THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

AUXILIARY STEAMSHIP SARAH SANDS.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Beginning of the Revolution in Russia.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

THE PEOPLE ARMING.

CONFLICT EXPECTED.

Symptoms of a General European War.

Arming of the People of Germany.

Baden Declared for a Republic.

REVOLUTION IN VENICE.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Organization of the Military all over Europe.

King of Denmark about to Abdicate.

Provisional Government in Denmark.

Commencement of a War between Holstein and Denmark.

Threatened War between the Poles and Russia.

MOVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Progress of the Financial Revulsion--More Failures.

State of the Markets,

&c. &c. &c.

The auxiliary steamship Sarah Sands, Capt. W. C. Thompson, was telegraphed at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She reached the city a little before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

She was boarded by the steamer Telegraph, Captain Parks, and her news expressed to the *New York Herald* office, where it arrived at half-past 1 o'clock. An *Extra Herald*, with the news in detail, was issued at 3 o'clock.

The Sarah Sands sailed from Liverpool on the 3d instant, and her intelligence is, therefore, nine days later from England, and six days later from the continent of Europe. She has thus made the passage across the Atlantic in seventeen days. Her last trip to England was made in thirteen days and twenty-two hours.

The news is as important in a political point of view as any that we have received from the old world. It will be seen that revolution is still compulsively progressing, and that the spirit of democracy is unchecked. Other parts of Europe than France have declared for republicanism, and the symptoms are, that a prodigious war over all Europe is not improbable. Already hostilities have been commenced between Holstein and Denmark, and no one can predict where it will end. Threats of war between the Poles and Russians are rife, and may, indeed, have been carried into execution ere this.

The struggle of the Poles, which there is every reason to believe has actually commenced, although the account of the bombardment and demolition of Warsaw may be premature, will be the signal for revolt among the Sclavonians, Tartars, and Germans of Russia, who will certainly be followed by the Servians. Already the report of an *émeute* in St. Petersburg, in which the Emperor was "shot through the hat" with a pistol, as he was passing through the streets, has been confirmed by telegraphic communication to Paris. This partial movement may, indeed, be suppressed; but it is not the less a symptom of the feelings of the people.

The accounts of the abdication of the King of Prussia, and the declaration of a republic in that country, are not confirmed by the news received by this arrival; he has conceded everything, and now heads the revolutionary movement throughout Germany.

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

The *Silesian Gazette*, under the head of Breslau, March 23, says:—"We learn from a certain source that there is every reason to hope that Prussia and Austria will restore the Polish provinces."

The news of the arrival of masses of Russian troops on the frontiers of Poland is confirmed.—The Cossacks have already commenced their excursions.

Russia 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 is to make a sacrifice of territory, it must be understood that it does so with the 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 neutrality, are equivalent to a call to arms."

The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, of March 24, says, in allusion to the warlike preparations of the Emperor of Russia: "In the eyes of Russia, Louis Philippe was not a legitimate king; hence the opinion generally prevails that the great armaments which Russia is at this moment preparing, are not intended for the creation of an invasive or retributive war, but for the sole purpose alone of supporting Austria in case of urgent necessity, and, further, for the establishment of better defensive measures in the event of a movement in Poland. Nothing can be said in extenuation of the conduct of Louis Philippe, in deserting his people and his troops. No marvel that such a course should find no sympathy from the Emperor Nicholas, whose conduct was so diametrically opposite in the year 1826. Much apprehension, however, is entertained that the great excitement and indignation of the Emperor may have a bad effect upon his health, for, although the various reports respecting his illness were greatly exaggerated—speculators in the funds had even circulated the report of his death—it cannot be denied that his personal appearance testifies of the severity of his sufferings. His Majesty has been earnestly advised to visit the baths of Germany, but he replied energetically, that, if he passed the boundaries of his empire this summer, it would be only at the head of an army. He trusted, however, that both his physicians and the revolutionaries would suffer him to remain quietly at home during the year 1848. The health of the Empress is very indifferent. Her Majesty had intended to have gone to Sicily, but the state of things had entirely prevented this. Madeira has also been spoken of, but the illustrious patient dreads the long sea voyage."

The *National* reproduces, from the *Abeille du Nord*, the personal organ of the Emperor of Russia, an article on the French revolution, which must have been written by one suffering under the most agonizing pangs of impotent rage. If we are to attribute this article to the inspiration of the Emperor, he 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?"

