

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The expenses of the war are already enormous, and few Frenchmen have any conception of them. Independently of the money spent in France on the increased army and navy, the purchase of provisions and stores, besides their conveyance to Italy, the reconstruction of the *material*, making new equipments, buying horses, railway fares, and almost an infinity of other items of cost, there are sent daily from Marseilles 3,000,000 francs in specie, or 120,000. This makes 43,000,000. annually. It is not likely that the exportation of money to this amount can last; but, if it should, we shall scarcely err in estimating the cost of the war at 80,000,000. a year. If we remember that for every 59¢ the State receives on loan it has to incur a debt of 100¢, it would make the real expenditure 135,000,000. a year; for France cannot pay the expenses of war out of the ordinary receipts of taxation.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the soldiers on leave of absence previous to the declaration of war with Austria amounted to 132,531, of whom 9,870 are married and 630 are employed in public offices. The married and employed have been permitted to remain at home. The remainder on being recalled hastened to join their regiments, with the exception of 1,954, who were absent when the others marched.—1,000 of these have since presented themselves. Thus the French army has been reinforced within a few days by 120,000 veteran soldiers, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

It is said that the *Moniteur* will soon announce the appointment of four Generals of Division and twelve Generals of Brigade, among whom are the names of Colonels de Lesparre and Cambriel, who distinguished themselves at the battle of Montebello.

The *Pays* says:—

"We understand that the French Government is engaged in preparing immense supplies for all the wants of the army, so that it will not have to require anything from the Lombard people when it shall have crossed the Po and the Ticino. This precaution, which contrasts so strongly with the system of requisitions and exactions adopted by the Austrian army, has been one of the causes which have up to the present time retarded the commencement of offensive operations."

The world will be pleased to see this promise fully carried out, and to find that a liberating army does not rest its claim to that title on the system of exactions and requisitions, or on any of the acts attributed to the Austrians. The Italians will rejoice more than any one that their liberators do not intend that they should pass through so terrible an ordeal as the condition of their independence. They will rejoice all the more, because they may not have forgotten what they suffered from their friends on their former "Liberation," or "15 60 years since," and which unfortunately bears a partial resemblance to the proceedings which have roused the indignation of the Piedmontese and French press.

In May, 1796, General Bonaparte, who had entered on his mission of liberating the Italian Governments and people from the yoke of Austria, after concluding an armistice with the Duke of Parma, requested from the Parmesans.

"A tribute of 2,000,000 in specie, which his military chest stood much in need of, 1,000 horses for his artillery and baggage, a great quantity of wheat and barley, the faculty of traversing the Duchy, and the establishment of hospitals for his sick, at the expense of the Prince. The General did not limit himself to that; he loved and relished the arts as an Italian; he knew all they add to the splendour of an Empire, and the moral effect they produce on the imagination of men; he therefore exacted 20 pictures, to be selected by French commissioners, to be transported to Paris. The envoys of the Duke, too happy to disarm at this price the wrath of the General, agreed to all, and hastened to execute the conditions of the armistice. Yet they offered a million to ransom the picture of St. Jerome; the million was refused."—*Thiers' Hist.* v. 8, p. 175.

The Parmesans were not the only people who were liberated in the same fashion. Lombardy was the great object the liberator had in view, and the Lombards impatiently expected his arrival among them. The victory of Lodi was followed by his triumphant entry into Milan, when the population received him with great enthusiasm. "This enthusiasm calmed down a little in a few days; for the liberating General was obliged to levy on the liberated Milanese contribution of 20,000,000. M. Thiers says:—

"This measure seemed to him vexatious, because it retarded the march of the public spirit; but still it was not too badly received. Moreover it was indispensable. Owing to the magazines found in Piedmont (which had been also just liberated), to the grain furnished by the Duke of Parma, the army had a great abundance of provisions. The soldiers grew fat, ate good bread, good meat, and drank excellent wine." &c.

The Modenese were not yet sufficiently liberated, but, encouraged doubtless by these examples, were anxious to be so.

