

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The following is from the letters of the Paris *Times* correspondents:—

"We have a few details dropping in now and then from the theatre of war, but which must be taken, as given, with some reserve. The Austrians amounted, it is affirmed, to 150,000, and the French to about as many at Magenta. The Emperor, it appears, was in the midst of the Imperial Guard, during the stand they made for two hours against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact. The French artillerymen behaved with great gallantry; they were killed at their guns. General Clerc was not far from the Emperor when he met his death. One account says that General Espinasse was cut in two by a cannon shot; another version is that his head was taken off by a cannon ball. However unpopular he may have been in his life, it must be admitted that he died as a brave soldier. By the confession of all, the great glory of the day is due to MacMahon. It appears he had no orders to proceed to Magenta; he was led thither by the instinct of genius. He heard the roar of battle; he rushed on, and saved the army. MacMahon is spoken of in all circles with the greatest admiration; he was, as I have already reminded you, the only member of the Senate who raised his voice against the famous Public Safety Law of the 27th of February, which General Espinasse afterwards executed so severely. He covered himself with glory on the bloody field of Magenta. His honors are well earned. May he long wear them! General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely who, as well as Canrobert and General Vinoy, greatly distinguished himself, has received the Field-marshal's baton.

"The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at from 13,000 to 14,000 killed and wounded, that of the French at more than double what has been stated. Of course I cannot answer for their accuracy, but such seems to be the opinion of competent persons. Of the daring courage displayed on both sides there cannot be a doubt. It is rumored that fighting is going on to-day, somewhere before Milan. Of the truth of this report I say nothing; only if, as is said, the Austrians fell back without disorder, it is not improbable that they would make another attempt to save the capital of Lombardy. *Te Deums* are ordered to be celebrated in every town in France.

"The *Moniteur* contains the nomination of General MacMahon to the rank of Marshal, with the title of Duke of Magenta. General Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely has also been raised to the rank of Marshal.

"The *Moniteur* also says that the Imperial Government having, in concert with England, resolved on renewing diplomatic relations with his Majesty the King of Naples, M. Breuier has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of that Sovereign.

"The Emperor's despatch from Magenta represents the loss of the Austrians as greater by 5,000 men than was announced in the first despatch. It would now appear that the Austrians lost in killed and wounded (*hors de combat*) 20,000 men, and 7,000 prisoners 'at least.' Though so well acquainted with the loss of the enemy, the French, as usual, know their own not so certainly—'about 3,000 men.' In the first despatch it was stated to be 'about 2,000.' What it will be found when the detailed official accounts come in I cannot say. The Emperor states that the *décharges*, or issues, 'in passing by the bridges thrown across at Turbigo,' were narrow, and that the Austrians offered the greatest resistance. Under such circumstances, 20,000 Austrians killed and wounded to 3,000 French seems a disproportion. The spoils, too, figure poorly by the side of such an enormous loss: only three guns and two standards captured by the French! At Marengo, of which M. Thiers says, 'General Bonaparte staked his whole fortune on that day,' the Austrian loss was 8,000 killed and wounded, and 4,000 prisoners; the French 6,000, and 1,000 prisoners; according to other accounts, 7,000 killed and wounded on each side. But eight standards and 20 pieces of cannon were taken by the French; while the other results were, the complete reconquest of Piedmont and of the Milanese, the cession of 12 fortresses with 1,500 pieces of cannon, and the advance of the French to the Mincio.

"At the great battle of Austerlitz, the battle of the Emperors, when three were in the field, the Austrians lost 15,000 killed, wounded, and drowned, 20,000 prisoners, 180 guns; the French, according to M. Thiers, 'about 7,000.' The conditions imposed by Napoleon were—the Venetian States to complete the kingdom of Italy, the Tyrol and Austrian Suabia to aggrandize Bavaria; the duchies of Baden and Wurtemberg; family alliances with the German houses, 100,000,000 in money, in addition to the loss of territory; and the rupture of the third coalition was the immediate consequence. Moreover, there were captured in the field 40 Austrian standards, those of the Imperial Guard of Russia, and among the prisoners were 20 general officers.

