

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Toulon, July 11.—The levy which has been ordered throughout the whole maritime registry has been countermanded, and the arming of the fleet has been suspended.

Paris, July 14.—The *Droit* of to-day announces that legal proceedings have been commenced against the *Presse* for the publication of false news in a recent article entitled 'The Bases of the Armistice.'

The *Temps* of this evening publishes intelligence from Florence, stating that General La Marmora has resigned all his functions.

The *Moniteur* of July 15 says: The journal *La France* discusses the general import of preliminaries of peace alleged to have been brought to Paris by Prince Reuss.

We cannot sufficiently warn the public against attaching credence to the news published by papers which believe themselves to be well-informed, and we again remind the latter of the responsibility they incur.

The *Moniteur* of this morning states that in the engagement at Aschaffenburg the troops of Hesse-Darmstadt were compelled to retreat.

The Prussians are marching upon Darmstadt. The Grand Duke has left for Manib.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article blaming certain journals for seeking to induce the French Government to acquire territorial enlargement in order to balance the increase of territory obtained by Prussia.

What do these journals know of the future state of Germany, or of the intentions of Prussia? Instead of endeavoring to comprehend the lofty character of the mediation undertaken by the Emperor, they only seek to put obstacles in the way of its acceptance, and to cause the character of this mediation to be suspected by the public.

These are the tactics of a party which intrigues to drag France into war, but the lofty mediation of the Emperor which has been accepted, by the belligerents, and is the greatest possible proof of the Emperor Napoleon's spirit of justice, will follow a course, happen what may, befitting the dignity, the honor, and the interest of France.

Paris, July 17.—Prince Napoleon left last night for the headquarters of the army under Victor Emmanuel. His Highness is intrusted with a special mission.

A telegram received here from Vienna of to-day's date states that at the Imperial family council, held yesterday, at which the Ministers were present, it was decided that the proposals for armistice and peace made to Austria were inadmissible, and that the war should be energetically continued.

July 18.—A telegram received here from Vienna announces that M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has arrived in Vienna and had a conference with Count Mensdorff.

The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept the Prussian condition that Austria be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

The *Moniteur du Soir* says:—France, intervened diplomatically with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two Powers are being continued.

Paris, July 18.—The *Moniteur*, says:—The German press follow with deep interest the steps by which it has been attempted to bring the present difficulties under negotiation, and the principal journals have perfectly understood what was the aim of the French Cabinet.

Several of them, however, have appeared to believe that in interposing its good offices it had in view that Italy should be induced to conclude an isolated armistice, and that it was preparing to act the part of an armed mediator in Germany. This has not been the Government's idea. It desired the restoration of a general peace, and, therefore, the only proposition which could be made to Italy was for an armistice in common with Prussia, nor could His Majesty's Government invest its efforts with the character of armed mediation. The Government interfered diplomatically, in the hope of contributing to restore repose to Europe, and to make use of its influence for protecting the general interests which were at stake.

Its strength is in the sentiments of confidence and friendship which unite it to all belligerent Courts. It has been unwilling to adopt combinatory measures towards any of them, such measures not appearing necessary for enhancing the authority of its declarations, and being moreover capable of creating new and more serious complications. Prussia, before giving her assent to the armistice, calls upon Austria to accept preliminaries of peace. It is upon this point that the negotiations between the Powers are being brought to bear at the present moment.

Passage of Paris Exhibition Building. The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Star* writes:—

The Champs de Mars is one vast scene of excavating, levelling, engineering, and erecting. Railways run over the Point de Jena carrying earth to the Trocadero, which is being levelled. The Trocadero is the height opposite the Ecole Militaire, and the spot on which was to have been erected the marble palace for that poor Prince who thus wrote his own melancholy epitaph:—'Born King of Rome—died an Austrian colonel.' Railways run across the Champs de Mars, around it, about it, everywhere; thousands of hands work night and day. But this is not all. Already there arises the skeleton of the vast industrial Palace. A large segment of the vast circular iron gallery which is to run round the building is already erected, and from it you can get a sight at what the whole will be.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

A telegram from Cologne, dated July 15, says:—A sanguinary conflict took place yesterday between the Prussians and Federals near Aschaffenburg, in which the former were completely victorious. Aschaffenburg is in flames, and the Austrian, Bavarian, and Darmstadt forces are retreating.

