

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

Arrival of the Sarah Sands. NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Revolution in Lombardy successful. Austrians expelled. King of Sardinia proclaimed King of Lombardy. War declared against Austria. Europe in a ferment—Threatened war between United Germany and Russia—Poland the battle ground—Warsaw destroyed. The news is very important, and a European war seems inevitable. Poland seems destined to be the battle-ground of a war between Germany and Russia.

France is getting along as well as can be expected with so important an experiment, in spite of the misrepresentations and sneers of the London press. The elections had been postponed till Sunday, the 23d of April, and the National Assembly was to meet on the 4th of May.

Italy is in a state of revolution. The King of Sardinia has declared in favor of the Independence of Lombardy, and has made war against the Austrians. Prussia is quiet. The reported proclamation of a Republic is not confirmed. The condition of Ireland is causing much concern.

A SARDINIAN ARMY IN LOMBARDY.

The Daily News on Monday announced, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Paris, that the King of Sardinia had sent 40,000 men, commanded by the Prince Royal, to reinforce the Milanese insurgents. Ten thousand volunteers had left Genoa to join the insurrection. Lombardy had offered to annex itself to Piedmont, and a provisional government was appointed at Milan.

The same paper on Tuesday says:—The King headed his army, and marched to Milan, where he was proclaimed King of Sardinia and Lombardy.

On the 22d, an armistice had been concluded for three days, during which both parties were to preserve their respective positions. The Austrians, however, wanted courage to recommence the struggle, and, availing themselves of the suspension and the cover of the night, fled.

The King of Sardinia issued on the same day, the 23d, and therefore without knowledge of the retirement of the Austrians, a proclamation, declaring war against Austria, and announcing his intention of aiding the Italian population of Lombardy.

The news had arrived at Turin that, in consequence of a general rising of Parma and Piacenza, the Duke had taken to flight. A provisional government, composed of the most illustrious personages of the city, has been formed, among them Count San Vitale and Pellegrini.

Advices from Parma bring the confirmation of the revolution there. At the first news of the insurrection at Milan, the inhabitants filled the streets, and fell upon the Austrians; the latter had recourse to grape. The Grand Duke, however, alarmed at the situation of affairs, published a proclamation, in which he announced his wish of withdrawing with his family, and named a regency, to which he transferred supreme power, with full liberty to adopt such measures and establish such laws as they might think fit under existing circumstances.

The following details, selected from the Piedmontese journals and private correspondence, respecting the proceedings at Milan, in addition to those we have already given, will be read with interest:—Immediately after the news of the revolution of Vienna reached Milan the movement began. On the 18th a proclamation of the Emperor appeared, abolishing the censorship and convoking the states for the 3d of July. These concessions came too late.

The agitation increased; the Milanese demanded a separate government, the immediate liberation of political prisoners, the convocation of communal councils to elect deputies for a national assembly to be convoked forthwith, arming of the people, and a civic guard, and in return offered to provision the Austrian troops, provided they remained neutral.

The soldiers allowed all this, and when the *emute* became general they showed themselves on all points; the gates of the city were shut, and the cannonade and fusillade began. The first attack was made in the Corsia do Servi; the people rushed on the guard at the Governor's palace. After a bloody struggle, in which the people only opposed to the fire of the military their courage and their number, the post was carried, and the court of the palace occupied; six cannon fell into the hands of the insurgents.

The troops abandoned the palace, as well as the other public establishments, to unite at the chateau.

Since that day, the Milanese have fought with all the ardor inspired by a hope of freedom, gaining each hour some advantage, organizing their forces, and making their attack more regularly, whilst the people from the neighborhood have flocked in to their aid.

The insurrection is general in all the provinces of Lombardy; the Austrians are everywhere pursued, and are obliged to yield to this unanimous demonstration. The strong garrisons are still held by them, not as means of attack, but of defence. In all quarters of the country is heard the sound of the tocsin or the noise of cannon, and everywhere are seen groups of peasants, mixed with Swiss militia, marching to the points menaced, to afford assistance.

News from Venice, of the 17th, announces that that city hailed with enthusiasm the movement. On hearing of the

events of Vienna, the population set at liberty all the political prisoners. Cries of "Long live Italy," "Long live Pius the Ninth," "Long live the Venetians," were heard on all sides; and there is no doubt that, when the news from Milan reached Venice, it would also rise.

It is said that the Austrians left 1000 dead and 4000 prisoners at Milan; while on the side of the people not more than 100 were killed, and that the King of Sardinia had assumed the title of King of Lombardy. Parma and Modena have been annexed to Piedmont and Lombardy. Trent and the Tyrol are in open insurrection.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND—DESTRUCTION OF WARSAW.

