-gotten" Irish Parliament.

Now, let the Irish feel long, are becoming alarmed at the arms market, some of the upper and middle classes, among on the advice of Mr. Mr. Carey, really believing that the time for an outbreak has arrived. A gentleman paraded the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform green and gold, with yellow facings of the Irish national guard.

A large portion of the working classes in this city are arming. Rifles, muskets, pikes and other weapons have been obtained in considerable quantities in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Jacob's newspaper. One manufacturer in these articles manufactured that he was able to supply further orders at present—"I have many apprentice boys, on leaving the apprentice portion home with rifles on their shoulders."

One thing is certain, and the fact cannot be concealed, that treason, open and secret, is abroad; discontent and dissatisfaction reign in every peasant's bosom, and a spark will ignite the rebellious volcano, upon which this unfortunate country rests to and fro.

The fact that pikes are being manufactured in great numbers both in the neighboring counties of Meath and Kildare is now no longer unknown to the public.

The Limerick Examiner says, "Nearly 3,000l. were drawn out of the Limerick Savings Bank by depositors of the industrious class. Notices of withdrawal of 500l. more were lodged for Monday next. Throughout the country generally, the people are said to be engaged in the acquisition and manufacturing of arms of all descriptions.

Meanwhile the government are taking every precaution against an outbreak. Additional troops are pouring into the country. It is stated that the government have made arrangements for supplying the Dublin citizens with Dublin, to the amount of several thousand men, with muskets. Kilmainham should circumstances render it necessary, be an asylum advisable.

Disaffection has been discovered amongst the police, but vigorous measures are to be applied in remedy of this mischief.

A member of the "Dr. Doyle Club" is to lecture upon the superiority of the pike over firearms as a weapon of offence; a question upon which there seems to be no difference of opinion among the great body of the Confederates."

The number of troops now serving in Ireland, including artillery, but exclusive of the enrolled out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks, in regiments cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, ten companies of artillery, twenty-two regiments or battalions of the line, and seven depots of regiments of the line. Several other regiments have since arrived.

The Irish Republican Spirit is spreading rapidly among the working classes in Dublin. Letters from Cork, Waterford, and Kilkenny, say that the mechanics in these cities are arming, and in daily expectation of hearing of a rising in the metropolis.

France.

The *Moniteur*, of Monday, contains a decree of the Government postponing the general election of the representatives of the people to Sunday, the 23d of April. The National Assembly is to meet on the 4th of May next.

In consequence of the recent events in Austria and Prussia, the Commission of National Defence has decided that there is no necessity to incur any expense for defensive purposes.

General Changarnier, who was appointed Governor of Algeria, has left Paris for that colony.

The *Presse*, contains an exceedingly strong article against the Provisional Government, signed by the editor, M. E. de Girardin. In it the writer, without any circumlocution, treats the gentlemen now signing at the Hotel de Ville as a body of vain pretenders, totally unequal to cope with the exigencies of the present moment. Several of the more ardent republicans attacked the office of the *Presse*, seized M. E. de Girardin, and threatened to destroy his house. General Courtais, the commandant of the National Guard, suggested, however, in getting them to disperse quietly, representing to them that the only effect of destroying the type and machinery would be to throw several men out of employment.

The intelligence from Lyons is important. The *Courrier de Lyons* says, that the workmen in that city were in revolt. They demanded and took forcible possession of the powerful magazine, and seized on a quantity of arms, and at the time the paper was going to press orders had been given that no public carriage should be allowed to leave the city. M. Arago, the Commissary of the Government, had sent to Paris for orders, and had expressed his determination to carry them into execution to the last extremity.

The financial vagaries of some of the provincial Commissioners has attracted the attention of the Provisional Government, who referred the matter to the Minister of Finance, M. Garnier Pages proposed, in his report, "That all financial measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government shall be made null and void until they have been ratified by the Central Government." On this report the Provisional Government decreed as follows.

"1 All the measures adopted by the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, with regard to commercial or financial legislation, are provisionally repealed.