Some meagre details of the engagement have reached England through the agency of Mr. Reuter. It would appear that the Darmstadt division attacked the Groben division on the 13th instant, near Laufach, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrangel Brigade, which had come up to reinforce the Groben division. The Groben division was vigorously attacked on the following day by the united Austrian, Darmstadt, and Electoral Hessian forces. The Prussians, however, stormed Aschaffenburg, and the Federals were driven back across the Main. Many Austrians were taken prisoners.—The Prussian loss was small. The Austrian loss was 80 men killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners.

The Federal troops were represented to be thoroughly demoralised.

At the request of Bavaria a truce was established between the Prussian and Bavarian armies.

After their engagements with the Federals near Laufach and Aschaffenburg the Wrangel brigade entered Frankfurt city on the 15th instant, and was followed by the Kummer brigade. The 19th Prussian regiment occupied Hochst and Biebrich, and captured the Hessian pontoon train. The Prussians are also stated to be surrounding Mentz. General Falkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfurt, and has issued a proclamation, announcing that he assumes the government of Nassau, Frankfurt, and the occupied portions of Bavaria and Darmstadt. The administrative authorities remain for the present in office, but will only obey the orders of General Falkenstein. Senators Bernus and Speltz, who had been arrested, were set at liberty,

upon their word of honor to proceed to Cologne. The newspapers *Pöhl-Zeitung*, *Tageblatt*, *Volkfreund* and *Letztens* have been provisionally suspended.—The Frankfurt Senate has been dissolved.

The Federal troops have evacuated Frankfurt, and the seat of the Diet has been removed to Augsburg. That body, in notifying to the Frankfurt Senate its intention of removing to Augsburg, stated that this step was necessitated by the ill success of the Federal forces. It also expressed its acknowledgment of the fidelity of Frankfurt to the Confederation, and hoped that the proposed German Parliament would assemble in this city.

On the 18th inst., the King of Prussia arrived at Brunn. His Majesty (says a telegram) was received by the Bishop of Brunn, Count Schaffgötsch, the Burgomaster, and the authorities, who urged the King to spare the city and treat the inhabitants with lenity.

His Majesty replied in the following terms:—'I am not here of my free will, but because the Emperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not therefore make war against the peaceful subjects, but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present time I have been victorious, and the valour of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this will be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessities of life.'

On the evening of the same day forty-five thousand Prussian troops were quartered on the inhabitants, who received them in a friendly manner. The Austrian authorities left taking with them the funds belonging to the Government.

The following details of the engagement at Kissingen on the 11th inst., have been received at Munich from the Bavarian head quarters at Schweinfurt:—As soon as it became known the day before yesterday at the head quarters established at Neustadt that the Prussians had advanced from Bruckenauf towards Hammelburg and Kissingen Field-Marshal Prince Charles immediately posted four infantry divisions in a more concentrated position, and repaired yesterday morning to Munnstadt. The Prussians at once attacked the 3rd division (Zoller), posted before Kissingen, with considerable forces, and although that division was reinforced by the 2nd (Federal), it was found impossible to hold Kissingen, and our troops were driven back to Nudlingen after several hours' fighting. In this affair Lieutenant-General Baron von Zoller was killed by a shell a few paces from the field-marshal, who exposed himself in the most daring manner to the hail of the Prussian projectiles. The first battalion (Stephan), which reached the field in the afternoon, succeeded in driving back the enemy upon the heights of Nudlingen; but a fresh attack of the Prussians compelled our forces to re-entrench Nudlingen, where the 3rd division, with the reserve artillery, bivouacked in order of battle after the close of the engagement, which ended at about eight o'clock.

The troops fought very well. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is considerable.—Count Philips, of Henburg, is among the killed; Lieutenant-General Baron von Tann and Major-General Count Pappenheim are slightly wounded.—The field-marshal left Nudlingen this morning, supported by the 4th division, and is marching with the three other divisions to Schweinfurt, where his arrival is expected every moment.

The municipality of Husum (Schleswig) has sent an address to the King of Prussia, felicitating His Majesty upon his victories in Bohemia, which it compares with the achievements of the great Elector Frederick and the victorious struggle of Prussia to deliver Germany from the dominion of Napoleon I. In conclusion, the address expresses a wish that the Elbe Duchies may ever remain united to Prussia, and that Germany may attain such a position among the nations of Europe as she has a right to claim.

