

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the Cunard steamer ACADIA, which arrived at Boston on the 23d ult., from Liverpool on the 8th inst., we have advices from Europe five days later than those brought by the Sarah Sands.

A telegraphic despatch presents the following view of her intelligence : There is a general commotion throughout Europe, which threatens a total subversion of the ancient order of things. Empires are tottering, thrones wavering, and making every concession demanded, to maintain their insecure tenure, and every movement is verging to the state predicted by Napoleon : Republican or Cossack.

Hostilities have finally and fully commenced in Lombardy and Northern Italy.

CHARLES ALBERT of Sardinia has at length assumed the offensive, with a force of 30,000 men. The army was already in motion and crossing over from Piedmont into Lombardy, preceded by a manifesto and formal declaration of war against Austria. The march was in a direct line to Milan, which capital it was rapidly approaching.

The Austrians, defeated at every point, had given way, and were falling back in rapid flight in the direction of the Tyrol.

The Italian Duchies were all in a state of actual insurrection, and the Austrian domination and all Powers upheld by its arms and influences, completely prostrated. Marshal Radetzki, the Austrian General, with his forces, was so powerless as to be unable to enter Mantua, and being not in a condition to continue his retreat, would probably be compelled to capitulate upon the first appearance of the Sardinian army. Indeed, the course of its leader (King Charles Albert) had met with such favor in the eyes of the insurrectionist that recruits were rapidly flocking in, and in a short time, it was estimated, he would have a disposable force of a quarter of a million under his command. With such a force he would not only be able to liberate Lombardy, but to threaten Austria itself, and even dictate terms to the Aulic Council at the gates of Vienna. Such a consummation in the present course of events was not improvable.

The news from Germany is equally startling, though perhaps not unexpected. It was reported and generally credited that republics had been declared in the kingdoms of Wirtemberg and Saxony, and grand duchy of Baden. And in every part of the German Confederacy liberal Governments had been conceded to the people. In Hanover the triumph of the people had been complete, and the King forced to succumb and grant whatever was demanded.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes we have heretofore recorded, the King had promised constitutional reforms, but at the same time had plunged headlong into dispute with the Dane, concerning the Duchies Schleswig and Holstein, and had also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent Government in Posen, Silesia, Breslau, and Lithuania were in an alarming state of convulsion and upon the verge of revolt.

It was rumored that 50,000 Cossacks had certainly appeared at Tilsit, and serious consequences were anticipated. The Emperor of Russia had ordered every man in Russian Poland between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, to remove into the interior, and was concentrating a vast army, sufficient, as it was thought, to crush all attempts to erect a republic.

No actual hostilities had occurred in Denmark, but both sides were preparing. Belgium and Holland were tranquil. All revolutionary attempts were foiled in Turkey under Russian influence, and from this cause the Porte had refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

Disturbances had occurred at Madrid. Soldiers and people had come into collision, and many were killed upon both sides. Queen Christina fled during the conflict. A Parliament had been constituted in Sicily—a separation from Naples being complete. The French Government had ordered an army to be assembled upon the frontiers of Italy to watch the movements of the contending parties. On the 31st instant Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the members of the committee from the Repeal Association. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from every thing offensive to the British Government.

A determination was declared not to interfere in any internal difficulties of other nations. Paris quiet and tranquility was restored in Lyons.

The elections in the National Guard had resulted generally in favor of republican candidates. Remonstrances have been presented by the diplomatic agents of Belgium, Prussia, and Austria, for allowing Belgians, Germans, and Poles to make public demonstrations against their own Governments.—Lamartine replied that France did not intend to interfere with those Governments, nor deprive subjects of theirs residing in Paris of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments.

England and Ireland were in a state of the greatest excitement. Lord Russell has reported the determination of the Government to apply the whole weight of its power to maintain order and suppress rebellion, but was willing to remedy any distress they could.

Accounts from Ireland are more menacing, and additional troops were arriving from England. The Repealers of Dublin, supported by the provinces, were electing delegates to a Council of Three Hundred, which is to assemble in Liverpool.