"The Duke asked to treat. Bonaparte could not grant peace, but only an armistice, which was equivalent to peace, and which made him master of every existence in Italy. He exacted 10,000,000, supplies of every kind, horses, and pictures. With these resources obtained in the country he established on the banks of the Po vast magazines, hospitals furnished with necessities for 15,000 sick, and he filled all the military chests of the army. Deeming himself rich enough he despatched to Genoa some millions for the Directory. As he knew, moreover, that the army of the Rhine was in want of funds, and that this want arrested its entry in campaign, he sent, through Switzerland, a million to Morand, &c."—*Thiers, v. 8.*

This system did not seem to please the Lombards, unable apparently to appreciate their liberation. M. Thiers remarks:—

"They rose in insurrection, excited by the nobles, the monks, the domestics of the fugitive families, and by a multitude of creatures of the Austrian Government, and they prepared a revolt against the French army."

On learning the stupidity and ingratitude of the men for whom he had done so much, Bonaparte hastened from Lodi, where he was at the time, to induce them to return to their duty:—

"The insurgents had pushed an advanced guard to the town of Binasco. Lannes dispersed it. Bonaparte, thinking that it was necessary to act with promptitude and vigor in order to arrest the evil in its birth, set fire to the town with a view to terrify Paria with the sight of its flames."

Paria was, in fact, terrified:—

"The French penetrated into the city, and had a combat to sustain in the streets. Yet they (the insurgents) did not long resist. The peasants fled, and

abandoned the wretched Paria to the wrath of the conqueror. The soldiers demanded with loud cries to be allowed to pillage. Bonaparte, by way of making a severe example, granted the three hours' pillage. They were scarcely a thousand men, and they could not cause great disasters in a city so considerable as Paria. They made a dash at the goldsmiths' shops, and seized a great quantity of jewels. The most reprehensible act was the pillage of the "Monte-Piote."

This "loot," however, seems to M. Thiers to be palliated by the fact that the objects found in the pawnbroking establishments only "belonged to the higher classes in the country."

In order further to bring these benighted people to a sense of their situation:—

"Bonaparte despatched through the country 300 horse, who sabred a great number of the revolted. This prompt repression produced submission everywhere, and had its effect on those who in Italy were opposed to liberty and to France."

The historian parenthetically adds:—

"It is sad to be forced to employ such means; but Bonaparte must have done so, under pain of sacrificing his army and the destinies of Italy. The party of the monks trembled (no wonder); the misfortunes that befel Paria, carried from mouth to mouth were exaggerated, and the French army recovered its formidable renown."—*Thiers, vol. 8, pp. 183-4.*

M. Thiers, from whose great work on the French Revolution these few extracts are made, has had the honor of being made the subject of special compliment on so solemn an occasion as the speech from the Throne, last year, when the Emperor spoke of him as the "truly national historian of France." At a later period (1798) the population of the Cis-Alpine Republic showed themselves still more ungrateful for the liberties and other benefits they had obtained from their benefactors; and, according to Botta (*Storia d'Italia, dal 1749 al 1814*). Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the General, then in Milan, strangely enough, gave expression to sentiments of strong reprobation against the French Directory.

I repeat, then, that there is every reason to rejoice that the measures alluded to by the *Pays* are to be taken by the French. If the Austrian oppressors of to-day point to the liberators of 1796 in justification or palliation of the deeds attributed to themselves, they will doubtless cut a very sorry figure by the side of the liberators of 1859.—*Cor. of Times.*

MARSEILLES, MAY 25.—Detailed information which has been received from the seat of war relative to the slight artillery action near Valenza, in which the rifled 12-pounders were first brought into action, has afforded great satisfaction to military men, and has quieted many apprehensions, by demonstrating the practical utility and immense superiority of the new arm. The telegram is confirmed that the range was over 2,500 metres (2,734 yards) upwards of a mile-and-a-half. The accuracy of fire was no less surprising than the range, and the destructive effect was still more marvellous. Those who may have witnessed the experiments at Vincennes, when the solid masonry fortifications were shattered by a few rounds, and yards of stone revetment were tumbled down, were scarcely prepared for the results obtained at Valenza against earthenworks. After five rounds, the fortifications of the Austrians were reduced to ruins. It is believed that these effects were due mainly to the long range, and that at short distances the fire would have been far less destructive, as the shot would have made a clean hole. To understand fully the advantages of the rifled gun, it should be remembered that the Napoleon cannon—a light 12-pounder—cannot be relied upon for ranges beyond 1,000 yards, and that the infantry rifles will not carry more than 800 yards with accuracy. The French authorities have represented to an officer of a foreign army that they have 200 of these rifled cannon in Piedmont, and here an artillery officer said they had 20 batteries, or 120 guns. There is good reason, however, to believe that both statements are exaggerated, and I had evidence to-day that the resources of France in modern artillery are exhausted. This morning the batteries that were embarked were all smoothed-bored guns. I examined one of them, and found, to my surprise, that it was an 8-pounder, cast at Toulon before 1814, 1851, and engraved with the Republican motto "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and near the muzzle with the name of a French victory, Bautzen. This fact speaks volumes, and proves that, with all the progress which has been made during the last eight years, and the expenditure during the Russian war to provide specimens of the new arm, the reorganization of the French artillery is not sufficiently advanced for a great European war. Still it is believed that in rifled guns she possesses a great superiority over Austria, who is said to have none with her armies, and only a few, after the Swedish system, in her fortified towns. Indeed, it is stated here, in military circles, that if it had not been for the superior range and accuracy of the four guns which General Forey opened upon the Austrians at Montebello the result would have been very different, and that the allies would have been compelled to give way before the deadly effects of the Tyrolean rifles, which wounded the colonels of the four regiments engaged, and thinned the ranks of the officers to an extent to undecide many as to the nature of the contest.