The following important news is said to have been received by telegraphic despatch from Dover:—

BERLIN, Monday night.—Warsaw is in open revolution. On Thursday last, the inhabitants rose en masse and murdered several hundreds of the Russians. The troops fled to the fort, and from thence bombarded the town. Warsaw is in ashes. General Sobieski, formerly a captain in the Belgian artillery, is here, and is ordered to procure 200 pieces of cannon at any price. To-morrow the Prussian-Polish legion departs from here at the king's expense, in a special train. They will be accompanied by a great number of students.

The state of Southern Russia is very uneasy. The Cossacks are greatly irritated by the harshness with which the Czar has treated them. The province of Kusan, 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.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, & 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 objects 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 a certainty 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 federate army, and an army of neutrality, are equivalent to a call to arms."

Agitation in and about London.

The following is taken from a London letter of the 7th instant:—London is at this moment in a very agitated state. Everybody is talking about the movements of the Chartists. The government, I am assured, is making extraordinary military preparations. The immense stock of guns, pistols, and swords, which have been kept at the Tower, were yesterday distributed all over the metropolis. The Bank, Custom House, Exchange, Post Office, Somerset House, Guildhall, Museum, the Palaces, and other public buildings, are filled with these weapons of war. Several regiments of troops are ordered immediately to London, and soldiers are to be distributed at various points, having ball cartridges in abundance.

These precautions are taken to prevent any disturbances on Monday next, the day appointed for a Chartist meeting on Kennington Common. It is variously estimated that from 50,000 to 500,000 persons will be present at that meeting. The object of the meeting is to form a procession, and march to the House of Parliament, there to deliver to Mr. Feargus O'Connor a monster petition which he will present to Parliament.

There is nothing objectionable in the petition, but the government fear that some disturbances will ensue from such a formidable mass of men. To-day the government have issued a proclamation, forbidding the meeting! This has somewhat calmed the minds of the upper classes, and tradespeople; but this afternoon, the Chartists, (now in convention in Fitzroy square, passed a unanimous resolution that they would hold their meeting, notwithstanding the government proclamation! It is because I know that these two or three hundred thousand Chartists, now in London, are so determined, that I fear the worst consequences. I fear that there will be a collision between the troops on Monday. I fear that the scenes of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin will be re-acted in the streets of London.

I have this moment been informed by a gentleman connected with one of the public offices, that the procession will not be allowed to pass over any of the bridges, (Kennington Common is on the Surrey side of the Thames,) and furthermore, the military will be stationed on the bridge, and will not permit any person

to pass, and if any attempt is made, orders will be given for the troops to fire! Looking at the revolutionary state of all Europe, there is certainly great cause for alarm in London; not only in London, but Dublin, and, in fact, in the whole kingdom.

Cabinet councils are held daily, and I am assured that ministers scarcely know how to act. At one council there was great difference of opinion as to whether the Queen and her family should remain in London, or leave before Monday next.

It was finally decided that it would not be prudent (in another word safe) for her to remain. The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for the Isle of Wight, you will remember she was only recently confined, besides which it is a cold and wet day; nevertheless, it was deemed advisable for her to leave town.

It may be concluded that nothing else is now the topic of conversation, in the streets and in houses, but the Chartist demonstration in London, and the repeal of the laws in Dublin. Every boarding in this metropolis is covered with large placards, addressed to the people, either calling on them to come forward on Monday and obtain their rights, or warning them against this revolutionary movement. Scores of people stand before these posters and attentively read them. I heard several persons call the posters which warned them against meeting, "all humbug!"

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard thus describes a meeting of the confederate clubs, at seven o'clock the doors were opened to the members of the confederate clubs, the first of which (the Dr. Doyle Club) had arrived in columns of three deep, and moved with perfect regularity to the elevated benches opposite the platform. Every man appeared to know his precise place. There were 180 in this club; another and another entered in quick succession, and with the same strict regularity, showing a high degree of organization in all. Before half past seven o'clock the interior of the building was densely packed. The following demands were honored by acclamation:—

"A cheer for a republic!" "A cheer for France!" "Another for Ireland!" "One for the pike-makers," and "a groan for Colonel Browne." The meeting amused themselves in this way to eight o'clock, when Messrs. Mitchell, Duffy, Reilly, and a crowd of other leaders, entered. After receiving a long round of applause, Mr. Martin, of Lougherna, was called to the chair, and, after some speeches were made, the meeting separated.

A meeting of the repeaters of the town of Liverpool in England, was held on the 6th inst., which was attended by upwards of two thousand persons. Nothing very violent, however, transpired.

Ireland is at this moment in a most critical state, and it is impossible to say what turn affairs may take within one week. The government has made military preparations on a most extensive scale. Dublin is filled with troops, and most of the public buildings have been taken as barracks. It is evident that a formidable demonstration against the government is fully determined upon by the people. The leaders are Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, who openly recommend every man to provide himself with a rifle or a pike. It is well known that all the blacksmiths are at work day and night, manufacturing pikes. The government are apprised of this fact, and hence the great military preparations.