2 "For the future all the financial and commercial measures of the civil authorities are to be submitted for the previous condition of the central Government.

3. "The Ministers of Finance, Commerce, and the Interior, are charged, each in his respective province, with the execution of the above decree."

The idea which Government entertained of taking all the railways, finished and unfinished into its own possession, and purchasing on the interests of the present shareholders on what might be considered equitable terms, has not been carried into execution.

A deputation of Italians, headed by M. Mazzini, had an interview with M. Lamartine on Tuesday. In the course of his reply to them, M. Lamartine observed, "France desires no other conquests of the normal mind, no ambition but for idea. We are now reasonable and generous enough to correct even our vain idea of glory.

The Moniteur contains a decree of the Provisional Government for transferring the woods and forests which formed part of the property of the former civil list to the administration of the State forests. It also announces the successful mediation of the committee of the government, presided over by M. Louis Blanc, between the workmen and the proprietors of several large machine factories.

It was rumored in Paris, on Wednesday, that a French army was about to be formed on the Rhine, and that 40,000 of the troops in Algeria would be recalled to form part of it. Another army of 30,000 was to be formed at Dijon.

The steam frigate Labrador arrived at Toulon on the 25th from Algiers. When she left, the colony was perfectly tranquil.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Avignon.

The disturbances in Lyons still continued. On the 26th, 2000 workmen attacked the military stores of Perrache, and plundered them of several thousand carbines.

The government has given orders for the immediate assembly of a camp of 30,000 to 35,000 men between Vienna and Grenoble. "This measure," says the Union, "has no doubt, been caused by the intelligence received from Italy."

Napoleon Buonaparte, son of Jerome, bids for the representation of Corsica. In his address, he quotes the words of his uncle, who, from St. Helena, prophesied, that, before fifty years Europe would be republican or Cossack.

The new fancy of the day, the planting of "trees of liberty," has been pursued with great ardor. Tall poplars are uprooted and planted wherever the fancy of the populace dictates.

The Provisional Government, having discovered a plot among the *cantiers* of the clubs for the arrest of M. Lamartine and Garnier Pages, have determined to organize a civic guard of 1500 men for the protection of the government.

The Provisional Government has materially reduced the salaries of all public functionaries.

A decree of the government modifies the law of libel, and enacts that henceforward no officer of the government can prosecute a journalist for criticising his public conduct.

Joseph Henry, the man who some time ago tired on Louis Philippe, is said to have been restored to liberty.

By decree, dated the 26th, the Provisional Government decides, that all the ordinances conferring appointments, &c., which appeared in the Moniteur of the 22d, 23d and 24th of February, "during the course of the glorious insurrection which delivered France from a corrupting government, and founded the Republic," are annulled.

They have also issued a decree for the naturalization of foreigners who are desirous of becoming French citizens.

It was reported in Paris, on Thursday, that orders had been sent to the generals commanding the military divisions in the east and south to march all their disposable forces towards the Alps, where they are to be concentrated, and remain under the orders of General Lamoricière. These warlike preparations were suggested by a protest said to have been entered into by the English, Russian, Austrian and Prussian ministers at Turin, against the project of Prince Charles Albert to invade Lombardy. So far as England is concerned, it may be confidently asserted that there is no foundation for that statement.

Proclamations have been published by the Provisional Government to the army and to the people, exhorting to order, and forbidding processions and the firing of musketry in the streets.

The persons who, during the revolution, wantonly destroyed the railway bridge at Asnieres, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one to five years.

La Presse journal, the Salut Public, says, "We are assured that orders were given yesterday morning to the troops in garrison at Grenoble to leave immediately for Savoy, to take possession of it in the name of the Republic. It is said that these orders were observed immediately, so that the entry into Savoy will have taken place to-day. This news, given to us as positive, seems to require confirmation.

A letter from Toulon states, that an order had been received there on March 23d, to send the depot of the 36th regiment of the line to Algeria without delay. The number of men thus to be disposed of is about 500. As this order applies to all regiments which, like the 36th, have their war battalions in Algeria, the whole will constitute a reinforcement of upwards of ten thousand men.