A Polish Legion, which formed part of the Civic Guard, have 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 *Schlesischer Zeitung*, of the 23d inst., 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.

Advices have arrived from Lemberg, (Gallicia,) 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 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 of 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.

The following appears in the *Constitutionnel*, taken from a letter received from Poland:—

"Thirty thousand Russians are on the frontiers of Gallicia, at some leagues from Cracow—50 000 Russians occupy Russian Poland—20 000 are in Warsaw. The Russian Guard is marching towards the Duchy of Posen; reserves have been called from the interior; and the corps stationed at the side of Odessa, and towards Turkey, have received orders to send 15 000 men towards Gallicia. The Caucasian army is about to be diminished, and placed rigidly on the defensive. Schamil has organised communications with Constantinople, in order to know what is passing in Europe. His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus. The government is not easy about Southern Russia. The Cossacks impatiently support the harsh administration of the Czar. In the province of Kasan there is a sort of fermentation: the province situated between the White Sea, the Oural Mountains, and the Volga, is inhabited by four millions of Tartars, who ill bear the iron yoke that weighs upon them. This country is the horn of abundance of Russia: it is there that are found platina, gold, silver, copper, iron, timber—unfortunately it is out of the reach of Europe.

"The Poles leaving Paris in bands of 20, are to rendezvous at Strasbourg. The Germans leaving France have not been stopped, as was said at Meaux, but kindly received."

We read in a letter of the 15th, from St. Petersburg, to the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The events at Paris have been known here only ten days, and already everything assumes a warlike appearance. All the soldiers on furlough are called on to rejoin their corps by April 1st, (13th.) The recruiting is finished, and adds a reinforcement of 300,000 men to the army.

"It is probable that before the end of April a part of the army will be concentrated in Southern Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia and Bohemia. The guard will also follow, the emperor having a few days ago congratulated the officers on the approaching campaign."

The *Courrier Français* says:—An extraordinary courier has arrived at the Russian legation of Paris. It is said that he brought despatches of the highest gravity. *It appears that the provinces of the south of the empire are in full insurrection. The nobles and the army are at the head of the movement.*

News is said to have reached town last evening, from Berlin, of the 27th, as follows:—"Warsaw is in open revolution. 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. To-morrow the Prussian-Polish legion departs from here, at the king's expense, in a special train." The German journals since received up to the 25th do not confirm this.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Letters from the frontiers of Gallicia state that a general insurrection in Austrian Poland is imminent."

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

POSEN, March 26.

The German National Committee has issued the two following proclamations:

"*To our Polish Fellow Citizens in the Grand Duchy of Posen.*

"Fellow Citizens—Patriotism is the most precious possession of a nation, hence all who are animated by this feeling, every German and nation of Europe, have the liveliest sympathy in the restoration of your political freedom.

"Do not, however, attempt to reap before the harvest is ripe. Numerous cases have occurred in which, with armed superiority, you have threatened and endangered the personal safety of your German fellow-citizens. Ponder it well, and remember that such deeds of dishonorable violence are a stain upon your nation.

"You weaken the sympathy which is felt for your cause in Germany and in Europe at large, by placing obstacles in the way of the noblest men of your nation, who are endeavoring, with every feeling of honor and moderation, to pave the way for the restoration of your independence. A stain, therefore, from every breach of the public peace, which can only prove detrimental to your cause, and combine in aiding those who are associating for the furtherance of your cause.

"We address these words especially to those among you who are men of a reflecting mind, and to you who are men of peace, and from the altar and the pulpit teach your fellow-citizens, by word and by deed, how they must combine their sentiments of patriotism with the duties, of prudence, morality and faith."

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.

The tranquillity of our capital has been seriously interrupted during the last few days. On the 18th inst, towards evening, an immense mob, which had been summoned several days previous, by placards, proceeded at the close of a reform banquet, with the members of which they, however, appear to have had no connexion, to the Brunkeberg market, and entered the city, where they commenced breaking the windows. The military, who were called out to restore order, were received with volleys of stones, and they were at last forced, in self-defence, after several soldiers had been seriously wounded, to fire, by which many of the people were killed and wounded. The king himself was obliged to ride between the disordered rabble, and about one o'clock in the morning peace was comparatively restored.