The Prussians entered Darmstadt on Wednesday. The railway communication is interrupted between the Main, the Neckar, and Mentz. Baron von Dalwigk has left Darmstadt, it is stated, for Munich.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE HUNGARIANS.—PESTE, July 10th.—The following royal manifesto has just been issued here:—

To the Faithful Peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary:—

The hand of Providence weighs heavily upon us. In the conflict into which I have been drawn, not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances, every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in the heroic bravery of my valiant army. The more grievous are the losses by which the ranks of the brave men have been smitten, and my paternal heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families affected. To put an end to the unequal contest—to gain time and opportunity to fill up the voids occasioned by the campaign—and to concentrate my forces against the hostile troops occupying the northern portion of my empire, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

I now turn confidently to the faithful peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so repeatedly displayed in arduous times.

The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in motion, that the conclusion of the wished-for peace may be secured upon fair conditions.

It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary, actuated by the feeling of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten under my banners, to the assistance of their kindred and for the protection of their country, also immediately threatened by the events of the war.

Rally, therefore, in force to the defence of the invaded Empire! Be worthy sons of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds gilded never-fading wreaths of laurel for the glory of the Hungarian name.

Vienna, July 7th FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIAN TELEGRAMS.

VIENNA, July 14.—The *Presse* of to-day says:—The proposed mediation of the Emperor of the French is, for the present, at an end, and Austria must henceforth trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved not to hesitate before the most strenuous exertions in order to maintain her position as a great European Power.

VIENNA, July 16.—The assertions of the Berlin papers relative to revolutionary symptoms in Hungary have been semi-officially denied here. As proof to the contrary it has been pointed out that several of the Volunteers have been enrolled in the Imperial army; that a great number of the officers of the former Honved (national) army, have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government, and that preparations are being made in Hungary for a levy en masse in the event of a Prussian invasion of that country.

VIENNA, July 17.—A despatch has been received here from the Austrian head quarters in the Tyrol at Lardaro, announcing that a successful engagement with the Italian Volunteers took place at Condino on the 16th inst. A large body of the latter, under the command of Nicotera, having attacked the Austrians, were repulsed with considerable loss, including two field-officers, a large number of rank and file, and 100 prisoners.

The Militia in Upper and Lower Austria, Carinthia, and Styria have been called out. The Burgomaster of Vienna has issued a proclamation calling on the Burger Guard for the protection of the city in the event of a hostile invasion.

VIENNA, July 18.—The commander of the Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports that, simultaneously with the engagement at Condino, several detachments of the infantry regiment 'Crown Prince of Saxony' made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments stationed in the valley of the Ohise.—The attack of the Crown Prince Regiment being

successful, the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Gdibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

PRUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.

PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, CZERNABORA, July 13.—The head-quarters of the Prussian army were transferred here yesterday. The first Army Corps occupied Brunn this morning, where the Royal head-quarters will be advanced to-morrow. The French Ambassador at Berlin, M. Benedetti, has accompanied the King to Czernabora. The Second Army Corps is advancing between Olmutz and Brunn. The Elbe Army Corps continues to move on Iglau without interruption.

BAUN, July 13. Eleven Prussian regiments entered this town yesterday and to-day without opposition. The inhabitants maintained a tranquil attitude, and furnished supplies to the troops as far as they were able.

The King of Prussia has just arrived here, and the head-quarters have been established at the residence of the Governor. His Majesty was received by the Bishop of Brunn, Count Schaffgötsch, the Burgomaster, and other authorities, who urged the King to spare the city and treat the inhabitants with lenity. His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms:—

I am not here of my free choice or free will, but because the Emperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not, therefore, make war against the peaceful subjects, but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present I have been victorious, and the valour of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this may be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessities of life.

45,000 Prussian troops have been quartered upon the inhabitants, who have received them in a friendly manner. The Austrian authorities have left taking with them the funds belonging to the Government.

FRANKFURT, July 14.—It is expected that in the event of the seat of the Federal Diet being removed to Augsburg the foreign representatives to the Germanic Confederation will also proceed to that city.