"The total loss of the whole allied troops engaged at Waterloo was 22,378 killed, wounded, and missing.

"We do not yet know the exact numbers actually engaged at Magenta, but the carnage was dreadful, and the fact of the Austrians having saved their artillery and their standards, with such a loss, shows how desperately they fought. MacMahon being the only general officer spoken of in the Imperial despatch leads me to infer that to that gallant Irishman the chief merit of the victory is to be ascribed. The Imperial Guard, too, having alone supported the shock of the enemy for two hours, must have done wonders.

"The *Siecle* compares the resources of France and Austria for carrying on a protracted war, and assigns the superiority to the former in wealth, intelligence, and general character of the population. The following is an extract:—

"Austria, if deprived of Lombardy and Venetia, only represents an agglomeration of 32,515,000 inhabitants, divided as follows:—Austria proper, 2,267,000; Bohemia, 4,174,000; other German provinces, 5,636,000; Galicia, 5,106,000; Hungary, 12,098,000; Illyria, Dalmatia, and Croatia, 3,216,000. Supposing

that no calculation is made of the assistance to be given by the inhabitants of the Italian provinces, France must add to her 37 millions the 5 or 6 millions of the Sardinian States, which will bring up the number of the adversaries of Austria to 42 millions. One-third of the population subjected to Austria, or more than 10 millions of individuals, inhabiting Galicia, Illyria, the Tyrol, Dalmatia, and Croatia, are not above 340 per square league. It is not in deserts that anything can be learnt, and it is not populations so thinly scattered who possess the riches necessary for carrying on a long and expensive war. Seek where you will in that country, which counts among its population Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Saxons, Croats, Servians, Dalmatians, Slavonians, Wallachians, Morlaques, and Slovaks, and ever so many other races, foreign, and bearing hatred one to the other, and you will nowhere find the ease, knowledge, and independence which is to be met with from one end of the French territory to the other, as well as in smiling Italy. It is only in great agglomerations of men that riches, liberty, and science, those three great sources of power, are to be found. Compare Vienna, with its 600,000 inhabitants, and Paris, rich in population nearly reaching 2,000,000. Compare the great city of Marseilles, Lyons, Toulouse, Lille, Rouen, and others with the largest ones of Austria, such as Prague, Pesth, Lemberg, Trieste, and Graz, and the inferiority of Austria will be strikingly apparent. Austria is about to undergo the punishment of having taken so much care to oppress her inhabitants, to keep them in ignorance, and to everywhere shake the free development of the intellectual and material aspirations of man. By keeping them down she has lessened their power to aid her, and must now suffer from her own selfishness."

ITALY.

This morning's bulletin gives further details of the battle of Magenta:—

TURIN, JUNE 7 (MORNING).—We receive the following particulars of the battle of Magenta:—Four cannon, two standards, 12,000 muskets, were taken from the enemy; 4,000 knapsacks were collected on the field. Of the 120,000 Austrians who took share in the fight 7,000 were made prisoners, and 20,000 put *hors de combat*. The losses of the allied army amount to nearly 5,000 between dead and wounded. Among the first are to be deplored the Generals Espinasse and Clerc. The French army covered itself with glory on this victorious day. From Milan we are informed that on Sunday morning the Austrians began to evacuate the city, abandoning all the military posts, including the citadel and the fort of Porta Tosa. In the citadel were found a great deal of war material and the central chest well filled with money. At 2 p.m., the municipality pronounced, proclaiming the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The city was barricaded and defended by 6,000 National Guards.

In the Province of Como and Sondrio the National Government is in activity.