GERMANY.

The feeling in some of the German States against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer who has a large establishment at Hesse Cassel, where he employs from 600 to 700 workmen, has been forced to quit the place in consequence of the excitement which prevails there. It appears he has left his manufactory to the care of a partner, and has arrived in Paris.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* (*Jugburg Gazette*) publishes the following, as written from Northern Germany in May:—

"The agency that Germany must join the war against France with her whole strength, that Austria must not be left isolated—that is to say in the lurch—this unavoidable necessity has been so often and so clearly put in your columns—the conviction of this necessity has been so unmistakably recognized in every part of Germany—that it would be carrying water to the sea if we were to advance additional grounds—were we to wish to look upon the question in any other light than as a question of time, as one of the proper moment for Germany to draw the sword."

"We are prepared to do so at a moment's notice. Germany is ready as far as is requisite; the enemy is not. We possess a good line of fortresses from Rastadt to the West; each of these fortresses is capable of containing an entrenched camp or powerful army, of protecting it or advancing it. Each of these fortresses is fully provided with everything.—The enemy has nothing of the kind to oppose to us. We also possess an overwhelming force for the attack. Already two German corps d'armée—250,000 men from the Middle Rhine, 250,000 men from the Upper Rhine—could invade France, and march on Paris. In France there remain scarcely more than 350,000 fighting men; these men must keep down revolution in the towns, and defend a frontier 100 miles in extent. It is clear that they could only bring an inferior force against each German army. Should they attempt it they would infallibly be beaten, for they have no Napoleon I. to encourage them by his startling movements. In a very short time the decisive action would take place under the walls of Paris. It is true the French capital is admirably fortified, but it has not a sufficient garrison to de-

fend every point, and, once entered, Paris must capitulate. We do not take into account the moral depression which would be caused among the French people by the retreat of their armies, and the assistance that would be given by those who are sworn enemies of the Napoleonic despotism."

"But we are told, our coasts—our unprotected coasts, and the mighty French fleet! We reply, a determined invasion of France, a well-directed blow that will be felt in Paris, that is the best protection of our coasts. To attack our coasts a land army is necessary, and they have not a man to spare. Moreover, our coasts are by no means so unprotected; they are protected by nature and art, and batteries are erected on all places open to a landing. Let us call to mind the fight at Eckernforde and the facility with which Russia defended her long length of coast in the Baltic against the combined fleets of France and England. But our ships—our poor ships—on the high seas. Will not the French cruisers capture them all? No. So far we learn our shipowners are on their guard; at the worst, the news of the declaration of war will be conveyed by steamers as fast as any French cruisers. Our ships will make for safe ports. England is close at hand. Some loss must, of course, be incurred. But the sooner the uncertainty which now weighs upon trade and commerce is at an end the lesser will be the loss."

"The right to make an immediate attack upon France is ours; never can we claim a better one. The Emperor of the French has in distinct manifestoes announced his breach of the treaties upon which peace and order are founded. He is the aggressor, the peace-breaker whom we must bring to reason. He did not succeed, even for a day, in making the press in England or Russia believe that Austria was responsible for the war. Taunted till she could no longer stand it, deserters from her army formed into free companies under her very nose, Austria only anticipated the attack by a few weeks, and selected her ground in the enemy's country. Moreover, the German Confederation is already *de facto* at war with France. Are not Trieste merchants and shipowners German citizens, and are not their ships German property? And have not Trieste ships been captured by French cruisers? Shall we, then, wait until some German city has been bombarded? Surely France has no provocation enough to prompt us to self-defence."