It is believed that the repeaters of Ireland and the Chartists of England are so far united in one common cause, that whenever a day is appointed for striking a blow in London. Tuesday, the 11th, will probably be the great day here, according to the present arrangements. That blood will be shed appears to be no longer a matter of doubt.

To increase the difficulties and embarrassments of the government at this critical period, a new movement has been started in Ireland. The leading men of the learned professions, gentlemen and others of high standing and influence, have got up a "declaration," addressed to Lord Clarendon, demanding local legislation.

The promoters of this important movement say that they sympathize in the prevalent opinion of the people for self government, and they ask for an Irish parliament.

It is stated that a large number of influential Protestant gentlemen, who have hitherto been determined anti-repealers, have recently declared themselves in favor of a repeal of the Union.

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association the Hon. Cecil Lawless, M. P., spoke at length on the state of the country, and said, that so evenly balanced between peace and anarchy was its position that he believed a single word would turn the scale. He stated the government had taken the precaution to withdraw all the Irish regiments from the country, and even Irishmen in other regiments; and English troops were left, who had no sympathy with Ireland or the Irish. (This remark caused great sensation.)

From the London Morning Chronicle, April 7.

Ireland (there is no use in disguising the fact) is on the eve of an insurrection; men are sharpening pikes, and practising with rifles, and organizing street battles, and learning how to erect barricades; and the only thing that can be called a movement on the part of the "authorities" to meet this rebellion, has been the paltry prosecution instituted against some of the leaders of it for sedition. Now, whether this prosecution will ever be allowed to go on, or whether it will fail utterly, or whether

it will succeed in procuring a short incarceration for its objects, seems to us a matter almost of indifference. It would do very well in ordinary times, perhaps; but to talk of it as now proportioned in any way, to the nature of the crisis with which it affects to deal, is simply absurd. All the world laughs at it. Lord Carlhampton's famous saying that "if one party goes to law, and the other goes to war, it is easy to see which will win," never received a more apt illustration. All this time the rebels are strengthening themselves, daily and hourly before our eyes. They are creating the distress and disorganization by which they mean to profit. Men of all classes are saying, "if the government cannot protect us from this insecurity and convulsion, we must make the best terms we can for ourselves. We could hardly be worse off under the provisional government of Messrs. O'Brien and Mitchell, nor is there any sort of chance, apparently, that things will mend, for the rebels will keep up their present game forever. So at all hazards we will pronounce for a change—one can be but ruined." Such is the language now habitually held (as our private letters inform us) by quiet peaceable men in Ireland, men who would rally at once round a government that acted, and who declare merely against the status quo.

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Savoy a Republic—Russia arming—Emute in Madrid—Sicilian parliament established—French army of observation—Excitement in London—The Chartist demonstrations forbidden by government—The Chartists determined to present their petition—The government increasing the garrison—Ten thousand troops posted in London.

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The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday night, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The English mails were expressed through to New York by the government.

The general commotion on the continent of Europe has gone on increasing. Savoy has declared itself a Republic. In Portugal matters continue tranquil at present.

The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Lombardy has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 50,000 troops, crossed the Piedmontese territory into Lombardy, issuing a declaration of war as he passed the frontiers against Austria, and marched to Milan. The Austrians, defeated at every point, fled as he approached, and having successfully been driven from Palma, Porecie, and Delensean, endeavored to establish themselves in the Nuncios.

The Italian duchies have burst out into an insurrection. Modena and Parreina are revolutionized, and Venice, which has been dying daily since the fatal 18th of January, 1798, now just half a century, when the Austrians took possession of that city by virtue of the treaty of Campo Formoso, again shows signs of life.

In Austria proper everything seems disorganized, and amidst the chaotic confusion which prevails, it is quite impossible to fix the hourly changing scene. It is anticipated that the Austrian General, Radelsky, who is strait to enter Mantau for want of provisions, will be compelled to capitulate upon the appearance of the Sardinian troops. It is said that the disposable force will shortly be at the command of Charles Albert, if not less than 250,000 men. With such an army not only will all Lombardy be liberated, but Austria may be threatened even at the gates of Vienna.

In Switzerland a strict neutrality seems to be aimed at, and the levying of troops is discontinued by the authorities.

All the countries on the right bank of the Rhine have been violently convulsed. At Baden, Wurtemberg and Saxony liberal governments have been conceded to the people.

In Hanover the triumph of popular feeling has been complete.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes which took place in Berlin, the king has put himself at the head of the German Confederation, and promises extensive constitutional reforms. At the same time he has plunged headlong into a dispute with the Danes respecting the long contested duchies of Holland and Schelwas which by force he seems resolved to detach from Denmark. On the other hand he is exasperating the Autocrat of Russia to the highest bounds of passion by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government in the Duchy of Posen.