It was expected that Dublin would be placed under the operation of the recent law in relation to arming, and that all pikes and arms purchased would be required to be given up. Repealers already say that the repeal of the union is now not sufficient to satisfy the great grievances of the country. A republic is the only remedy for evils under which the whole country groans.

By the Sarah Sands we had accounts that the Chartists were making arrangements for assembling en masse in London to present a petition to Parliament in favor of a charter, and of making other reforms in the Government.—It was estimated that the call would probably take five hundred thousand people to London, and with such an array of excited men there was great cause for fearing a serious outbreak. The meeting was fixed for the 10th of April. The accounts by the Acadia state that the Government had issued a proclamation prohibiting the meeting; but that notwithstanding the Chartists had determined to hold it. All the arrangements for it were still going on, and the carriage to carry the petitions, banners, insignia, were all got ready. The proclamations

which had been issued forbidding all people to attend the meeting, had only increased the excitement and called forth remonstrances from sections and presses hostile to the Chartists, while the Chartists themselves are only made more determined to carry out the object with more ardor than before they had hoped to be able to do.

They had passed unanimous resolutions to hold the meeting, despite the Government's threats, even at the risk of life, and they had issued counter resolutions for holding simultaneous meetings in favorable localities on the day of the great demonstration, but to carry no arms in the processions.

Of the result of all this preparation we shall know nothing until the arrival of the steamer America, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 15th instant, and has now probably accomplished half her passage across the Atlantic. Fergus O'Connor has advised the withdrawal of all sums from savings banks. These amount to twenty-five millions of pounds, and would embarrass England more than any armed attack.

Government seemed determined to bring matters to an issue. Large bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery had been drafted into the metropolis to the extent of ten thousand men.

The European Times says it is not possible to conjecture how matters may terminate, but earnestly hopes the people may have prudence enough to keep out of the way of evil, and the Ministry good sense enough to consider all reforms that the people demand, compatible with the onward march of the times and the spirit of the British constitution.

The Foreign Commercial News. By the annexed brief report of the markets it will be seen that Breadstuffs have considerably declined, and that Cotton has been further reduced the eighth of a penny per pound :

Flour, Western canal, 25s. to 27s.; Richmond 25s. to 26s. 6d.; wheat, white and mixed, 7s. to 6s. 10d.; Indian meal 10s. to 11s.

Cotton, upland ordinary, 33¢ to 34¢; fair, 41¢; good 43¢ to 6d.; Mobile ordinary, 23¢ to 33¢; fair, 41¢; Sea Island, 7d. to 18d. for the ordinary to fully fair. The demand for Cotton fell off prior to the steamer's sailing; sales for the week ending the 8th, 39,720 bales; entire stock on hand 325,000 bales; of which 178,000 were American. The operations in Manchester were much depressed, and the Continental orders contracting.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN LONDON. Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

LONDON, APRIL 7, 1848. London is at this moment in a very agitated state. Every body 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 at 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 Houses 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 proposed 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 and the people on Monday. I fear that the scenes of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin will be re-enacted 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 bridges, and will not permit any persons 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 world safe) for her to remain. The Queen left Buckingham palace to-day for the Isle of Wight! You will remember that 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 demonstration in Dublin. Every boarding in this metropolis is covered with large placards, addressed to the people, either calling upon 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 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 pike. It is well known that all the blacksmiths are at work day and night, manufacturing pikes. The Government are apprized of this fact, and hence the great military preparations.

It is believed that the Repealers 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 Dublin the Chartists will strike 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.

Charlotte and S. Carolina Rail Road. A meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders of this road was held at Charlotte on Tuesday, and a resolution passed authorizing the President and Directors to call upon the Stockholders in North Carolina for 50 per cent. upon their subscription (equivalent to \$100,000) provided that the same shall be applied to grading the Road from Chesterville to the East bank of the Catawba, including the bridge over that river. Considerable difference of opinion existed upon the subject, but the vote was taken although not quite unanimous was still so largely in its favor as to put the matter beyond all manner of doubt. We believe the vote was more than 4 to one.