Similar scenes were repeated on the 19th, and the military were again compelled to make use of their arms. The *Aftonbladt* says that it was yesterday determined in a council of Ministers, at which the king presided, that in case of a renewal of disturbances the most extreme measures should be resorted to, and that cannon should be drawn up. There has not, however, been any further breach of the peace, with the exception of some mutinous meetings.

About 50 persons had been arrested. Ten or twelve people were killed, and between 70 and 80 wounded. A good deal of uncertainty prevails respecting the origin.

The *Hamburgh Borsenhalle*, of the 24th ult., says, the committee of the constitution, after a very animated debate, and without coming to the vote, have decided to deviate from the former principles, and to draw up an elaborate project of representation, proposing partial changes in the present representative system.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.

His Majesty yesterday issued an edict for the abolition of the censorship, and for the freedom of the press. The names of the ministers composing the new cabinet were also made public. We have now a burgher ministry and a burgher king, who is perfectly of accord with his people not to let go of Sleswig. The whole of our armed force is equipped. About 12,000 men are to besiege Sleswig. The rage against the deputies was so boundless that they were taken from the palace by water, in order to avoid a collision with the people. Our fortresses and ships of the line are completely prepared to protect the city in case of an invasion. There is no thought of business of any kind. Government securities and funds are nominal.—The King was on the very brink of abdication. He, however, thought it wisest to yield to the wishes of the people, who do make the most exorbitant demands for liberty. The aristocratic party hang their heads down. Many who are high in office will resign.—The German Chancery is closed.

RENDSBURG, March 28.

Military preparations are being made at Rendsburg. A patent was issued this morning for the convocation of the United Diet of Sleswig-Holstein for the third day of April. The provisional government has divided its labours as follows: The Prince of Augustenburg, the War Department; Baseler, President without the portfeuille; Count Reventlou, Foreign Affairs; and the Interior, Bremsen; Tastrer Schmidt, Finance, Manufactures, Customs, and Post Office.

Several of the surrounding districts have declared in favor of the provisional government. Diplomatic relations have been opened with German Princes for assistance of troops, arms, and ammunition. The provisional government has abolished the poll tax by edict; it realises about 300,000l.

Several vessels on their passage through the Belt have been prevented passing, and compelled to return to Lubeck.

HAMBURGH, March 28.

Information having been received of the intention of the Danes to blockade the Sound and Belt, and seize all laden vessels, shipments from the Baltic must be stopped until the conclusion of the war between Holstein and Denmark.

We informed you before that we expected Prussian troops to pass through here to Holstein. They are, however, stopped until the provisional government in Holstein effectually require their assistance, which we suppose will be on the Danes commencing warlike steps, and then the king of Hanover will also be compelled to send his troops to the assistance of Holstein.

If the Danes should effectually take hostile measures, without which they will most assuredly lose the province of Schleswig, we may then expect they will immediately set their navy in activity, and place some of their gunboats in our river Elbe. We expect news from Copenhagen to-morrow, when we shall perhaps hear the effect which this provisional government in Holstein has made on the king.

The Duchy of Schleswig has declared its independence. A provisional government has been established at Kiel, and they have addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants.

The king of Prussia has declared the admission of the Duchy into the German Confederation, and his determination to support them. In pursuance of this, on the 26th ult., upwards of 20,000 troops marched towards the northern frontier, the Guards forming the greater portion of the army. All the necessary arrangements with the government of Hanover and Brunswick have been completed, and they will act in all respects in concert with Prussia.

A letter from Kiel, dated March 26, announces *the commencement of hostilities between the Danes and the Schleswig Holsteiners at Fredericksstadt.*

Bavaria.

A letter from Munich, of March 25, states that the evening before, several young men of very respectable appearance collected on the place Maximilian, and, after having made several speeches, burnt the portrait of King Frederick William IV. of Prussia. They then separated without disorder.

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, Palatgrave on the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, Franconia, &c. We have been graciously pleased to resign our crown in favor of our beloved son, his royal highness the Crown Prince, Maximilian, and make known by these presents that it is our royal will in future to adopt the title of King Ludwig (Majesty) and our beloved royal consort the title of Queen Theresa, (Majesty.) This our act of resignation and titular denomination is to be made public in our *State Gazette*."