Russia is concentrating a vast army in Southern Russia, which we should deem sufficient to crush any attempt to arrest a republic in that division of the empire. The Emperor had issued a manifesto.

In Denmark no actual hostilities had taken place in regard to the duchies which declared their independence. But the Danes are preparing their fleet for offensive and defensive operations, and as it is in excellent condition, and would inflict incalculable injury on the Prussian commerce, if actual war takes place, there is as to which shall strike the first blow.

Hanover is preparing an army to march in favor of the German side of the quarrel in Belgium. All attempts to overthrow the government or to create disturbance have failed.

Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil.

It is reported that the Turkish government, under the influence of the Russian

Ambassador, refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

Additional precautions have been taken in France to keep secure the person of Abdel Kader.

A violent *emute* took place at Madrid on the evening of the 26th. The people and the soldiers fought in the streets from 7 o'clock in the evening until 4 in the morning, and a considerable number were slain on both sides. The cause was said to be a republican movement, and it was wholly unexpected. Courts martial have been held on many of the persons, but no executions took place.

Queen Christina was said to have fled during the conflict.

Cassivro, the Minister, was shot in the leg, and a Mr. Whitwell, an English engineer, was killed. The city on the 27th was declared to be in a state of siege.

In Sicily the Parliament is constituted, and the separation of the Island from Naples is complete.

It is generally believed that the King of Naples has altogether abdicated his rights over Sicily.

The accounts from Ireland are more menacing than ever. The students in Trinity College are arming in defence of the Government, and the members of the Royal Dublin Society are following their example. Additional troops from England are arriving. The Repealers in the city are equally energetic, and are being firmly supported in the provinces.

From the Public (Philadelphia) Ledger.

Arrival of the American.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The new British mail steamer America arrived at Jersey City, on Saturday, at 12 M., with advices from Liverpool & London to the 15th instant. She left Halifax at 9½ A. M., on Thursday. She brought fourteen passengers from Liverpool to Halifax; sixty-three from Liverpool to New York, and two from Halifax to New York.

The intelligence from England is highly favorable in a political point of view.—The great Chartist demonstration at London passed off without disturbance. In Ireland, however, sedition was making fearful progress.

The Chartist meeting was attended by 200,000 souls, and passed off quietly. The Chartist petition, signed by 6,000,000 names, was sent to Parliament by the deputies selected for the purpose.

IRELAND—MOVEMENTS OF THE REPEALERS.

During the week, the affairs of Ireland have hung in suspense, awaiting the issue of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the Crown and Government Security bill, and of Mr. John O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis which, it must be confessed, it has never hitherto attained. The present posture of affairs in that country is the most complicated and perilous, and no lengthened period can elapse before the English Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

The news from Ireland to-day, (April 15) is more unfavorable for the Government. The disaffection in the army is still on the increase, and the Repeal journals more violent than ever.

Some of the more violent, it seems, had recommended that arms should be distributed among the supporters of Government, that they might be timely prepared to quell any outbreak, or overawe the disaffected. This, however, the Earl of Clarendon had disapproved, by which judicious policy a counter demonstration had no doubt been avoided.

Troops were concentrated in the most turbulent portions of the country. In Cork there were about 2000, and in Dublin an armed force including the police, of 10,000.

DENMARK—THE FIRST BATTLE.

THE DANES VICTORIOUS.

The Caledonia, Gibbs, arrived from Hamburg this morning. She brings us the *Borsenhalle* of the 11th inst., from which we extract the important intelligence subjoined:—

Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Sleswick Holstein. A very fierce battle has been fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers as well as in their cavalry and artillery. The Sleswick Holstein army was defeated and compelled to retreat towards Rendsburgh. The loss of life has been very great on both sides.

The attack began in the morning on the part of the Danes, who had two vessels of war and gunboats to assist their attack on the town. They had landed at Holnia, and after several small combats, the Sleswick-Holsteiners made a stand at Ban, not far from Flensburg, which ended in their total defeat, and the destruction of almost all of their 16th battalion. Towards 12 o'clock on the 9th, several vessels of war, with 3000 Danes on board, appeared before Flensburg. As the Danes now threatened to bombard the town, the Prince of Noer, the Holstein commander, gave orders to the troops to withdraw, which they did, but not until after a bloody contest, with great loss of life on both sides.

The Holstein troops, who are composed of volunteers and young troops, were very eager for the combat, and it is reported that the 16th Regiment, which had been almost destroyed, retook a position twice after they had been driven out of it each time. The Holsteiners and their volunteer auxiliaries, among whom were many students from various parts of Germany, fought with great bravery. The 14th & 16th Regi-