THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 110.

Daily Appeal.

THE WAR NEWS PER STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Demands of Austria on Sardinia—The Letter Required to Disarm Immediately—Eighty Thousand Additional Austrian Troops Ordered to Italy—Rejection by Austria of the Final Proposition of England—The Panic on the Paris Bourse—The Start of War, etc.

The news is full of war. The points chronologically are:

1st. The final preparation made by England to Austria was for a general disarmament by means of commissioners, including Sardinia, and for the admission of the Italian States to the peace congress, as at Laybach, in 1821. To this proposal all the powers gave assent, except Austria, which rejected it.

In regard to this proposition Lord Derby spoke as follows, in the House of Lords, on the 18 h of April:

The time is nearly come when England—which has, indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your lordships—will say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left just those ground on which to effect a settlement upon principles which have received the unanimous approval of the Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from interference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be useful to the public interests or consistent with her own dignity, and most again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to take such steps as she may hereafter think fit. (Cheers.)

2. Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her disarmament, and the dispersal of her volunteers from the other Italian States. Three days were given her in which to reply, and the time would expire on the evening of the 23th of April. In case of her refusal Austria would declare war.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 18th of April published the answer of the Sardinian government to the London Cabinet, with reference to the first request of the latter, that Sardinia should submit to the principle of a general and simultaneous disarmament before the assembling of the congress. The answer was (literally) by telegraphy, and the following is the text, which formed the leading point in the debate in Parliament on the same day, and became the turning point of the crisis:

"If Sardinia had been admitted to the congress on the same footing as the other great powers she would, like France, have accepted the principle of a general disarmament. In the hope that her assent will not produce consequences disastrous to Italy. Her exclusion from the congress does not permit her to make any such engagement, and still less the engagement which England requires. However, to convince the efforts of England in behalf of the safety of Piedmont, and in order to maintain tranquility in Italy, Sardinia is willing if Austria will cease sending fresh troops into Lombardy, to undertake:

1. Not to place her reserve under arms, as had been resolved on since the Austrian reserves had been called out.

2. Not to mobilize her army, which is not on a war footing.

3. Not to move her troops from the purely defensive position which they have occupied for the seasonths.

On the 18th ultimo, after an interview between Lord Malmesbury and the Marquis d'Azeglio, the special Sardinian Envoy, who had just reached London, Sardinia agreed to the principle of a general disarmament, on condition that she and the Italian States were admitted to the proposed congress. This formed the text of the final proposition of England, as mentioned above, and by Lord Derby, and which Austria has since so decidedly rejected.

3. The English Government had telegraphed to Vienna a strong protest against the threat of war by means of commissioners, including Sardinia, and for the admission of the Italian States to the peace congress, as at Laybach, in 1821. To this proposal all the other powers gave assent, except Austria, which rejected it.

In regard to this proposition Lord Derby spoke as follows, in the House of Lords, on the 18 h of April:

The time is nearly come when England—which has, indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your lordships—will say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that, having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left just those ground on which to effect a settlement upon principles which have received the unanimous approval of the Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from interference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be useful to the public interests or consistent with her own dignity, and most again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to take such steps as she may hereafter think fit. (Cheers.)

4. Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding her disarmament, and the dispersal of her volunteers from the other Italian States. Three days were given her in which to reply, and the time would expire on the evening of the 23th of April. In case of her refusal Austria would declare war.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 18th of April published the answer of the Sardinian government to the London Cabinet, with reference to the first request of the latter, that Sardinia should submit to the principle of a general and simultaneous disarmament before the assembling of the congress. The answer was (literally) by telegraphy, and the following is the text, which formed the leading point in the debate in Parliament on the same day, and became the turning point of the crisis:

"If Sardinia had been admitted to the congress on the same footing as the other great powers she would, like France, have accepted the principle of a general disarmament. In the hope that her assent will not produce consequences disastrous to Italy. Her exclusion from the congress does not permit her to make any such engagement, and still less the engagement which England requires. However, to convince the efforts of England in behalf of the safety of Piedmont, and in order to maintain tranquility in Italy, Sardinia is willing if Austria will cease sending fresh troops into Lombardy, to undertake:

1. Not to place her reserve under arms, as had been resolved on since the Austrian reserves had been called out.

2. Not to mobilize her army, which is not on a war footing.

3. Not to move her troops from the purely defensive position which they have occupied for the seasonths.

On the 18th ultimo, after an interview between Lord Malmesbury and the Marquis d'Azeglio, the special Sardinian Envoy, who had just reached London, Sardinia agreed to the principle of a general disarmament, on condition that she and the Italian States were admitted to the proposed congress. This formed the text of the final proposition of England, as mentioned above, and by Lord Derby, and which Austria has since so decidedly rejected.

In regard to this proposition Lord Derby spoke as follows, in the House of Lords, on the 18 h of April:

The time is nearly come when England—which has, indeed, made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, which I am not at liberty to lay before your lordships—will say that the period has gone by for trifling, and that, having exhausted all her powers of persuasion, and left just those ground on which to effect a settlement upon principles which have received the unanimous approval of the Parliament, she must, however reluctantly, withdraw from interference in affairs in which she can no longer hope her interference would be useful to the public interests or consistent with her own dignity, and most again reserve to herself, as she has done up to the present moment, absolute and entire freedom to take such steps as she may hereafter think fit. (Cheers.)

The London *Evening Herald* of the same date, contains a similar announcement, and it is therefore fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs under the date of April 21st, noon, as follows: The day before yesterday Austria received a telegraphic message from Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal.

The Paris *Monitor* of April 22d, says: Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia. Deaths which, it appears that the cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon address—a direct communication to the cabinet of Turin in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor hasordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont.

The Paris *Patrie* says that General Marmora has informed the French Government by telegraph that the Aust ian army has made a significant movement on the strategical line of the Tic no, and that he fears the might be attack d at any moment.

The Paris *Constitutional* announces that part of the army of Italy received orders to hold itself in readiness to march.

Napoleon had held a Council of Ministers, which was attended by Princes Jerome and Napoleon as Princes of the Blood.

The King of Sardinia also held a Council of Ministers on the 21st ult.

The British Ambassador to Turin had returned to his post.

The following official statement is published, dated

VIENNA, April 22, 1859.

Piedmont, which has for some years past carried on a war against Austria, has for some time past endeavored to create a rising against the Austrian rule in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the send ne away of volunteers. If refused, war is to be declared in five days. Austria has made a demand the Austrian army, consisting of 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. The English proposal for a congress upon the same conditions as that at Laybach, has been refused.

The *Times* adds the following: We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by the government. A cabinet council was not summoned, and the English Government is said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above measure.

The London *Evening Herald* of the same date, contains a similar announcement, and it is therefore fully confirmed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs under the date of April 21st, noon, as follows: The day before yesterday Austria received a telegraphic message from Sardinia to dissolve the free corps. A reply is to be given within three days from the receipt of the summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal.

The Paris *Monitor* of April 22d, says: Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia. Deaths which, it appears that the cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon address—a direct communication to the cabinet of Turin in order to obtain the disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts, the Emperor has