We were much pleased that even those who were most opposed to the resolution, when it was once established as the will of the Company, gave in their cheerful acquiescence.—*Char. Jeffersonian.*

The Post Office Department has just gone through the annual process of letting to contract the entire mail service throughout a fourth part of the Union.—The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio compose the section that is placed under new contracts for the transportation of the mails by the recent lettings. We are informed that, although the bidders were not as numerous as usual, yet there was a sound and healthy competition, and the contracts have been taken at such a reduction in the prices as to give a saving of more than \$100,000 per annum. Besides this saving in the cost of the transportation for the section, important movements have been made; and in Ohio considerable additional railroad service will be brought into operation.—*Union.*

INDIAN CORN. The following observations in relation to Indian corn meal were communicated to the Journal of Commerce by a physician in the city of New York.

Yellow and white corn are not the same in quality, although they are identical in kind, and grow in the same field.

A DEAD TOPIC.

Never, perhaps, was the oblivion consequent generally upon "nine days" of wonderment, so fully exemplified as in the case of the war with Mexico. No journalist writes about it, no citizen talks about it, and one might almost doubt whether any think about it, except perhaps those whose affections centre in some one now spending his life in inglorious ease in an enemy's country. The war might really never have been, or might have long since ceased to be, so far as it seems to have any hold upon the public mind. It is almost impossible to realize the sudden absence of all feeling of excitement upon the subject, in view of the fact that four months ago it was the theme on which some Whig and all Democratic editors, from the "Union" upward, were daily wasting paper and ink in spreading abroad their indignation and ferocity.

Well, there is a lesson in this change of sentiment which should not be lost upon our Government. The war cry and the war spirit have been entirely quelled by the very first step toward peace, and the inference is inevitable that all the boasted patriotism of some of its defenders, were mere moonshine, party tricks to keep up excitement and cajole men into volunteering to fight, and the people generally into paying for the glory of thrashing an enemy. We incline also to think that there were motives on the part of the Executive or his Cabinet which would not bear a rigid examination. As soon, however, as there appears the least hope of peace, the bawlers for war are compelled by the force of public opinion to keep silence, and the entire national mind seems to have simultaneously arrived at the same conclusion, that the war, except paying for it, is permanently disposed of.

No doubt in this, as in many other instances, the wish is father to the thought. Thinking men have always disapproved of the war; with the majority of the people it was never popular, and the hollow friends of those who promoted it have been driven off their ground by the action of the Senate and of the President. Now every one seems to admit that we have had war enough and at cost enough, and the people are content perhaps to "buy a peace," so that they may be allowed quietly and without distraction to prosecute their commercial, agricultural, and other pursuits.

As is often the case when blessings come suddenly upon us, perhaps thankfulness and joy are warping the popular judgment, and the collapse may prove almost as dangerous as the excitement, and we confess as to some anxiety in the contemplation of the future. Peace is not yet made with Mexico; this should be borne in mind, and on the question whether it will be made the probabilities on either side are very nicely balanced. If Mexico accepts and ratifies the amended proposals for a treaty—supposing, for the sake of argument, that she has power to enforce the fulfillment—then will this nation, we believe, profoundly rejoice, although the terms and conditions are not a little at variance with the prognostications and high promises held out by Mr. Polk and other advocates of the war.

But, supposing the contrary, it may well be doubted whether this country can readily reassume the attitude and again evoke the enthusiasm for fighting which at the commencement of operations it displayed. Time has come to the rescue of fevered minds. The past has its records of deaths by the sword and by the pestilence which appal and dismay the nation. The season for vomit approaches, and whatever martial ardor still slumbers in the breasts of men, there must be a lull in warlike operations, for the god of pestilence will have it so. And in this connexion we may not lose sight of the moral effects of the rumored disorganization which has existed in the army, and in which even officers have indulged, in the conscious security of political favor or obligation.

