

The Tuscan army had called upon the Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, and Tuscany had declared itself of a military dictatorship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warlike preparations were going forward in England. At Woolwich there was great activity. The government had scattered General's orders, naming Eliza, and a number of other vessels, to convey men and munition to the Mediter-

There were rumors of a proclamation for 10,000 men for the navy. War premiums were being generally demanded at Lloyd's.

The Parliamentary elections had com-

and were progressing quietly.

There was a great panic in London, and

was fluctuated excessively.

FRANCE.

The most active military movements pro-

ceeded throughout France.

Ninety thousand French troops were ex-

ecuted in Italy by the day the Armistice

was signed.

It was reported that Denmark had con-

cluded a treaty, offensive and defensive,

with France.

The Paris Bourse was considerably ex-

cept less so than the London Stock

Exchange. The three per cents, declined

on the 27th, closing at 625700.

THE LATEST.

TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO GALWAY.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30.

The report that the Austrian crossed the on the 29th is incorrect. They re

quested to do so, but those being

encountered, they remained on the East

front. It is asserted, however, that, sub-

sequently the advanced posts crossed,

and the main army would do so on the 29th.

An Austrian official journal contains an

actual manifesto explaining the necessity

of war with Sardinia, and authoritatively

says that there is a secret treaty between

Sardinia and Austria.

The ship Anna (supposed to be the Po-

liden from New York for Liverpool), was

seen off Wexford on the 17th. The

two and three passengers whose names are

known, were exiled. There were over

twelve persons on board. The num-

ber does not as yet unknown.

LONDON, Saturday Night.

An Austrian manifesto is considered as

amount to a declaration of war.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Austrians have crossed the Po-

liden, and the military operations have commenced. This is

the first battle of the war.

RICHMOND, Saturday.

As there is so much talk about war

between the following, which can be

seen in London Times of the 22d, will be

of your peculiar interest:

Now the state of affairs. Austria

has 200,000 men either upon the Po-

liden or the banks of that frontier river

at such a distance that they can be

upon the banks of the Po-liden, in the im-

mediate vicinity of the Austrian General

quarters, the opposite bank with a

which could not, probably, delay for

day its own destruction by that giv-

ing. It may be that Sardinia can

75,000 men in arms, including her free

colonies from all parts of Italy, and

including no small portion of the dis-

satisfied who have passed their lives

making manifestations of hatred to the

poor. Of these 70,000, perhaps, after

crossing her frontiers, Allesandria, since,

she may be able to range 40,000

men in battle. Three days of repose are

given. As we read the de-

mand has been already made,

we may see an Austrian army in

advance upon Turin. The position

is perilous, but it is a question

whether she can stand by a tame

enemy. Marshal Victor Emmanuel could

not be ignorant of the fact that

the economy of succumbing to the first

attack after putting forth such

efforts, the man who has called around

and not suffer him to retreat. If

the Sardinians are left to themselves

they will hear in a few days of an incus-

tion battle. Every thing points this way as

now appears. The sudden onset

and the short repulse are evidently

of a well-considered military policy

by Austria. It is clearly her in-

tent to expand upon the Po-liden,

but the arms and bodies of these

Sardinian troops, who are so vastly

numbered by the Austrian hosts.

Such will bring, to effect by force the terms

demanded, and to dictate terms

which would be the effect of a few

days. Sardinia remained unbroken;

we see her in this imminent danger

and around anxious to measure how

far her friends, and what may be

the chances of timely assistance.

We may, perhaps, that the passing of the

army will be considered by the Emperor

as a declaration of war by Aus-

tria, that while the Austrians are march-

ing upon the Po-liden, the French

will be passing his columns from

Briancon and over.

These which should advance

upon Embriaco and Briancon and over

the Alps could find a better road

than along the Piedmontese side of the

Alps, but would still scarcely hope to

do the same against the Austrian troops

by the plains. Again, help might

only come from Toulon and Marseilles

and Genoa. From Genoa there is

a way far up to the northeast, and an

important position of it would probably be

met and destroyed by the Austrians in

one day's march.

We should not be very confident in trust-

ing the safety of a kingdom to the possi-

bility of uniting before Turin columns which

had to penetrate the Alps and to arrive from

Genoa, if one condition of the military suc-

cess of such an operation were that the con-

centration should be effected in three or four

or even five or six days. Perhaps we may

count something for the delay which may

be justly expected to be interposed by the

Sardinian army either fighting or retreating;

but, failing this, or those other chances of

war which can never be fully calculated, the

military heads who seem to have conceived

this plan of opening the campaign have not

failed in strategic ability. Physically speak-

ing, if the war is to come, the Power which

strikes the first blow and chooses its own

field of action will commence with an ad-

vantage. Morally speaking, of course the

picture is reversed.

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Washington has beautified the "City

of Magnificent Distances." It might be

called the city of unfinished enterprises.

Nothing there is finished. The Federal Cap-

itol, says the Albany Journal, has always

been noted for its immense design and too

perfect results; but the contrast was never

more striking than now. The capital is a

massive pile of marble, but it is left un-

finished. It is surrounded by the most mag-

nificent dome in the world if the said dome

was not left unfinished. In front of it, then

stretches away for a mile a broad expanse

of unfinished parks, surrounded by unfinished

fences, shaded by unfinished groves, and

traversed by unfinished drives and walks.

In the midst of these stands the Smithsonian

Institution, picture-perf, but still unfin-

ished. Beyond that rises the long

white colonnade of the Treasury, left un-

finished. Further on is a magnificent struc-

ture for the General Post Office, but it is

unfinished. Covering the whole next block

is another for the Patent Office, likewise

unfinished. In front of it, likewise, is the

Smithsonian Institution, picture-perf, but

still unfin-

ished.

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On the 15th of April last, the 10th instant, by

Rev. H. L. Hart, Mr. H. C. Reid, and Miss

MATILDA L., daughter of Mr. Silas Caldwell,

of this county.

Moved, in Gaston county, on the 15th instant,

by D. F. Boggs, Esq., THOS. R. WALLACE,

of York District, and Miss MARY JANE Mc-

KEE, of the former place.

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Arrivals at the Hotel.

Arrivals at the Hotel.

MANSION HOUSE—W. W. ELMS, Proprietor.

Mrs. E. L. Stowe, T. Ford, Dr. J. M. Strong, E.

R. Harris, Dr. G. W. Simon, B. F. Simon, L. Dinkins,

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