"Finally, the object of our struggle is clear and plain before us. We advance on Paris to upset Napoleon. To deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization. The reward for our sacrifices and labours can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine (Lothringen). The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basel, that fatal wedge which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe, must haul down the French flag. Napoleon overthrown and Alsace and Lorraine restored to us, that alone is our object, that concerns us more especially. What, then, becomes of France? What system of government she chooses to adopt is her own business; the nation which has twice submitted to Napoleonic despotism, let it decide its own fate; but we must provide against a third Napoleonic confusion."

A letter from Vienna says:—People here are glad to notice the admirable reception given to the Austrian soldiers on their way to the Tyrol. In most of the Bavarian towns they passed through, the inhabitants greeted them with acclamations and shouts of welcome. Every where the troops of his Imperial Majesty were regarded as defending the security of Germany not less than that of Austria. At Munich they were treated to a feast spread out for them at the expense of mysterious and unknown benefactors. The tables were ranged in a public square, and overshadowed by magnificent standards in the colors of the German Confederation. Thus, the black, red, and gold, so long put on the shelf by the minor princes, at length are unfolded again, and in honor of Austria too, that ever was their worst enemy! Another standard bore the following inscription:—"Hurrah for Germany! Hurrah for Austria! Hurrah for Prussia! Hurrah for Bavaria! Hurrah for all the princes of Germany! Hurrah for Radetzky and Blucher!"

The Vienna *Presse* contains a letter of the 23rd inst. from Vaccarizza, in which is a paragraph deserving special attention:—

"An officer of the 3d Jäger battalion," writes the Vaccarizza correspondent, who was left wounded on the field when the French made a sudden dash forward, was killed by the French soldiers with the butt-ends of their guns, and a French officer, as he advanced, ran his sword into a wounded soldier belonging to the same battalion. The man who was stabbed by the French officer is now in the hospital at Paria, and likely to recover. We respect the bravery of our enemy, and trust he has by this time found that we are of tougher materials than he believed, but we must publicly protest against such conduct as that above mentioned. When such things occurred in Africa no mention was made of them, but in Europe they are sure not to be passed over in silence. We do not doubt that every Frenchman to whom the honor of his nation is dear will do all in his power to prevent the recurrence of such barbarous acts."

Private letters received from officers at Paria confirm this story; and the name of one officer who was stabbed while lying wounded on the field of battle is Piers. The sooner the Emperor of the French prohibits such brutal acts the better it will be for his troops, for many of the Austrian races are by nature bloodthirsty and vindictive.

The WAR IN ITALY.—From Turin as well as Paris come daily complaints of the inactivity of the allied army; the bulletins by telegraph of still later date than the letters, telling us nothing more than the Emperor is well, and the weather better. The Turin correspondent of the *Telegraph* is not sparing in his remarks, which, though a little more spiced than others, is not an unfair sample of the prevalent feeling of impatience. After some previous remarks of an introductory character, he proceeds:—"It is to be hoped that the French Emperor will overcome, ere long, the repugnance he evidently possesses to the smell of gunpowder, and give the world a taste of his quality upon the battle field. Now that hostilities have really commenced, the sooner some decisive action is fought the better, perhaps, for all parties. Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel blunders about the country with an amount of stupid good humour and fool-hardiness which is proof against all remonstrance. The other day he commanded in person a demonstration against the enemy in the neighborhood of Verceil. His Majesty, who has more of the corporal in him than the general, showed his indifference to danger by remaining exposed to the fire of the Austrian guns. Nay, wishing to obtain a better view of what was going on, he climbed upon the roof of a house, and in that elevated position soon became such a conspicuous object that a whole shower of balls and shot began to fall around him. In a few minutes, indeed, the place became untenable, and Victor Emmanuel was obliged to beat a retreat. You will scarcely be prepared to hear that soft-hearted Piedmontese are already going off into patriotic hysterics at the risk which their Sovereign runs. He ought to take more care of his blessed and precious life, they say, with a whimper. What would become of the country, they ask, if its appointed chief were suddenly struck down? I may be unfeeling, but for the life of me, I cannot sympathize with these maudlin lamentations. The country has already fallen so low, in abandoning its constitutional liberty, and in allying itself for aggressive purposes with a French despot, that the loss of the puppet monarch who has allowed himself to be wheedled by Cavour, and led in chains by Napoleon, would not be an event of overpowering importance just now. Under any circumstances, too, it is only fair that they who have provoked war should take part in its perils. You may judge what an ill name the Franco-Sardinians have obtained among the Austrians, when I tell you that