I think there must be an error in the number of guns said to be taken. At least I have now before me a letter of the 5th, from Buffalora, which mentions a very much larger number. The same letter says that the French Guard did wonders. It appears that three regiments (Grenadiers and Zouaves) which were the first to pass the Ticino, found themselves in presence of immensely superior forces. The Austrians pressed them hard and took two guns. The story goes that a French General there present (some say the Emperor himself) then exclaimed:—*Est ce que la Garde Impériale se laisse prendre ses canons?* This roused the men's ardour to a pitch of fury, and, with tremendous loss of life, one of the pieces was recaptured. The French army continued to cross the Ticino, and the fight was sustained with more equal numbers. But we have as yet scarcely any authentic details of the battle. When the Austrians gave way a fresh *corps d'armée* was launched against them, and their heaviest losses, especially of arms, is said to have been during their precipitate retreat. It is doubted whether the losses of the allies are as yet accurately known, but it is certain they have been very heavy. Both the Emperor and King are reported to have been forward in the fight, and the former is said to have had four of his orderly officers *put hors de combat*. It has been said, but this appears most improbable, that no cavalry were engaged.

TURIN, JUNE 6.—The municipality of Milan delivered, in the presence of the Emperor, at the headquarters to-day, the following address to the King:—
"The municipality of Milan is proud of being able to make use of its most precious privilege in being the interpreter of their fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the pact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required 11 years for its full development in the intelligence and hearts of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont has been this morning proclaimed by us, at the very time when the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against us, and while their battalions were even in our public places. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be the free disposers of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our brave allies, who insist on Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve the magnificent enterprise."

"Receive, Sir, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you."

"Our cry is, 'The King and Italy for ever!'"

(Signed by seven assessors of the municipality.)

The possession of Milan is rather a prize of victory than a victory itself. It is a vast undefended city, and the popular feeling being hostile to Austria, it would have required part of its force to keep order. But the Austrians are not in flight, but gathered in full strength at Abbiategrasso, between Pavia and Milan, and ready to fall on the right of the French had they advanced boldly. Their positions of strength are, first on the river Adda, then on the Mincio and the Adige. On the first, they are said to be preparing to meet the French army. Should they find it necessary to fall back from thence, the four strong fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnaro, which, seated on the marshes of the Mincio and the Adige command the narrow passage between the Lago de Garda to the north and the Po to the south, through which the French army must advance, will be found a most formidable barrier. Meanwhile, difficult as it is to ascertain the truth as to the losses in battle between the conflicting accounts of the French and the Austrians, we are disposed to give the greatest credit to the latter. Their account comes to this, that they have fallen back from strategic motives, after a conflict in which the French had greatly the superiority of numbers, and in which though both sides suffered severely, the chief loss was on theirs. We are confirmed in this impression by a fact for which we can vouch, although as far as we are aware, it has not yet been made public.—The Emperor's original telegram announced "a great victory very dearly purchased;" the last words were expunged before it was made public. This fact, which history will hereafter confirm, may teach us the caution with which French accounts are to be received. We may add, that the foreign newspapers which would have given a more accurate account of the battle than would have been at all convenient, have this week been rigidly seized at Paris. The *Globe* special correspondent (decidedly Anti-Austrian) writing from the Sardinian head-quarters on Sunday last, says:—

"A crime officer told me this morning that the assault of the Malakoff is nothing when compared to it. Our losses must have been tremendous, but the French suffered most. The Zouaves engaged had 700 men *hors de combat*. A brigade of Marshal Canrobert's *corps d'armée* was almost destroyed in the last charge. I am assured that during the battle the Emperor and the King were always in the thickest of the fight. General Espinasse and Clerc are amongst the dead."

The honors of the day belong to MacMahon, one more of the descendants of the gallant men whom Ireland lost by the wicked and absurd penal laws, and who has been made Marshal and Duke of Magenta.—*Weekly Register*.