The National says, "Three military camps connected together, and consisting of a disposable force of nearly 100,000 men, will certainly be established at Dijon, Lyons and Grenoble. In the event of a war, and in case of an advance on the kingdom of Sardinia, the headquarters of the French army will be fixed at Lyons, in order to direct, from that point, the grand military operations.

Letters from Havre mention, in proof of the utter stagnation of commerce, and of the paralysation of credit, that there were thirty vessels in that port laden with cotton, which neither the consignees nor any one else would accept and pay the freight upon.

The departure of Lord Normanby, for which he was busily preparing, caused much uneasiness in Paris and the aberdeen reports; although he had explained to M. de Lamartine that it was owing solely to private business.

Belgium.

The blind which calls itself the Belgian Legion entered Belgium on the 29th by Roque-la-Tour, a village lying between Mouscron and Menin.

The legion was 2000 strong. It was met by the advanced Guard of General Fleury Damy, composed of 200 men, with 25 artillermen and two pieces of cannon. After a very smart action, the invading columns fled in all directions.

Several prisoners were taken, and among them their leader, a Partisan. The invading legion has lost many men; it is said 400 killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five or six wounded.

Military preparations continue to be made in every place.

Prussia.

All continues tranquil at Berlin, and the popularity of the King is increasing. The *Berlinsche Zeitung* says, that the King has taken a large number of those citizens who were wounded in the conflict of liberation on the 18th ultimo, in his palace, and the apartments of the Duchess of Mecklenberg, where every attention is paid to their comfort. The Queen has given her own beds, and family linen, and has the meals for the patients cooked in her own kitchen. She pays daily visits to the sufferers, whom she comforts and cheers. The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung*, of the 25th ultimo, contains the report of the soldiers who were killed on the night of the 18th to the 19th, but does not state the number, which, it would appear, is considerable. The funeral procession was chiefly composed of citizens. The strictest order prevailed throughout the ceremony. On the morning of the 25th ultimo, the King started for Potsdam, where the magistrates and inhabitants received him with great enthusiasm. The public could scarcely be prevented from taking the horses from the King's carriage and drawing it themselves.

The attempts to establish a Republic in Prussia have all signally failed. The feeling in favor of re-establishing the nationality of the Poles is everywhere increasing. The Poles are on good terms with the burghers of Berlin. They wear the German cockade combined with the Polish national colors. The King openly recognized them, and it is everywhere understood that the desire in Prussia is to interpose the Poles as an independent nation between Germany and Russia.

The Prussian *State Gazette*, of the 26th ultimo, publishes the following:—"A deputation from Posen, headed by the Archbishop Von Przyluski, has petitioned the King to allow a national re-organization of the Grand Duchy of Posen to develope itself immediately, but in a quiet and legal manner, under his Majesty's protection. The deputation gave their advice as to the proper means for accomplishing this end, and further petitioned that a provisional commission should be formed, consisting of men who enjoyed the public confidence. His Majesty was pleased to accede to the wishes of the deputation, and published the following proclamation:—"To the deputation from the Grand Duchy of Posen. Agreeably to the wishes you have communicated to me, I readily agree to pave the way to a national re-organization of the Grand Duchy of Posen, to be accomplished with the least possible delay. I will, therefore, sanction the formation of a commission consisting of men of both nations, (i. e. Germany and Poland.) This commission will consult with my chief President, and they will make their propositions according to the result of their consultations. But this can only be effectual if, and as long as, order and the authority of the magistracy remains undisputed in the Grand Duchy." A Berlin journal of the 27th, states that, on news being received that a Provisional Government had been formed at Kiel, to resist an attack of the Danish troops, the Prussian Government gave order to different detachments of troops to proceed to the frontier, in order to prevent a violation of the territory of the German nation. The Governments of Hanover, Mecklenberg, and Brunswick have also been invited to cause their troops to advance towards the frontiers to protect the national soil.

Tranquility has been completely re-established at Breslau. Throughout Westphalia, the recent changes have been accepted with enthusiasm.