The Federal troops have evacuated this city, and the seat of the Diet has been removed to Augsburg. That body, in notifying to the Frankfurt Senate its intention of removing to Augsburg, stated that this step was forced on them by the ill-success of the Federal forces. It also expressed its acknowledgment of the fidelity of Frankfurt to the Confederation, and hoped that the proposed German Parliament would assemble in this city.

The 5th Division attended Divine service this morning in presence of the King. This Division will remain here for the present.

The Second Army is following the Austrians from Olmutz. The latter are falling back on the other side of the river March, in the direction of Presburg. The army of the Elbe, advancing from Iglau, has already arrived at Zsazny.

The 7th Division is now following the 6th Division to Lundenburg.

COLOGNE, July 15.—A sanguinary conflict took place yesterday between the Prussians and Federals at Aschaffenburg, in which the former were completely victorious. Aschaffenburg is in flames, and the Austrian, Bavarian, and Darmstadt forces are retreating.

The Prussians are marching upon Frankfurt, and the first convoy of wounded arrived there at 6 p.m. yesterday.

BRUNN, July 16.—The enemy has destroyed the communication on the Dresden and Prague and Zittau and Prague railways between Tursau and Kratup, but it is now being re-established.

The bridge over the Isar near Podol has been re-constructed.

The Prussians found 29 locomotives and 2,000 railway carriages at Prague.

Mr. Benedetti, the French Ambassador, and the Count de Barrai, Italian Minister at Berlin, have accompanied the King to the Prussian head quarters at Brunn.

Negotiations are in progress for a truce of three days, and not for an armistice.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger* of to-day says:—The assertions of various newspapers that Prussia has demanded the cession of Bohemia and Moravia as a condition of peace are entirely unfounded. A glance at the map shows that the possession of these countries by Prussia would not be a source of strength but of weakness; national interests also would render such an acquisition undesirable. The aim of the policy of Prussia is directed towards the establishment of a new confederation, and the convocation of a German Parliament. Connection with countries only in part pertaining to German nationality would place obstacles in the way of the assembly of the Parliament.

BRUNN, July 16.—Since the 15th inst., the Austrians have been withdrawing, hard pressed, behind the Tera, towards Vienna. They are evacuating Moravia without attempting to make any resistance.

The Burgomaster of Brunn has addressed a tranquillizing proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he draws their attention to the severe discipline prevailing among the Prussian troops.

The Austrians commenced a partial evacuation of Olmutz on Sunday last. The vanguard of the Elbe Army occupied Zsazny on Saturday without meeting with any opposition. To-morrow the whole army will cross the Tera and occupy Lundenburg. The royal head-quarters will remain here.

An Austrian officer of Hussars arrived here yesterday at noon in order to escort M. Benedetti through the Austrian outposts to Vienna. M. Benedetti left the Prussian head quarters at 3 p.m.

The First Prussian Army is advancing southwards. The Fifth Division left here yesterday in the direction of Lundenburg, and the cavalry followed in the same route.

It is uncertain whether the head-quarters of the army will be further advanced to-day or to-morrow in a westerly direction.

July 17.—Prince Frederick Charles occupied Lundenburg this morning.

BRUNN, July 17.—It is officially announced that the negotiations for a three days' truce between the Austrian and Prussian forces have failed.

The Prussians are advancing upon Vienna.

ESSENACH, July 17.—According to the details received here the Darmstadt division attacked the Groben division on the 13th inst., near Laufach, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrangel Brigade, which had come up to reinforce the Groben division. The Groben division was vigorously attacked on the following day by the united Austrian, Darmstadt, and Electoral-Hessian forces.—The Prussians, however, stormed Aschaffenburg, and the Federals were driven back across the Main.—Many Austrians were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was small.

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, July 17.—The Prussian General Vogel von Falkenstein, with the Groben Division, 7,000 strong, entered Frankfurt yesterday evening at 9 o'clock.

As the troops marched into the town the streets presented a very animated appearance, and the Prussians were generally received in the most cordial manner.

At the battle of Aschaffenburg, on the 14th inst., the Austrian loss was 809 men killed and wounded and 1,500 prisoners.

The proposed armistice.—The *Vienna Presse* of the 14th inst., says:—

The proposed mediation of the Emperor of the French is, for the present, at least, at an end, and Austria must henceforth trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved not to hesitate before the most strenuous exertions in order to maintain her position as a great European Power.