The *Telegraph* correspondent is not very complimentary to King Victor Emmanuel:—

"Oh! the tales I have been compelled to listen to concerning that wonderful monarch King Victor Emmanuel! To say that he is a Hector, a Hercules, a Hannibal, an Achilles, or any other classic celebrity, is to give him only the mildest praise—and water. Some of his admirers here evidently believe that never since the creation of the world has such a man existed. 'What marvellous energy!' says one. 'What extraordinary gallantry!' says another. 'What mighty courage!' murmurs a third. 'What subtle military aptitude!' exclaims a fourth. And so the chorus of laudation swells and swells, until the mental ears are split with its piercing din. Now, far be it from me to say a word against the object of all this eulogy. I only enter my protest against praises which are so highly colored and exaggerated that they would be misplaced, no matter to whom addressed. Fancy some enthusiast extolling Mr. Tupper as the greatest of English poets, or rapplaudising upon the political honesty of Mr. Disraeli, and you will be enabled to form an idea of the excesses of exaggeration into which the Piedmontese fall when discoursing upon their Sovereign. The fact is, that Victor Emmanuel is a rough and rather coarse kind of man, utterly without personal fear, and distinguished for tastes more in harmony with the barrack than the palace. General he is not—at least he has never given proofs of his talent in military command; and as to his ability in the council-chamber, even his friends agree that it is of the poorest kind. For years Canrobert has virtually been the ruler of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel being only too glad to escape from dry deliberations and State affairs to the hunting-field or the boudoir of some indulgent beauty, not disposed to criticise too nicely kingly gallantries of a somewhat grotesque and uncouth description. A private letter from Turin of the 7th June says, that a Hungarian legion, to revolutionize Hungary is organising there. This proceeding has caused serious uneasiness to all holding moderate opinions. It is feared that M. Canrobert is no longer master of the situation, and that the revolutionary party will create disturbances and confusion, as it did in 1848."

THE FIELD OF MAGENTA.—THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.—HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION.—HEART-RENDING SCENES.—Yesterday evening, not without great difficulty, I succeeded in getting here to inspect the field of the glorious battle fought on Saturday last. My pen is not adequate to describe the heart-rending scene which surrounds me. Trees thrown down by the dreadful effect of artillery; heaps of dead bodies, human limbs scattered about, carriages broken, farm houses burnt, crops trampled, vineyards devastated, houses plundered—such is the deplorable sight which has met my eyes since my arrival in this town.

Town, however, Magenta is no more. The small inn whence I am now writing these lines bears marks of the tremendous struggle, for it was twice taken and retaken during the action. Not a piece of furniture is to be found; not even a chair to sit upon. Some of the details I sent you on Sunday were not quite correct. The field guns captured by our troops were not twenty, but four. I was led into an error by a man who showed me some guns which were captured at Palestro and Borgo Vercelli. The battle of Magenta was not begun by our troops, but by the Austrians, who, although in full retreat towards Pavia, were ordered to change their front and attack our advanced guards, which had crossed the Ticino at Buffalora. One battalion of the Zouaves and two companies of the same regiment, together with two regiments of Grenadiers, all belonging to the Imperial Guard, were suddenly attacked by 25,000 Austrians under the orders of General Zobel. Our gallant allies had three batteries with them, but only two field pieces were brought to play upon the advancing columns of the enemy. You must not forget that the country which lies between this village and Abbiate Grasso is intersected by numberless canals which supply the water to the rice fields of the district. All these fields have been of course inundated for agricultural purposes, so the guns of our advanced guard could not be placed except on the main road, which by the by is very narrow, and by which the Austrians were advancing. The right wing of the French advanced guard thus attacked, was formed by the above mentioned troops. Five other companies of Zouaves of the Imperial Guard were marching on the left. This heroic column, which gallantly disputed the advance of Zobel's *corps d'armée* for five long hours, scarcely numbered 4,000 men. The rolling of musketry, the pounding of field guns, the crash of steel—I am told by an actor of the bloody drama—were deafening. The Austrians advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the bayonet is the queen of weapons—Magenta proved it. The brave band of our allies were vainly clinging to their guns. After two hours of a fearful struggle, three of them were captured by the enemy. It was then that brave, kind-hearted General Clerc fell dead from his horse. The colonel of the 1st Zouaves soon followed. A minute later the lieutenant colonel and twelve officers of the same regiment were no more.—The battalion—if you can designate by such a word the 300 left—was now fighting for life; it was surrounded by a division of the enemy—there was no help visible. But "Les Zouaves sont les Zouaves," said my informant, who has the honor to belong to this famous corps. The five companies on the left, seeing the peril of their comrades, rushed with such impetuosity against the enemy's division that the 300 were left alone, and all the force of Croats and Bohemians was brought to bear against the new comers. This last hand to hand fight lasted two hours. The disproportion of numbers was, however, too great—the French were exhausted with fighting—but at last came the help. About twelve o'clock the reinforcements appeared on their left—a joyful sight to our struggling regiments.