The chambers were opened at Munich on the 22d by the new King, Maximilian. In his speech from the throne he proclaimed as the motto of Bavaria, "Liberty and Law," and promised to submit to the States of the kingdom various reforms *as the abolition of interior responsibility of ministers, liberty of the press, election for the Chamber of Deputies, speedy arrangements for the representation of the Palatinate, abolition of ground rents, projection of a new legal code and a reorganization of the courts of justice.*

Wurtemburg.

ULM, March 29.

Great excitement continued to prevail here throughout the day, information having been brought to the government, by several couriers, that a body of French rabble, with Rerweigh at their head, and which report stated amounted to 20,000, had crossed the Rhine, and went committing theft, murder, and incendiarism. The burghers assembled in the afternoon, according to orders, armed with every imaginable weapon.

At half-past six, P. M., the governor has received orders from Stuttgard instantly to despatch all the cavalry; the whole of the 2d regiment of infantry is to follow at eight o'clock. The 3d regiment is standing in the barracks ready to start at a moment's notice.

A grand meeting of delegates from different parts of Germany was held at Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the 26th ult. The meeting was rather a popular demonstration than a deliberative council. The assembly was addressed by the leading members of the liberal faction in mild and energetic language; the idea of a republic was rejected, but the real discussion will not be opened till the Diet meets at Frankfort.

The *Vienna Gazette*, in noticing the pretensions of the king of Prussia to become the chief of the German nation, reminds that sovereign that his claims to such a distinction are very slight, as his concessions to the demand for liberty were made only when further resistance was impossible. The *Gazette* adds that the emperor of Austria has much better claims to be regarded as the Protector of Germany than the king of Prussia, but that he is aware that the general Diet only can confer this title, and the king of Prussia ought to show equal respect for the will of the German nation.

Baden.

FREIBOURG, March 26.

A meeting to the number of between 8,000 and 10,000 persons took place here to-day; at which many influential individuals were present, and took part in the proceedings. The majority pronounced in favor of a republic. The Professor of the University entered his protest against the decision, which was immediately rejected.

Belgium.

A letter from Courtrai, in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:—"Last night an attempt was made upon Mouscron, by a band from France, amounting to several hundreds. They hoped to find our troops off their guard, but as soon as they discovered the contrary, they turned tail, and ran away at the top of their speed; but after all not quick enough to save about thirty of them from being caught, and securely lodged in the prison of the town. Among them was a Frenchman, on whom was found loaded pistols and papers, proving that he made part of the Belgian legion. We are also informed that another band entered Belgium by Risquons Tout, a village between Furnes and Menin, and that General Fleury Duray is in pursuit of this band with the cavalry under his orders." The same journal has also the following from Lille:—"M. Ernest Gregorie, one of the founders of the Club of the Prévoyants, has arrived at Seclin, and taken the command of the bands encamped there, with the title of General-in-Chief and President of the Belgian Republic."

Military preparations continue to be made in every place.

Hanover.

The Hanoverian Chambers were opened on the 28th, by commission. The royal speech confirms the promises of liberal measures before made.

The chambers were opened on the 28th ult. by commission. The following is the speech from the throne.