The rumored abdication of the King of Bavaria in favor of his son is confirmed. Advices from Munich of the 22d March, contain the following proclamation:—"Ludwig, by the Grace of God, King of Bavaria, Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Franconia, etc. We have been graciously pleased to resign the crown in favor of our beloved son, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Maximilian, and made known by three firmans that it is our Ludwig, (Majesty) and we believe you come just the title of Queen Theresa, (Majesty)—This our act of Queen Theresa, (Majesty)—

Austria.

Advices from Vienna, of the 21st ult., state that all was tranquil, and the news of the Emperor's concessions had excited great joy in the provinces. Proclamations had been issued, ordering the authorities to maintain the existing laws and the people to obey them. On the 21st the Emperor published an amnesty for all political offences. Foreigners who had been guilty of such offences were to be expelled the territories. The Wetter Zeitung, of the 25th March, acknowledges an address of the English residents of Vienna to the people of Austria, and says that this address has made a deep impression upon the inhabitants of the capital, and that it has tended to strengthen the sympathies which the Austrians have ever felt for the generous British nation, "the first-born of freedom among the great European nations."

In Hungary the concessions made by the Emperor were just in time to prevent the Proclamation of a republic. While the magnates renounced their privileges in the Assembly of Presburg, on the 18th, a more formidable revolution was going on in Pesth, where 100,000 of the new National Guards assembled and concerted the establishment of a republic, which they did not, however, proclaim. Things looked very serious till the news of the Constitutional concessions of the Emperor arrived at Pesth, where the information was enthusiastically received.

In Austria, Bavaria, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and other places very strong opinions have been expressed against the pretensions of the King of Prussia.

Russia, Germany and Poland.

Austria and Prussia continue tranquil, but there appears every probability of a war between United Germany and Russia, Poland being the battle field. The great object of the Germans is to interpose an independent nation between themselves and Russia, and this object is distinctly avowed in the following article which appears in the *Cologne Gazette*:—"If we look carefully at our position towards foreign states, nothing is more certain than that we shall shortly be in open war with Russia. One month hence, at the latest, we must be in the field. The will of the German people has pronounced itself in favor of the re-establishment of Poland. Prussia will have to give up a portion of her territory to attain the great object, an intermediate kingdom between Germany and Russia. This movement has already commenced. A provisional committee has already been formed at Posen for the regeneration of Poland, with the sanction of the Prussian authorities. If Prussia makes a sacrifice of territory, it must be understood that she does so with the intention of attaining the desired object. Posen must not be given up with a chance of its falling into the hands of Russia. Prussia and Germany cannot remain strangers to the Russian-Polish war. The words in the royal proclamation of the 21st of March, recommending a moderate army, and an army of neutrality, are equivalent to a call to arms."

If we are to believe an announcement which appeared in the *Breslau Gazette*, of the 21st, a collision between Germany and Russia is imminent. Quarters have been spoken at Kalisch, Ilow, Sieradz, for 600 Russians, and nearly 150,000 Russian troops are assembled on the Polish frontier.

The *National* reproduces, from the Abeille du Nord, the personal organ of the Emperor of Russia, an article on the French Revolution, which just have been written by one suffering under the most agonizing pangs of impotent rage. Any one would be tempted to attribute this article to the inspiration of the Emperor himself, so evidently, on the receipt of the news, played "the woman with his eyes and braggart with his tongue." How will he act when he hears of the revolutions of Berlin and Vienna, and Lombardy and Poland? Will he follow the example of "the scorpion girt with fire?"

The *Constitutional* states that there are 30,000 Russian troops concentrated on the frontier of Galicia, in the Lesser Poland Gracow. 50,000 Russians occupy Russian Poland, and Warsaw alone contains a garrison of 20,000 men. The Russian Imperial Guard has already marched towards the frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen. The army of reserve has been called from the interior, and the army stationed towards Odessa has received orders to send 15,000 men towards Galicia.