such of the latter as were taken prisoners at the battle of Montebello positively refused to accept any drink offered to them by their captors, under the suspicion apparently that it would prove to be poisoned! Many of the men were parched with thirst and tortured with agony, which a draught of cold water would have at least assuaged. But when water was offered they pushed it away from their lips, and showed an inclination to die rather than partake of it. Not until the Sisters of Charity made their appearance would they accept anything that was offered to them. It is but fair to state that they have now quite overcome their scruples, and that they both eat and drink with the utmost confidence and zest, no matter whether the commissariat supplies reach them through masculine or feminine hands."

On Tuesday, however, came news of an onward movement, announced in the following telegram, dated Turin, Monday:—"The Piedmontese army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro. After a severe conflict, our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy, and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting. The Emperor has to-day visited the soldiers wounded at the battle of Montebello, who are now in the hospital of Alessandria. He distributed money among them, and spoke words of consolation. His Majesty subsequently departed, at three o'clock, p.m., for Verceil."

It is added that the Austrians in considerable force have occupied Bobbio.

To Garibaldi has fallen the lion's share of the public attention during the week. We have no connected account of his movements, but must trace it by the daily telegrams from Berne and Turin. On Wednesday last Garibaldi entered the town of Varese, at the head of 10,000 men, but without either cavalry or artillery. He made prisoners of the Austrian officials, and took some cannon. The same day, according to an official bulletin published at Turin—"300 Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry and two pieces of cannon, marched from Gallarate to Sesto Calende, but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alpes, under Captain de Cristoforo, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma."

The same authority tells us that at four o'clock the next morning, 3,000 Austrians from Camerlata attacked General Garibaldi's corps at Varese. The latter had barricaded themselves within the town, but after three hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed with great loss to the Malmate, on the road to Como:—"The Chasseurs d'Alpes fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is insurrection, and the people are provided with arms. General Garibaldi is in pursuit of the retreating enemy."

A Berne telegram adds that he took two pieces of cannon. Following up his advantage, the General marched on to Como, which he entered at ten o'clock on Friday evening, after a furious fight, which lasted from five to eight o'clock. A telegram from the General himself to the King of Sardinia says, "The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza. The King sent a reply, congratulating the General. Another telegram says, 'The combat was renewed at Camerlata, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. The town of Como was illuminated, and all the steamers on the lake were soon in the hands of 'the patriots.' A Turin telegram of this date says, 'Como has decidedly declared her adhesion to the King of Sardinia. Advances received state that the population of the surrounding country is hastening to place itself under the flag of General Garibaldi. Other reinforcements have already joined his corps. The inhabitants near the Mago Maggiore are preparing a fierce resistance to any eventual attack of the Austrians.'"

At Como Garibaldi would appear to have waited a day for reinforcements, "many of his officers being killed and wounded," and the enemy were reported "still at Camerlata." On Sunday the reinforcements arrived, artillery had been organized, the National Guard mobilized, and volunteers for the militia was pouring in, &c. Garibaldi attacked Austrians at Camerlata, "repulsed" them, and occupied the town, and also Lecco, preparing to pursue the Austrians, who were "retreating on Mariano," according to a Turin telegram; whilst one dated Berne the same day says—"The Generals Garibaldi and Niel are expecting the Austrian corps d'armée commanded by General Urban."

The Turin correspondent of the *Herald* says that at the battle of Montebello "the casualties were far greater on the side of the French than was stated by the official accounts. Here in Turin 499 wounded have arrived, and there are as many more at Alessandria. A French officer of the staff informs me that there were about 499 or 500 killed, and the wounded between 700 and 900. It is also reported in military circles that the Austrians succeeded in capturing several of the French guns, but that they were unable to carry them off. The Emperor shows great activity; his Majesty has visited the field of battle and the hospitals. Almost all the Austrian prisoners are badly wounded, the colonel, whose capture was announced in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, mortally so, and he is not expected to survive many days. His name is not stated, but though his regiment must be indicated by his uniform, no information on the subject has transpired. The Sardinian cavalry suffered rather more from the French. One squadron, out of 120 horses, lost 57. Few of the officers escaped unhurt."