"His Majesty the King, our Most Gracious Sovereign, being prevented from appearing, this day, in the midst of you, has been pleased to entrust me with the honorable mission of opening the present assembly of the States, and of making the following communication to you in his royal name: At a time when astonishing changes in neighboring countries have altered all the relations even of this land—when, together with the entire form of government of Germany, even the whole basis of our state of affairs is brought into question—and when the danger incurred by a neighboring country, a member of the Germanic Confederation, may, at every moment, call for military assistance, his Majesty has received no slight satisfaction from the fact that already, in the ordinary course of business, the legitimate representatives of the land have assembled round his royal throne: His Majesty, feeling assured that the hitherto existing institutions of the country are not of a satisfactory nature, either for the royal house or the land at large, has not hesitated to accord voluntarily and without reserve whatever appeared necessary for creating a new and more powerful national existence. His majesty is only desirous that in every respect the way which the constitution (in which his royal person is associated with the state) as well as the law points out, should be scrupulously adhered to, in the conviction that any apparent advantage which may be sought for in any other way can only lead to general ruin. With these sentiments his Majesty has already taken measures, whereby the constitution of the Germanic Confederation (on which the security of Germany closely depends) may be developed in greater stability (in the form set forth in the Act of Confederation,) and may be even brought to completion through the representation of the German people in a confederate assembly. Not less has his Majesty been pleased to order that the internal administration and constitution of his royal kingdom should be settled in such a manner as to elevate the mind and increase the welfare of the people, through liberty of the press, through the right to assemble in public, through the independence of the civil and communal authorities, through the publicity of their proceedings, the removal of all privileges (respecting exemption from taxation, &c. &c.) through the restoration of the original power of the tribunals, through the simplification of the system of state economy, and through the responsibility of all his royal servants. Through such measures his Majesty also hopes that the customary disposition of the people to uphold the law and maintain order will be strengthened. It is his Majesty's will that these his royal promises may, without inordinate haste, but quickly, be carried out and faithfully observed. Together with the important task of realizing those principles, his Majesty will leave it to the States to propose whatever the usual course of business requires for the maintenance of the security, order, and welfare of the country; and he will willingly attend to all the wishes which may be expressed by the States respecting the common weal, as the shortness of the time and the pressure of circumstances (*der drangder Umstande*) render it impossible for this government to prepare independent propositions of that nature. Thus has his Majesty, our most gracious king and lord, opened for the States a pathway to glorious and beneficial labors; and it is for you now, gentlemen, to tread that path, and to keep firmly to it.—Through this noble and royal mission the States have in their own hands the entire future prospects of the country. That mission implies a responsibility if it be uselessly employed. Thanks to his Majesty's wisdom, we can look upon the present important time without the pain which in so many other lands embitters both joy and hope. The country possesses inexhausted sources of power and happiness; its people are rich in upright earnestness of character, in the love of fatherland, and in fidelity. Nought can be wanting to us if only the spirit of union, which again, for the first time since centuries, powerfully pervades all the members of our great German fatherland, prevail also in the narrow circle of our own country. It is upon this spirit of union that his Majesty relies. It is in this spirit of union, which stops at no sacrifice, even of one's own views and opinions, that his majesty has already presented a brilliant example to his States. May the latter follow such eminent leadership (*so erhabener Führung*). God save the king! In the name and with the full authorisation of his Majesty, I now declare the General Assembly of the States opened.

Prussia

COLOGNE, Tuesday Evening, March 28.

The king having recognised the expediency of uniting all the German States into one grand confederation, has given his sanction to the creation of a Parliament, consisting of a House of Lords and a House of Commons, upon a very extended representative basis. It is contemplated to introduce a uniformity in the courts of justice, in weights, measures, coinage, railway, and customs duties, and in the representation of the German confederation abroad. Seventeen additional members, enjoying the confidence of the people, have been added to the Diet, to take all these matters into their consideration, and the choice of Prussia has fallen upon Dahlmann, the distinguished and learned professor of Bonn University.

In pursuance of the declaration of the king of Prussia to the Duke of Sleswig-Holstein, which was published on the 25th instant, the following day and yesterday upwards of 20,000 troops have marched towards the northern frontier, the Guards forming the greater portion of the army. All the necessary arrangements with the governments of Hanover and Brunswick have been completed, and they will act in all respects in concert with Prussia. From Silesia very distressing and alarming news has been received of insurrections among the peasantry, and very fearful details are given of the ravages and excesses that have been already committed.

At six o'clock on the evening of the 26th, news was received at Berlin, that the general commanding at Posen had placed the citidel in a state of defence—that the cannon were pointed, and that he was about to bombard the town. The alarm was so great at Posen, that the merchants were removing their goods into the cellars. The report is said to have originated in the commandant having removed all his furniture and other property from his hotel, and sent them to the citidel. The deputation from Posen, which was still at Berlin, awaiting an answer from the king, mentioned the matter to Count Schwerin, who said the commandant would only be doing his duty, if he was compelled, to fire upon the town. One of the deputies replied, that in such case, the people must combine together and oppose force to force. Subsequent accounts state that the peace of Posen had not been disturbed, and that tranquillity prevailed there.

The Polish General Mieroslawski passed through Cologne yesterday, on his way to Paris, in order to invite his countrymen residing there to return to Posen. He has secured an assurance from the Prussian government that every facility will be afforded to their passage through the Prussian territories—they are to assist in the general armament of the people.

I regret to inform you that the monetary panic has at length reached Cologne and that in the course of to-day there was a considerable run upon the Royal Bank here. They have been of late considerably reducing their discount business, and this morning a very large manufacturer, who employs several hundred hands in the sugar refinery, and who is in the habit of having his bills discounted at the Royal Bank, was refused any further accommodation. Having endeavored, without success, to obtain the money in other quarters, he returned in the course of the day and declared that he should be compelled to discharge his workmen, upon which the necessary advances were made to him.