The three field guns already captured by the enemy were soon recaptured at the point of the bayonet.—Zobel's *corps d'armée* was easily routed by the Imperial legions and obliged to retire. The action then became general, and lasted three hours longer, till the bold assault of MacMahon decided the victory. The effect of this gallant General's move was that of cutting the Austrian army into two bodies. Threatened on all sides, forced in his position, menaced with being surrounded, General Gyalai gave orders to retreat. Routed as they were, they now ran pell-mell, some towards Guolo Visconti, some towards Rosate, Verme and Pavia. Covering their hasty and disorderly retreat by bodies of horse, and by a tremendous fire of artillery, the Austrians fell back upon their entrenched lines in immense confusion.—The battle of Magenta had been won: General Gyalai had brought into action 120,000 men; he left nearly 20,000 of them wounded and dead on the bloody field, 7,000 were taken prisoners; two flags, 4,000 knapsacks, 12,000 muskets, and four guns had fallen into our hands. Besides these difficulties, General Gyalai knows that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is marching just towards the Adda, and that he may succeed in intercepting the main road, which from Codogno leads to Cremona.

Another advantage was gained yesterday, June 7, by the French at Marignano (Melegnano) about 10 miles from Milan. The Emperor having learnt that the Austrians were entrenching themselves at that place, ordered Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to disperse them, which he did. Thus the name of Marignano again recurs in Italian wars. It was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and the Duke of Milan on the one side, and the French under Francis the First on the other, and in which more than 20,000 men were slain. The Swiss lost the bravest troops on that terrible day (September 13, 1515) and were forced to retreat, and the battle got the name of "La Bataille des Geants." Ten years later occurred the battle of Pavia, between the

French and the Imperialists, in which Francis was defeated and made prisoner. It was on this occasion he wrote the brief despatch to his mother—"Tout est perdu; Madame, fors l'honneur." At Marignano also the Guelphs and Ghibellins concluded a treaty of peace in 1279.

The affair of yesterday was brief, but brilliant.—The Austrian Corps, commanded by General Benedek, was, as I have said, repulsed by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. The details are not yet known, except that the loss to the French is small, and that 1,200 Austrians were taken prisoners. Perhaps Baraguay d'Hilliers will have found there a dual title, as MacMahon did at Magenta. "Duc de Marignano" would sound very well. The Emperor, it is said, avoids all state at Milan; he is not lodged in the Palace, but modestly contents himself with a private villa outside the city.

I am assured that, though no formal protest has been made, yet that disapprobation has been expressed by foreign Governments, including Russia, at the manner in which matters have been conducted in Tuscany. In this part of Italy Prince Napoleon has been allowed no opportunity for military distinction. One can fancy all his Imperial Highness must feel at hearing of the high deeds of the MacMahons, the Canroberts, the St. Jean d'Angelys, &c., and how he must call to mind the famous *mot* of Henri IV. to the gallant Crillon—"Pends-toi, brave Crillon; nous avons combattu à Arques, et tu n'y es pas!" The Prince, who is naturally desirous of winning renown on the field, must chafe at the comparatively inferior part to which he is so unwillingly limited.—*Corr. Times*.