A telegram received at Paris from Vienna announces that M. Benedetti, the French ambassador at Berlin, has arrived in Vienna, and had a conference with Count Mensdorff. The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept the Prussian condition that Austria be excluded from the Germanic Confederation.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in referring in its bulletin to the negotiations for peace, contradicts those journals which appear to believe that the French cabinet, in preferring its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to act the part of armed mediator in Germany. France, continues the *Moniteur du Soir*, intervened diplomatically, with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two Powers are being continued.

The Berlin semi official 'Provincial Correspondence,' in an article on the negotiations upon the Prussian demand, says:—In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the government appear to demand as the principal object of the war the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North, under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory, all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognising the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

The article concludes as follows:—Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make. The same paper, in speaking of the Prussian success over the Federals, says:—The age of old effete Germany is past, and a new age begins under Prussia's rigorous leadership.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* of Wednesday says:—Art. III. of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared), the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties the King of Prussia and Italy with all the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without mutual consent.

DAHMSTADT, July 18.—The Prussians entered this town to-day.

The Prussians have arrested at Frankfurt Senators Bernus and Speltz, and the editors of the *Post Zeitung* and *Handels Zeitung*. The two Senators have been set at liberty on condition of their going to Cologne without delay.

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, July 18.—After their victorious engagements with the Federals near Laufach and Aschaffenburg the Wrangel Brigade entered this city on the 18th inst., and was followed yesterday by the Kummer brigade. The Prussians are also stated to be surrounding Mentz.

The newspapers *Post Zeitung*, *Tageblatt*, *Volkfreund* and *Letztens* have been provisionally suspended.

The Frankfurt Senate has been dissolved.

ESSENACH, July 18.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* says:—In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the Government appears to demand as the principal object of the war the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory, all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognising the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria. Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—Art. III. of the Treaty of Alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared) the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Italy with all the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without mutual consent.

A successful engagement took place yesterday before Olmutz, between the Prussians under the command of the Crown Prince and the Austrians and the Saxons. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Other engagements are expected to-morrow between the First Prussian Army Corps and the Austrian forces now withdrawing from Olmutz.

General Benedetti, who has been relieved from his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, remains commander of an Army Corps.

An *etiquette* of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left here on the 14th for Vienna.

The Railway between Prague and Brunn is being employed for military transports.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome report that His Holiness continues in good health, and has lately been present at several public functions.

OFFERTING TO THE HOLY FATHER.—Monsignor David, Bishop of St. Brieg, is just leaving for France, after bringing the Pope 130,000 francs in gold. The Holy Father has nominated him bishop-assistant of the throne and a Roman Count. Monsignor Pie and Monsignor de Dreux Breze also brought considerable sums to His Holiness on St. Peter's day.—*Letter from Rome.*

A despatch from Piacenza, of July 15, says:—Yesterday an Italian force, under the Duke of Mignano, attacked Borgoforte. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew from the place, abandoning the guns, munitions, and provisions. The tete de pont at Montegiana, and the forts at Rocchetta and Boccadi Casdo were destroyed by the Italian artillery. The Italian troops occupied Borgoforte, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Italian loss was very slight. Three officers were killed.

On Tuesday a despatch was received at Vienna from the Austrian head-quarters in the Tyrol, at Lardaro, announcing that a successful engagement with the Italian Volunteers took place at Condino on the 16th inst. A large body of the latter, under the command of Nicotera, having attacked the Austrians, were repulsed with considerable loss, including two field-officers, a large number of rank and file, and 100 prisoners.

The following telegram reached London on Friday:—The commander of the Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports that simultaneously with the engagement at Condino several detachments of the infantry regiment 'Crown Prince of Saxony' made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments stationed in the valley of the Ohise.—The attack of the 'Crown Prince' regiment being successful the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Gdibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

Florence, July 18.—The King has signed at Ferrara a decree for the re-organisation of the Venetia provinces.

The Italian fleet has left Ancona. On being apprised of the occupation of Borgoforte, Prince Ciangano telegraphed his congratulations to the Duke of Mignano and the forces under his command.

Ferrara, July 19.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here. Prince Amadens has taken the command of a cavalry brigade, instead of a brigade of Grenadiers.