BERLIN, March 28.

In consequence of the disturbances which have taken place in several parts of the province of Silesia, the Minister of the Interior has issued a rescript, stating that those persons who, by menaces or by violence, have forced the landed proprietors to renounce certain dues, shall be amenable to the laws, and the forced acts of renunciation shall be considered neither legal nor valid. He also exhorts persons not to suffer themselves to be led astray.

The Prussian *States Gazette* publishes the following as the bases of the proposed federal meeting at Frankfort:—1. A concentrated direction under one federal chief, with two chambers—the second to be composed of deputies from each of the federate States. 2. The attributions of this parliament to be the federal administration and arming of the German population—the establishment of a federal tribunal, and one common code as regards domicile, indigenity, system of trial, penal and commercial codes—the adoption of an uniform system for moneys, weights, customs, commerce, and railways.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* thus comments on the position assumed by the King of Prussia as leader of the movement:—

"His having thus grasped at the reins of the government of United Germany, is a fault which both he and Germany will have to rue. He has stated all on one bold throw, and the numbers must almost be against him. Will all Germany answer to his call, and join his Diet at Berlin, consisting of a patchwork of worn-out institutions? Neither the men of progress nor the reactionists will or can obey his bidding; and the confusion of Germany will be greater than ever, and the most sanguine will grow hopeless when they consider the likely consequences. This step of the King of Prussia, like many other events that have occurred of late, is the consequence of a mistaken notion of our actual condition, and can lead to no good."

The popularity of the king is increasing. The *Berlinsche Zeitung says*, that the king has taken a large number of those of the citizens who were wounded in the combat of liberation on the 18th ultimo into his palace, and the apartments of the Dutchess of Mecklenburg, where every attention is paid to their comfort. The queen has given her own beds and family linen, and has the meals of 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 a report of the funeral of the soldiers who were killed on the night of the 18th to the 19th, but does not state their 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 the 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 king addressed the people and the officers of the Potsdam garrison, and returned to Berlin about noon. The speech of his majesty, while acknowledging the faithfulness of the troops, was chiefly meant to exhort the army to follow the royal example, and to join the national party with heart and soul. The answer of the officers, in the name of the troops, was full of devotion and enthusiasm for the good cause. *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 every where increasing. The Poles are on guard with the burghers of Berlin. They wear the German cockade combined with the Polish national colors. The king openly recognized them, and it is every where 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 consent 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 magistrates remains undisturbed in the Grand Duchy."

A Berlin journal, of the 27th, states that upon news being received that a provisional government had been formed at Kiel, to resist an attack of the Danish troops, the Prussian government gave orders to different detachments of troops to proceed rapidly to the frontier, in order to prevent a violation of the territory of the German nation. The governments of Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick have also been invited to cause their troops to advance towards the frontiers to protect the national soil.

The *Prussian State Gazette*, of the 26th ultimo, informs its readers that the Duke of Brunswick had publicly declared his adhesion to the King of Prussia's leadership of Germany. The duke caused the King of Prussia's proclamation "To his People and to Germany" to be distributed to the public, with a note of the Brunswick Ministry printed at the foot of the copies, stating, that the Ducal government will meet all the propositions of the Prussian government. A private letter from Brunswick says that the duke had spoken with some of his private friends and chief officers to this effect:—

"The Russian army has been placed upon the war footing; but as soon as these troops, or a portion of them, cross the Prussian frontier, French troops will draw near the Rhine. The safety of our German fatherland then depends upon the choice of a German Emperor, and all German princes will agree with me in this opinion. I am Duke of Brunswick. I love my people, I love my country, but will prefer sacrificing much to permitting the German nation and its general welfare to lack my aid. I will, with pleasure, serve as a soldier for my fatherland, and gladly, if necessary, fight its battles."

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

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th, states that intelligence received from Pomerania and Brandeburg shows that these countries are opposed to what has been done at Berlin. A proclamation has been published in Pomerania, protesting in strong terms against the right arrogated to itself by the capital to demand concessions and cause the soldiers to be sent away, without the co-operation of the provinces. In consequence deputies, it says, are to be named on the 17th of April, to proceed on the 18th to Berlin, and declare to the Presidents of the Burgesses—1st, that Pomerania does not acknowledge their right to act as they have done. 2d, that she has seen with regret the massacre of the troops, who only obeyed the King's order. 3d, to demand from the said Presidents if they are inclined to return to their sentiments of fidelity to the King, and if they wish to co-operate with Pomerania in restoring order in the country.