The army of the Caucasus is to be diminished, and has received strict orders to confine itself to the defensive. Schamyl has established a regular estafette service with Constantinople in order to obtain the earliest intelligence of what passes in Europe. His intention is to assume the offensive as soon as hostilities shall have commenced in Poland. It must not be forgotten that there are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The state of Southern Russia is very uneasy. The Cossacks are greatly irritated by the Russian ukase which the Czar has treated them. The provinces of Kouan, situated between the White Sea, the Ural Mountains, and the Wolga, is in a state of great excitement. The four millions of Tartars who inhabit it are eagerly expecting an opportunity of throwing off the iron yoke of the Emperor. The province supplies Russia with the greater portion of its wealth, the mines of platina, of gold, copper, and of iron, and here are the forests which furnish the finest timbers.

The accounts from Poland have been contradictory. Statements have appeared that Cracow and Warsaw, are both in open insurrection. The inhabitants of Warsaw are said to have risen *en masse*, and murdered hundreds of the Russians.

A Polish Legion, which formed part of the Civic Guard, has left Berlin for Posen, with the intention of strengthening the opposition in the Russian provinces of Poland, where the old system of knouting and incarcerating is now carried to an extravagant length.

A letter in the Schlesicher Zeitung, of the 23d instant, confirms former reports of the concentration of a large army of Russian troops close to the frontiers of Upper and Lower Silesia. They consist chiefly of Cossacks and Circassians. The same paper also confirms the rumors current of disturbances in the Russian part of Poland, especially at Warsaw.

The Polish General, Mirroslawski, passed through Cologne on Thursday, on his way to Paris, in order to invite his countrymen residing there to return to Posen. He has received an assurance from the Prussian Government, that every facility will be afforded to their passage through the Prussian territories.

Advices have arrived from Lemberg (Galicia,) of the date of the 22d March, which announce that a great popular demonstration took place there on the 19th. The people demanded a constitution, the liberty of the press, a general amnesty, the national guard, the adoption of the Polish language, and that the Emperor of Austria should take the title of the King of Poland. Count Stadion undertook to transmit these demands to the Emperor.

On the 22d a courier from Vienna brought the reply of the Emperor. Two hours after, the students, the pupils of the School of Arts and Manufactures, followed by an immense crowd, went to the Governor's palace. The Count Stadion read from the balcony the answer of the Emperor, which is, in substance, as follows:

1. "Arms shall be distributed to the people on condition that they shall only use them against the enemies of the country.

2. "The Emperor to be proclaimed 'King of Poland.'

3. "Political and civil equality to be decreed: the Germans and Jews to be considered as natives."

Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 21st March state, that on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, sanctioned by the Emperor, a decision of the Council of the Empire has been issued, authorizing the establishment of a temporary commercial bank at Nishni-Novgorod for three years.

Italy.

The Gazette di Roma, of the 14th ult., publishes a proclamation of the Pope, exhorting the sons and subjects of the Papal Throne to respect the rights of kings. They are to "respect religion, and never to provoke the terrible anathema of an indignant God, who would assuredly fulminate His sacred vengeance against the assailants of His anointed."

Lord Minto arranged conditions of peace with Sicily, which were taken into consideration by the Neapolitan Cabinet and rejected. The Sicilians, it appears, are to be left to themselves, and the king of Naples will appeal to the powers of Europe.

It appears that the rising is general throughout the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and that everywhere the Austrian troops have been repulsed.

According to the Turin journals of the 22d, the fighting between the people of Milan and the Austrian troops had continued during the day of the 19th, 20th, and 21st. The people had at that time obtained possession of all the principal points of the town, and were, when the last accounts left, engaged in attacking the castle. The same journals announce that Modena had risen, and that Parma and Piacenza were in full insurrection.

Numerous bodies of volunteers from the Sardinian dominions especially from Genoa, hastened towards Milan. The Swiss cantons which border on the Lombard territory, and which have always given shelter to the Carbonarii and Italian political refugees, also rose, and, according to one account, a large body of Swiss succeeded in entering Milan, carrying arms and ammunition to the insurgents.