The following is the protest published by the Grand Duke of Tuscany against the authors of the revolution which has been accomplished in that country. It is dated Ferrara, May 1:—

"The recent violence exercised in consequence of the Piedmontese revolution had for its object to impose on me acts contrary to the honour of my person, not less than to my will,—to declare war, in violation of the right attached to the sovereignty. In consequence of these proceedings I found myself compelled to abandon my dear Tuscany, and to seek an asylum at a distance in a friendly State, with which I am connected by reciprocal treaties. I already protested solemnly at Florence on the morning of the 27th of April, in presence of the diplomatic corps accredited to my person—I protested, I repeat, against the above-mentioned violence, declaring null and of no avail the acts in question. I protest again, this 1st of May, at Ferrara, most solemnly, against the violence which was offered to me, and I reiterate the declaration, then formally expressed, as to the nullity of the aforesaid acts, which evidently tend to disturb in my States acts sanctioned by the Treaty of Vienna in the year 1815, signed and guaranteed by the European Powers.—For these reasons I wish that the entire responsibility of the above-mentioned acts may fall on those who, contrary to all justice, wished to impose them."

The following has been received from Rome, dated the 4th June:—

"The Holy Father visited the church of St. John de Lateran the day before yesterday, accompanied by the entire Sacred College. After Mass he gave benediction to a crowd of faithful, and to the troops, who were defiling opposite the church. After the ceremony his Holiness promulgated the decree of beatification of the venerable Benoit-Joseph Labre, the poor pilgrim of Boulogne, and that of the venerable John Alexander, parish Priest in the Diocese of Olmutz. The French Ambassador went to the church in great state to hear the decree of beatification of his countryman. The Austrian Ambassador was likewise expected, but he did not go. General de Goyon on his return from the church was the object of an ovation in the middle of the Corso. The crowd filled the street, waving handkerchiefs. These demonstrations appear to annoy the Papal Government, and General de Goyon is embarrassed by them. It is remarked, moreover, that those who are most forward in these manifestations are precisely those who were most hostile to the French. The French garrison in Rome is to be increased to 9,000 men. The men are arriving in small bodies. They will make excursions to Velletri, Tivoli, and Terni. The additional fortifications at Civita Vecchia, which were suspended two months since, are being again continued. We have accounts from Bologna that the Vanguard of Prince Napoleon's corps had sent forward a detachment to Peretta, in the legation of Bologna. The French Ambassador has declared to the Pope that order should not be disturbed at Rome or in the provinces occupied by the French troops."

AUSTRIA.

Count Gyalai now has seven *corps d'armée* in the neighborhood of the Sardo-French army, but he will do well to keep a very watchful eye on the movements of his mobile and wily foe. The Austrians believe that nearly the whole of the French army is now on that part of the Ticino of which mention is made in the official despatch, but it would not surprise me suddenly to learn that another powerful corps had taken advantage of the absence of Count Stadion's corps. Although a civilian, I have acquired some little knowledge of tactics, and plainly see that the allied commanders will endeavor to obtain possession of the country in the neighborhood of Pavia, where the Ticino falls into the Po. The greater part of the supplies for the French army must come from Genoa, and Louis Napoleon would find it exceedingly difficult to provide for the wants of his large army if he had to send everything to Lombardy by way of Alessandria, Casale, Novara, and Buffalora. If, however, he can manage to make himself master of that part of the Po which is between Gravellone and Piacenza, the supplies for his army can be sent straight from Genoa to Pavia, by way of Novi, Tortona, and Voghera. The fortress of Piacenza is now strongly garrisoned by the 9th army corps, which is under the Feldzeugmeister Count Scharnsteck. The *Weiner Zeitung* of yesterday evening contains the following official communication:—

"Verona, June 5.—Eye-witnesses relate that our troops go jubilant (*jubilend*) to battle, and display a steadiness and courage which have never been surpassed by an Austrian army."