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 *Wiener 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 British nation, "the first-born of freedom among the great European nations."

Revolution at Venice.

Our Paris correspondent thus alludes to the rumor of a revolution having taken place at Venice:—It is said in Paris that the Austrians have been driven out and a republic proclaimed, or at all events, a provisional government constituted. The *employées* had been sent to Trieste. Commandant Martinovich had been killed, and Count Zichy had been captured, and was retained as a hostage.

A letter from Trieste of the 23d, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says, on this subject:—"We learn that Venice has separated herself from Austria, and formed a provisional government. All soldiers and persons employed by the Austrian government are at liberty to take their departure for Trieste. Count Zichy answers with his head for the maintenance of the conditions laid down by the provisional government. The arsenal and the fortress are in the hands of the Venitians."

Hungary.

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 Pressburg, 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.

Italy.

The Florence journals announce that a revolution took place at Modena on the 20th. One hundred young men sallied forth, shouting in favor of the revolutions at Paris and Vienna. The Hungarians refused to act against the people.

Later accounts, however, announce the flight of the Duke of Modena. The Austrian Ambassador, Nieumann, had also fled, and the insurrection was generally successful. On all sides was heard the cry "Long Live Pius IX." "Long live our brothers of Hungary." The only troops that could be got to act against the people were the German dragoons, and they were defeated by stones.

The Piedmontese journals later than the 23d have not arrived, but it is confirmed that the King of Sardinia had taken the title of King of Sardinia and Lombardy, and had marched to Milan at the head of his army. The Viceroy of Lombardy, with his family, was at Verona. One of his sons, the Archbishop of Sigismond, was arrested at Bergamo.

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.

Some 6,000 Austrians were quartered at Madrignano. The people of Milan destroyed the bridge, to cut off the communications of the enemy. It was announced by letters from Milan, dated two in the afternoon of the 24th, that Trent and the entire Tyrol had risen. The insurrection was successful at Lodi and Cremona. The Austrians were driven from Pavia, Brescia, and Desenzano. The fortress of Pizzi Ghettone, with seventeen guns, was taken by the Milanese.

The duchies of Parma and Modena had declared their annexation to Piedmont and Lombardy.

The Grand Duke of Parma has abdicated.

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.

A provisional government, composed of the most illustrious personages of the city, has been formed, among them Count San Vitale and Pellegrini.

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 days of the 19th, 20th, and 21st.

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 Carbonari 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 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. On the 23d he issued the following proclamation:—

"Charles Albert, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, Cyprus and Jerusalem. People of Lombardy and Venice! the destinies of Italy are maturing; a happier fate awaits the intrepid defenders of inculcated rights. From affinity of race, from intelligence of the age, from community of feeling, we the first have joined in that unanimous admiration which Italy manifests towards you. People of Lombardy and Venice, our armies, which were already concentrated on your frontier when you anticipated the liberation of glorious Milan, now come to offer you, in your further trials, that aid which a brother expects from a brother, a friend from a friend. We will second your just desires, confiding in the aid of that God who is visibly with us; of that God who has given to Italy a Pius IX; of that God who, by such wonderful impulse, has given to Italy the power of acting alone. And, that the sentiment of the Italian union may be further demonstrated, we command that our troops, on entering the territory of Lombardy and Venice, shall bear the escutcheon of Savoy on the tri-colored flag of Italy."

The Piedmontese troops crossed the Milanese frontier on the 24th, and marched on the capital. *The Austrians retired before them and evacuated the city, which was immediately occupied by the Piedmontese liberating army, under the command of the Duke of Genoa.*

The *Gazetta di Roma*, of the 14th ult. publishes a proclamation of the Pope, exhorting the sons and subjects of the Pontiff 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 annointed."

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.

At Rome, on the 21st 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. The Duchies of Parma and Modena have united with Piedmont and Lombardy. The Duke of Modena has not fled, 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, are stationary 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 *employées* in the public offices, with the exception of foreigners.

The King of Sardinia has transmitted the following document, dated the 25th