How we shall stand if war is to be recommenced—continued we ought rather to say—is a grave question. Heaven grant that such a calamity may be averted, for it seems to us that the President and his Cabinet have displayed as much want of sound discretion and intelligent forethought in the present conjuncture as they did in commencing and carrying on the war. That men who love their country and desire peace and prosperity should unite upon some future occupant of the White House, with a statesman's intellect and experience and a patriot's virtue, seems to us not only in itself desirable, but our only hope for the future.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*


A REFUGE FOR KINGS.—At the meeting in behalf of France and Liberty, held in the State Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening last, M. B. Lowery, Esq., of Crawford county, suggested the propriety of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law granting eighty acres of land to each of the Crowned Heads of Europe, that they might emigrate to the distant West of our country, settle down in quiet, become useful and respected citizens, and under the protection of the Stars and Stripes receive such practical lessons in the science of self-government as would undeceive them all their lives as to the efficacy of royalty. Not a bad idea!

THE SCOTT CORRESPONDENCE. We understand says the Washinton Union of Wednesday, that the correspondence between the War Department and Maj. Gen. Scott, called for last week by the House of Representatives, has been this day sent in. As this correspondence is understood to embrace the discussion, on both sides, of topics of much public interest, we shall take an early opportunity, after it shall be printed, to lay it before our readers.

LATER FROM MEXICO—ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY. By the telegraph from St. Louis to the Pittsburg papers, we have confirmatory accounts of the battle fought at Rosalie, sixty miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, fourteen pieces of Artillery taken, and the Governor of Chihuahua, and a large number of prisoners were taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides were represented as being heavy.

The trial of Amigo, the former Governor of New Mexico, arraigned for high treason for participating in the insurrectionary movement at Taos, had taken place and resulted in his honorable acquittal.

The rumors of Urea's advance from Durango, with about 10,000 men, had been proven to be unfounded by the arrival of Col. Semmes, a trader, who had escaped from Chihuahua. The health of the troops was generally good, and a stricter discipline had been enforced.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1848.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY.
OF WAKE COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Col. J. M. LEACH, of Davidson, as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, of this Brigade—embracing the Counties of Rowan, Davie and Davidson.

We are requested to state that the Whig Convention, for Davie County, to nominate a Candidate for the House of Commons, will meet in Mocksville, on the second Saturday in June, (it being the 10th day); and that the Whigs of each Captain's Company are requested to send three of their number to said Convention, to represent them as delegates therein; and that the Whigs be requested to select their delegates on the days of their respective musters.

Is there to be no Meetings held to bring forward Candidates for the Legislature? Have the Whigs of the County generally forgotten that this is the year for the election of members to the General Assembly? If not, we would advise the appointment of delegates by Captain's Districts, as has been done at a late muster in Scotch Ireland. Let them come fresh from the people, and bring forward men of the right stamp. On the 18th instant, the several companies composing this Regiment will meet in this Town for review, and we respectfully suggest to the Whigs of such Companies as have not appointed delegates, to do so on that day, so that the Convention on the Tuesday of our Superior Court may be fully represented.

It is highly important that the apathy which seems to pervade our ranks should be dissipated. No election has taken place for years, more interesting. A Senator in Congress is to be elected, and if the Locos should get the ascendancy through the negligence of the Whigs, we will lose the Senator and in all probability have the State most awfully gerrymandered again. The Locofocos are not more scrupulous now, than when they deprived the majority of the State of their just representation in the Congress of the United States, and it stands us in hand to be wide awake—to use every mean within our reach, not involving honor, to prevent such a catastrophe. Will the Whigs, we ask, suffer themselves to be defeated, and all the evils resulting from it, come upon the State? Let every Whig answer this question to himself and to his country.