The *Gazette* of Augsburg states that Prussia is sending 20,000 needle guns to Italy, with the secret of the cartridges. Thirty thousand more guns of the same sort are ordered.

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAMS.—Florence, July 14.—The operations of the war in Venetia are pushed forward with great activity. General Giardini has occupied Padua.

The Austrians are massing their forces to defend the Tyrol and Istria.

July 15.—The troops under General Giardini have occupied Vicenza.

The Italian Government has appointed a commission to consider what changes are required in the administration of Venetia.

It is asserted that the Italian and Prussian Governments have come to an understanding to include among the conditions of peace the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution.

July 16.—It is believed the Government will send special Commissioners into each of the Venetian provinces.

FERRARA, July 17.—The head quarters of the Italian army will be transferred to Rovigo to-morrow.

The army is to be divided into two corps—one, under General Giardini, consisting of 15 divisions, and the other, commanded by General La Marmora, composed of six divisions.

The Austrian troops who were encamped in the environs of Verona re-entered that fortress yesterday.

The rest of the Austrian troops remaining in Venetia have also retired within the fortresses, with the exception of patrols, which continue to appear at Villafraanca, Marnero, and to the south of the Mestre Railway.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the Livizna. They continue to burn the bridges.

Austrian reinforcements have been sent to Valstagna and the Val Schio, and are preparing to defend the passes of the Tyrol.

King Victor Emmanuel received a deputation from Padua this morning.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, July 19.—Great preparations are being made at Cronstadt for a grand reception to Captain Fox, the bearer of an address from the United States Congress to the Emperor of Russia congratulating His Majesty on his escape from the recent attempt at assassination.

A special reception committee has been formed.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 18.—The 'Official Gazette' continues to publish a large number of resignations and nominations to civil and military posts.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from St. Albans, Vt., state that the Grand Jury at Windsor had found indictments against General Sweeney, General Spear and Col. Mason. Against General Spear there are two indictments. Justice Nelson presided in the Circuit Court, and Chief Justice Chase was present for a short time during one day's session.

New York, Aug 4.—Twenty-two cases and ten deaths from cholera, in the city, and forty-seven cases and ten deaths in Brooklyn, today. Twenty-five of the Brooklyn cases occurred in the penitentiary.

The Bill admitting Nebraska was passed by a vote of twenty-four to eighteen. Mr. Sumner vainly endeavored to exact the colored franchise.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—An attempt was made about 12 o'clock last night to kill a barber named Hall, at his residence at the corner of 5th and Gas-kill streets, by two negroes who say they were employed by his wife, who promised them \$300 for the job.

The sum thus far received by the Mayor of Boston, and the Citizens' Committee, in aid of the Portland sufferers, is \$124,952.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We have already mentioned the fact that a terrible fire occurred a few days ago in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, by which near two hundred families were homeless, and about £50,000 worth of property destroyed. The following is a more detailed account of the occurrence taken from the *Inquirer*:—

The chief centre of our commercial affairs in lower Queen street was swept by a fire the most terrific ever witnessed here—the flames extending their ravages through Water street, up a large portion of Pownal street, through a part of Dorchester street and King street, (or Truck Street, as it is commonly called), over to Great George street. The destruction involves four blocks of buildings, some of them containing very costly houses, such as those from Reddin's corner (old stand) past Watson's and Rankin's to the old Court House, and thence down to the corner of Water street, taking the Franklin House with the buildings right and left of it. The alarm was given about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the fire was found to have commenced in an old building at the corner of Pownal and King streets, part of the old Bagnall estate. It had been recently purchased by Mr. Eckstadt, the hair dresser, and was in part occupied; the vacant part, it is said, is that in which the fire commenced. Although there was not much wind, the flames spread with incredible rapidity—the wooden building being extremely dry—and it was for some time feared that the Catholic Cathedral would have been involved in the common ruin, which, if attacked by the fire, would, on account of its commanding position, have sent destruction to the remotest parts of the city. The large building immediately opposite, formerly the old homestead of the Reddin family, and lately sold by his Lordship the Bishop to the Hon J. C. Pope, was wholly destroyed. It was Mr. Pope's intention to remove it from the Palace grounds, and convert it into a hotel.

The brick buildings within the range of the devouring element withstood the shock, and helped to stem the tide of destruction