Doubts as to the "jubilation" of the poor fellows have arisen in my mind, but there can be no doubt that they fight well. As the *Moniteur* reports are now given to the public in a diluted form, it is only known to the few that M. de Lagueronniere yesterday thought fit to put 20,000 Austrian soldiers *hors de combat*. The wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Spielberger, who was wounded, at Montebello, has received a letter, *via* Paris, from a Sardinian lady residing at Voghera, in which it is said that the gallant officer is doing well and in comfortable quarters in the house of the writer. The Austrian troops behaved remarkably well while in Sardinia, but in the neighborhood of Palestro they had put to death some rascally peasants, who had fired into the ambulances in which the wounded were being conveyed to the rear. The *Alpenbote*, which is published in Chur, says that the reports relative to the insurrection in the Valtellina were greatly exaggerated. Many Lombard fugitives now cross the frontier into Switzerland at Castasegna (from Chiavenna), and at Brusio (from Tirano). Austrian troops are advancing from Nauders (in the Tyrol), through the Ortoles pass to Bormio. There was not a word of truth in the Borne reports, that Sardinian troops (under Cialdini) had followed Garibaldi towards Varese. The Swiss begin to think that Louis Napoleon wished to get rid of the revolutionary leader. The 6th battalions of the 62 Austrian regiments of the line are formed, but the men are not yet equipped. The 2d battalion of the Vienna volunteer corps is so well drilled that it will soon be sent to the first army. The *Weiner Zeitung* of to-day contains a long list of the persons who have been "decorated" for their gallant conduct at Montebello.

On the 1st inst. the Emperor called on his "faithful Tyrolean and Vorarlbergers" to take up arms in

defence of their native country against an enemy "who has made an ally of rebellion."

We (*Times*) have received the following telegram from our Vienna correspondent, dated Vienna, Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock:—

"It is credibly stated that General Gyalai has been dismissed, and Field-Marshal Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief."

"The Austrians are retiring on the Adda, where they will offer the allies battle."

The following letter has been received from Munich, dated June 5:—

"The passage of the Austrian troops, commanded by General Clam-Gallas, who are going from Bohemia to Inspruck, will finish to-morrow. It is said, nevertheless, that 80,000 more Austrians are to be despatched to Venice through Inspruck. It is pretended that all these movements are concerted with the Prussian Government, and, in fine, a concentration of Bavarian troops in Rhenish Bavaria is spoken of, but nothing is yet decided on that subject. The elevation of General Gyalai to the dignity of Ban of Croatia has coincided with the departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph. If this appointment be not a disgrace, it is, at least, a pretext for getting rid of the General, whose operations are generally blamed. The Emperor himself will command, under the direction of General Baron Hess. The bold manoeuvres of Garibaldi and his success have created astonishment at Vienna, where it is openly asserted that better measures ought to have been adopted to prevent him from advancing as he has done to the very gates of Milan. Business is very dull here, and the French Government is blamed for being the cause of it."

PRUSSIA.

The London *Spectator* publishes the following intelligence:—

"I have little fear of being contradicted when I state that Prussia has consented to aid Austria in preserving her possessions in Lombardy. Prussia will uphold the treaties of 1815 with all her power. This news, known to a few, is perhaps the secret of the continued decline to-day."

BERLIN, JUNE 11, 1859.—The semi-official *Preussische Zeitung* contains the following:—

"Reports are current that the whole Prussian army will be mobilized, and that Prussia will soon take part in the existing conflict; but we believe," says the journal, "that we are not mistaken in stating that no resolution of such a nature has as yet been taken, nor is it immediately imminent. If Prussia should be caused to take further steps for the development of her warlike power, her only object will be to make the position she has hitherto held of greater avail."

DRESDEN, JUNE 10, 1859.—The Dresden *Journal* of to-day contains the following:—A Prussian Commission were here yesterday negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result, without difficulty, was arrived at. The Commissioners then started for Munich with a similar object."

RUSSIA.