The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 24th, announces the evacuation of Milan by the Austrian troops on the 23d, in consequence of the complete victory of the people. They marched out in three columns, directed towards Mantua, Verona, and Piacenza.

The King of Sardinia has declared himself in favor of the independence of Lombardy, and ordered his army to march to the aid of the Italians.

The Piedmontese troops crossed the Milanese frontier on the 24th, and marched on that capital. The Austrians retired before them, and evacuated the city, which was immediately occupied by the Piedmontese army, amidst the joyful acclamations of citizens.

We learn, by the Piedmontese Gazette, that Italian volunteers continued to pour into the city from all parts with the greatest enthusiasm, and that the population of Paris, [illegible]

against the people; the dragoons alone fought desperately. The Duke, at the time of our account, was vainly trying to conciliate the people by concessions. The same papers announce that Venice, Trieste, and Padua were in open insurrection on the 19th.

On the 19th the people of Parma, on hearing of the insurrection at Milan, rose tumultuously and forced a disposition to attack the Austrian garrison. The next morning, at five o'clock, the Duke convoked a Council to deliberate on the measures to be taken. The inhabitants were at that hour in possession of the principal posts of the city, after a slight collision, in which no Austrian soldier and a workman were killed.

The whole population was soon afterwards under arms, the tocsin was rung, the firing commenced, and several Hungarian soldiers and officers were killed. Among the latter was the major of the regiment. The people also experienced serious losses. Two of their chiefs, Doctors Brabant and Crema were both killed. The Duke became so terrified that he sent Count Cantelli and placed himself under his protection. At the suggestion of the latter the Prince resolved to leave the duchy, and to issue the following proclamation:

"We, Charles, being anxious to join these states with our family, appoint Count Luigi San Vitale, Count Girolamo Cocconi, Counsellor Ferdinando Bonvicini, and Count Pellegrini, members of a Regency, to which we grant supreme authority, with powers to give such institutions and adopt such measures as circumstances may require." The Regency on being installed, named a director of the police and a new military commander of the city. The civic guard occupied all the posts at 9 o'clock, and the Council of Seniors assembled.

At Rome, on the 24th ultimo, on the arrival of the first news from Milan, the people tore down the arms from the palace of the Austrian embassy. The ambassador has fled.

An extraordinary bulletin, dated Milan, March 24th, two o'clock p. m., contains the following:—"Trent and Tyrol are said to be in revolt. Lodi and Cremona have triumphed after being partly burnt by the enemy. Pavia, Brescia, and Dezenzone have likewise expelled the Austrians.

The garrison of Pizzi-Ghettone joined the insurgents, and the fortress was captured by the Milanese with 17 pieces of artillery. The Duchies of Parma and Modena, have united with Piedmont and Lombardy. The Duke of Modena has not fled, as we stated yesterday, but is a prisoner."

The Paris Moniteur du Soir publishes the following summary of the Italian news:—"The Italian journals have brought the following accounts:—"The King of Sardinia has himself marched at the head of his army. The viceroy of Lombardy is at Verona with his family. His third son, the Archduke Sigismond, has been arrested at Bergamo. The Austrians, to the number of 5000 or 6000, have stationed at Marignan. The Milanese have blown up the bridge of Lambro, to cut off the communications with the enemy. Venice is in full insurrection."

The following were the first acts of the Provisional Government at Milan:—"A considerable reduction in the price of salt; complete amnesty for all political offences; the remission of all fines; and the provisional maintenance of all the *employees* in the public offices, with the exception of foreigners.

The King of Sardinia has transmitted the following document, dated the 25th ult., to the Provisional Government at Milan:—"I shall not enter Milan till I have vanquished the Austrians in battle, for I will not present myself to so brave a people till I have obtained a victory that may prove me equally brave."

The Austrians had retired by the Mesagnano road to Lodi, on the 24th.

Provisional Governments are formed at Piacenza, Parma and Modena. The wish of these small states appear to be to join their fortunes with that of Lombardy.

The strong fortress of Mantua is in possession of the people of Lombardy, and Verona has also pronounced.