France has accepted the neutrality of the Papal States; but it is said Piedmont has not; consequently we may see Piedmontese soldiers enter the Legations; but France will interfere, no doubt, to avoid such a complication. There is no doubt that a revolution will shortly break out in the Romagna;—everything is ready for an explosion. The French police have, by order of General Goyon, imprisoned the following individuals at Ciria Vecchia:—Ciro Lupi, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Felix Aviani, Charles Berlingieri, Giachetti Sestrai, inspector of the arsenal, and three other persons. They were arrested on suspicion of being warm partisans of Austria. The departure of volunteers continues. Yesterday 500 set out. They were accompanied to the railway terminus by a great crowd. The situation of the States of the Church is becoming critical.

Of Garibaldi's proceedings we continue to learn very little. A private telegraphic dispatch in one of to-day's papers, dated Como, May 29, says that at Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, 1 wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 95 slightly wounded. It adds that 14,500 Austrians, with 12 guns, had been put to flight. It is impossible to place much confidence in such statements as these; especially when we are told that Garibaldi was without artillery, that his forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all the advantages of position were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegram, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigour with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a list of casualties as would mark a severe conflict. It is more like the result of a trifling skirmish. It is rather strange that 10,000 Austrians, having 12 guns and every advantage of ground, should have fled from little more than half their numbers without inflicting greater damage than the above, and equally remarkable that they should have been so considerate as to inflict only "slight" wounds. The fact is that here, at Turin, one knows not where to look for the truth.—A system of high colouring and misrepresentation seems generally adopted. It may be unintentional, and owing only to the proneness to exaggeration which generally characterizes the Italians, or it may be a system purposely adopted to encourage the people and make volunteers believe themselves invincible. If the latter, I doubt that such a system will be found to answer in the long run. It will cause a reverse to be doubly felt—and it is not to be supposed that such a war as has just commenced will be brought to a termination by

an unbroken stream of success on one side—by a constant series of victories unchequered by a single reverse. With respect to Garibaldi's triumphs, and, while doing full justice to his skill and daring as a leader, to the enthusiasm of his followers, and to the important aid he may receive from the sympathy of the people he has gone among I think it will probably prove that the numbers of the Austrians on the line of Varese and Como have been greatly overrated by their opponents.

Tuscany had at the outbreak of her bloodless revolution from 8,000 to 12,000 regular troops in her pay. They are the finest men under arms in all Italy—much finer than the Sardinian troops of the line, because Piedmont was obliged to drain its population by her army being three or four times larger than that of Tuscany in proportion, and could not be very particular as to the size and shape of its thousands of recruits. The fine looking men of the Piedmontese army were enlisted in the corps *d'élite*, the artillery, cavalry, and the Bersaglieri, and all these leave nothing to wish for either as to look or efficiency. The line is perhaps not worse than the French, but certainly not better; and, at any rate, inferior in bulk, weight, and solidity to the Austrian. The Tuscans, on the other hand, are picked men, every one of them; and I think it would very difficult to point out an Austrian or any other German regiment presenting a more manly and vigorous appearance than that of any Tuscan regiment, no matter of what arm. Their arms, and accoutrements, as every one knows, are a perfect *fac-simile* of the Austrian arm, with the exception of the colour of the coat, which is blue, instead of white, for the infantry. Several of the cavalry regiments are altogether undistinguishable from the Austrians, the very colour of the tunic having been adopted. General d'Arco Ferrari had introduced the strictest Austrian discipline, no less than the outward gear, and, strange to say, even the look and bearing of the thoroughly Italian people had, when under arms, from long habit and training, contracted not a little of the sullen and haughty swagger and dogged demeanour of the Austrian soldiery.

Besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most of the native volunteers are being incorporated, there is also a considerable body of Roman volunteers, who to the number already of 6,000 are being organized into a separate corps, under the orders of another Neapolitan, General Mezzacane. This gentleman and his brother, Colonel Mezzacane, have very rough materials in hand, and the corps they have undertaken to lick into shape is destitute of everything with the exception of the men only. These are supplied by the daily migration of young men from Romagna and the whole Papal States, including Papal troops, who desert singly and in small bands, with their arms and military dress. I saw a few Pontifical artillerymen yesterday, and their costume, which, like that of the main bulk of the Pontifical army, has been remodelled after the strictest French pattern, made a singular contrast with the Tuscan soldiery, clad in the minutest imitation of the Austrian uniform. Here were the natives of the same land wearing the liveries of two foreign Powers, and uniting now in one effort to rid their common country of all foreign supremacy.

This Roman army, assembling in Tuscany for the demolition, as it will most probably turn out, of the Papal, no less than of the Austrian Government in Italy, has its headquarters at the Sardinian Legation in Borgo Cinti, and is under the civil authority of the Marquis Guicciotti, the well-known historian, who presides over the enlistment, armament, &c., under the appellation of *Intendente Generale*. It musters, as I have said, about 600 men already, but swarms of volunteers and deserters swell its ranks daily, and the first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragons in Rome, who are already storming at Cardinal Antonelli's door for leave to bring their 2,000 good broad swords to weigh in the scales on which the destinies of Italy are being weighed.

From the works of the Italian revolutionists Montanelli and Succrelli, it seems that Colonel Ribatti, the present Sardinian Commissioner in Massa Carrara, had issued a manifesto in Romagna a few years ago, to the effect that all those who showed hostility to the revolution were to be killed by being taken at night to the prisons and there executed at once;—while reports were to be set about that they were killed or imprisoned. Such are the present Government agents of the King of Sardinia!—*Bien Public.*

After making all allowances for French and Sardinian gasconading, it seems certain that the Sardinians fought with great courage and enthusiasm; that their King sustained the character of his race for valor in the field, fighting and exposing his person like an ordinary trooper, and that the Venetians fully maintained their reputation.

But as to the result of all this fighting very little is known. All that seems certain is, that the Sardinians have forced the line of the Sesia, maintained themselves at Palestro, and secured their communications with the French. But it would evidently have been impossible for the Austrian General to have prevented an army of 150,000 men at least from forcing a line 125 miles long, somewhere or another, unless he had hazarded a general engagement with an army resting on Alessandria and Casale—two first-rate fortresses. This would have been moon-struck madness, except in the case of an overwhelming superiority of force.

What is really important is, that the French and Sardinians have been driven to display their line of attack, and to choose apparently the road to Milan and Peschiera, so fatal to Charles Albert in 1848.—Every forward step which the allies take on that line carries them further from their resources, and nearer to the fortified battle-ground of Austria, whilst it extends their line and offers facilities for its being cut off by the Austrians from Paria and Piacenza, who may also succeed, whilst the Emperor of the French is issuing an admirable imitation of his uncle's bulletins at Milan, in cutting off the railway communications between Genoa and Alessandria.

Garibaldi, who seems (by Sardinian accounts) to be threatening Milan, and bidding for the first place in the Revolutionary Junta, has been driven into the northern Alpine Highlands. The Valtelline is said to be in full insurrection. But this, whether true or false, will exercise no influence on the campaign.—The Valtelline will belong to whichever party dictates the terms of peace.

Prince Napoleon's broad march upon Tuscany has not been a complete success. The Tuscan army having revolted from its sovereign, seems to have become demoralized.—*Tablat.*

The Population of Italy amounts to no less than 21,137,047 inhabitants. They are divided into fifteen descriptions; eight, containing 19,133,304 souls, are under Italian Government; and seven, with a population of 7,133,743, obey foreign rule. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics, the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,076, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany where it may double in seventy-three years.

An English eye-witness of the battle of Montebello, writing on the 24th ult., says:—"The Austrian forces amounted to 18,000 men. Only three brigades were engaged. The French artillery kept up a tremendous fire, but their practice was bad. Nearly all the wounded received their injuries from musket-ball or bayonet. Great disgust has been created by the death of Major Piers, an Irish officer, in the Austrian service, who, while lying on the ground, was bayoneted by three French Chasseurs. These ruffians are said to have performed this act when they recognised his nationality to be British. No excesses have been committed, for the Austrian discipline is perfect.—Their men are on the best terms with the peasantry, with whom they often share their rations. The Emperor of Austria is daily expected."

It is not incumbent upon us to suppose that the le-