We observe by the papers from different parts of the State that the Whigs are moving; and that Delegates to the National Convention have been appointed, as also, Electors. We wish to say a word or two to the Whigs of this District as to the propriety of doing something on the subject. The Convention meets in June, and unless something is done soon it will be useless to make any demonstration that way, at all. No Whig, we presume, wishes the District to go unrepresented; if such be the case, meetings should be held, and some one designated as a proper person to represent the District. There is no time to be lost.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, to repeal the law passed in the year 1846, compelling the President to dismiss all the Major Generals but one. The effect of which law, will be, if unrepealed, to drive Gen. SCOTT or Gen. TAYLOR from the army.—Quite a debate sprung up on the introduction of the bill, the Locofocos, who took part in the debate, almost to a man, against it, and the Whigs and South Carolina members sustaining it. It finally passed its second reading.

The Negro Disturbance in Washington, has gone to sleep. The expected destruction of the *New Era* Printing Office did not take place. It appears that the whole affair, which at one time threatened to get up a breeze of very serious import, died beneath the frowns of all the good citizens of the City. They united in their efforts, not by force of arms, but by the moral force of good example and wise counsel, to suppress the spirit of mobocracy; and they succeeded. So let it always be. The City of Washington is entitled to great credit for sustaining its respectable, law-abiding character, and for arresting an excitement, which under similar circumstances, at other places, had rose to a fearful pitch.

OUR COMMISSIONERS TO MEXICO.—We have before announced that Mr. CLIFFORD, adjunct Commissioner to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 2d instant, and left at noon on the 3d for Mexico.

We now learn that Mr. SEVIER, Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived safely at Vera Cruz, and departed thence on the 8th instant for the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Treaty.—The frequent enquiries about the Mexican Treaty, and the manner in which it is being received, are beginning to feel the bearing what has been said can't give them any satisfaction, is at least uncertain. The treaty, for Mexico is not a dispatch business very not either, be in a way we need we know she is a school boy she her work with a seal. Nevertheless, we trust and that we may soon see the publication of announcing a co—a thing already but which may be far

VIRGINIA ELECTION. The election for the legislature of Virginia, Thursday. As yet, they do not warrant us in our opinion, as to the success of our next issue, we will returns. So far we are the papers, no very great isted.

NEW PAPER.—We have first number of the "Wilmington" printed at Wilmington. Messrs. Stringer & have been exclusively to the interests of that place. It is a good paper, and we should judge, her papers is a sign, that it is a great thing to have ready five published twice a week, and two tri-weekly. We have also received

members of a paper just started, called the "Ratoon" Lectics. Its typographical matter behind the age.

Cassius M. Clay Letter, addressed to the conceived in a most bitter spirit, as all must allow. What weight such an with sober and intelligence can be no difficulty while it will administer for ribald witticism to our times, we are confident detach one friend from the hold which he has in the. The motive for the insult is too palpable to—Henry Clay would not Abolitionists, nor any shape. This, and upon him the vengeance Clay, who has identified that odious faction, and fear from this exhibit seeking to be their camp, proaching Presidential

CONGRESS, YET

The Intelligencer of the Owing to the expectation of session and the Oration in the Capitol—of which an account other column—in testimony our fellow-citizens in the people in France and others for the enlargement of the Houses of Congress adjourn hour; and the business of the time that they did at

From the Raleigh Register.
The "Register" attempts capital out of some remarks member of the Convention call upon Messrs. Houston copies of their speeches, as "ignorant and benighted" as "absent at the time, and did of the gentleman alluded to from those who did hear, not bear, by any means, upon them by the Register authorized by the gentleman that he was reported incorrect.

Well, we have heard of time, but the foregoing paragraph "Standard," is more than The Editor is authorized himself" to deny the correctness. What gentleman mentioned his name, (and Fayetteville Observer task for the omission,) and on the authority of the contradicts the statement. member of the Convention enough to apply to himself if his conscience did not answer used the words attributed not. If he did, of course, he should make a personal comments. If he did not, should fancy himself alluded (to use the language of an "as innocent as a lamb," evidence than the most ard," to make us disbelieve of our own ears, and others, who will give credit. But why talk about