The union of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, are in possession of the whole of the Duke of Modena's states.

Intelligence that the Austrians had been expelled from Venice and a republic proclaimed is confirmed.

Accounts have been received confirming the fact of the important fortress of Mantua having fallen into the hands of the people of Lombardy. The Austrian generals, it is proper, Verona has also "pronounced."

STEEL. LATHE.

Highly Important from Europe!

ARRIVAL OF THE *ACADIA*.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 25th April says that on the day previous it received a telegraphic intelligence of the British steamer *Acadia*, at Boston; from Liverpool, on the 8th inst., bringing five days later intelligence than furnished by the *Sarah Sands*. In the course of the day the editors received the following synopsis of her intelligence, which is confirmatory of the news published in reference to the state of affairs in England and Ireland:

There was a general commotion throughout the whole of Europe. Austria was entirely disorganized.

A difficulty had arisen between Holland and Russia, on account of encouraging Poland.

The triumph of the people of Hanover had been completed.

Russia was threatening Poland with troops. Belgium, Prussia and Austria remonstrated against the demonstrations made in Paris against their respective governments.

Great excitement existed in Ireland and England. Government had issued a Proclamation against the Chartist demonstrations, which were to take place on the 10th inst., forbidding the people to assemble, which created great excitement, and preparations were making to go on with armed vigor and determination.

Government was using all its power to suppress the attempt at an extravagant length.

Appeals for equal rights were energetic, and declarations made that it was now too late to repeal the Union—and that a Republic alone would satisfy the people.

Smith O'Brien and delegates from the Repeal Association waited on Lamartine in Paris. He expressed sympathy, but said nothing offensive to England, declaring the determination of France not to interfere with the internal affairs of other nations.

France was quiet, and tranquility prevailed in Lyons. The elections in the National Guards, resulted favorably to the republican candidates.

By the steamer *Autocrat*, from St. Louis, we have received papers to the evening of the 25th. They contain Telegraphic despatches from New York of the 24th April, furnishing the following further particulars of news by the *Acadia*, which we copy:

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia has ordered thirty thousand troops from Piedmont. Lombardy having declared war against Austria, marched her forces directly against Milan. The authorities were defeated and driven back at all points. All of the Italian Duchies are in open rebellion, and it is calculated that Charles Albert will soon have under his command over a quarter of a million of troops, a number sufficiently large not only to liberate Lombardy, but even to threaten Austria under the walls of Vienna.

Savoy has declared herself a Republic, and a liberal government has been conceded.

GERMANY.—In the Duchies of Baden and Wirtemburg, and the kingdoms of Hanover and Saxony, the triumphs of the people have been complete and entirely successful.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has promised extensive constitutional reforms. He has drawn upon himself the open anger of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, by encouraging the Polish revolutionists and patriots.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has ordered every man living in Russian Poland, between the ages of eighteen and thirty five, to evacuate instantly their country, and remove into the interior of Russia.

He is concentrating a vast army, being determined to crush, at all hazards, any attempts at a revolution.

TURKEY.—The Turkish government has refused to acknowledge the independence of the French Republic.

SPAIN.—There has been an outbreak at Madrid, in which many citizens and soldiers were killed. Queen Christina has fled.

SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament has been constructed.

FRANCE.—The French Government has ordered an army to the borders, to watch the movements of the Italian Republic.

ENGLAND—IRELAND.—Lord John Russell has again repeated the declaration that the British government would use every effort to suppress any rebellion that might occur in Ireland, and to maintain order and preserve tranquillity in that country.

Affairs there, however, are assuming a more menacing attitude, and a large number of additional troops had arrived from England.

The Repealers in the city of Dublin are equally energetic, and they are supported by the Provincers.

Delegates are being elected in the Provinces to the Council, which is to be held at Lifford, to be done in secrecy which will be with the Rules prescribed by the Constitution act.

The Repealers, [illegible] every district of Ireland [illegible] the Provinces [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Dublin [illegible] Lifford [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Dublin [illegible] Lifford [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Dublin [illegible] Lifford