A letter from Russia in the *Univers* says, "The essential dispositions of the Russian Government towards Catholics are not changed in reality. Recently, at the demand of Mgr. Borowski, Bishop of Iomir, Prince Wassilczky, governor of Kiev, had made a report to the Minister in favour of restoring to the Sisters of Charity their ancient rights. The Minister in consequence submitted this to the Emperor. But the latter, instead of ratifying the demand of the Minister, had it sent to be examined by his Council, where it was declared unworthy of being even considered."

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, of May the 7th, contains a most curious account of the sect of Raskolniks, or Dissenters, from the State Schismatic Church of Russia. They are also called, "Starover," and profess to follow the ancient Slavonian Liturgy without acknowledging the alterations introduced since the Russian hierarchy has fallen under the dominion of the State. They amount to about fifteen millions, and are organized like secret societies. The Emperor Nicholas used the most violent means to put them down, but without success. The present Government wanted to come to an understanding with them, and to make the State clergy acknowledge, and make the state bishops consecrate the dissenting hierarchy. However, this leniency, on the part of the Russian Government, seems only to have emboldened the state clergy into some show of independence, and the Metropolitan of Petersburg even threatened with degradation the Emperor's confessor who advocated conciliation in this matter.

TURKEY.

It is evident that the great game of death is about to begin in the western part of European Turkey.—On the 2d inst. 1,600 regulars and 800 Bashibazouks, who were under the command of Aziz Bey, appeared before Koricutich, and reduced it to a heap of ashes. On the 3d the siege of Koubuk, which had been carried on by 1,500 Herzegovines and 600 Montenegrins, under Ivo Rakov, was forcibly raised. A body of insurgents has also been defeated in the neighborhood of Trobinje. Great consternation prevails in the ranks of the insurgents, it being known to them that Dervish Pasha is advancing from Pilies with 6,000 regulars and 2,000 Bashibazouks. As a Turkish flotilla, composed of a screw-steamer and three screw-frigates, is about to take troops to the Adriatic, Prince Daniel is endeavoring to form alliances with his neighbors. Artillery will be forwarded to him from Servia, and the Prince of the Miredites, a very warlike people residing in Upper Albania, has sent his cousin with 12 elders to Cetinje.

INDIA.

By the overland Mail we have received advices from Bombay to the 12th May. The embers of the revolt are fast dying out, our troops harassing the struggling parties of the rebels and dispersing them with much loss wherever overtaken; but the wiser of them were quickly surrendering.

A slight disturbance has broken out in Scinde, in the Parkur district. Troops had been sent to suppress it, and the Rana had fled. Some of the European troops law in the service of the East India Company, chiefly artillery and cavalry, stationed at Meerut, have shown mutinous symptoms of dissatisfaction in consequence of their transfer to the Crown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 1.—People here have been so long expecting intelligence of the first great hursting of the steam in Italy, that they turn away with something of disappointment from the bulletins of the local papers which announce no battle in which thousands have been killed and wounded.—The arrivals and departures of the rival Sovereigns, the movements of the Austrian troops, which, to the uninitiated at least, appear void of significance, and even single combats, in which gigantic Austrian captains are slain by Piedmontese youths, fail to satisfy the expectations raised. Somewhat similar will probably be the impression produced by this letter, especially on the minds of those who have been predicting a general rising in the Christian provinces of Turkey. I am, nevertheless, happy to say it is not in my power at the present moment to announce the accomplishment of such prophecies. Matters are, however, far from satisfactory. The Herzegovine is, as I informed you in my last, in open revolt. There and in Montenegro collisions with the Turkish troops are of daily occurrence; while Mostar, in the former, and the fortress of Klobouk, in the latter province, are, I believe, invested. Two battalions of infantry have been despatched for Kleck. This place is in Dalmatia, and Mostar is of course their destination. Whether any sanction has been obtained from Austria I am not aware, but the Turkish Government would hardly avail themselves of a passage across the dominions of a friendly Power without permission. Austria is as much interested in keeping matters quiet in those quarters as Turkey. Still the fact of an Austrian port being fixed upon as the best place for the landing of these battalions proves the urgency of the demand for troops in the Herzegovine. Servia is in a very unsettled state, great ex-