

FRANCE.

Among the ships that are to compose the Brazilian fleet, which we are assured is in course of being or-

THE BATTLE OF SULFERINO.—The Vienna correspondent of a London morning paper estimates the Austrian loss, in killed, wounded and missing, a 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even so this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to have had 10,000 killed and the same number wounded, which is a very delicate approach to the truth; but so far no approximation has been made to the French loss. It would not be an exaggeration to estimate the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms

dian King, is but provisional until the conclusion of the war shall give an opportunity of rearranging the affairs of Upper Italy. Yet no sooner did the Sardinian government find the theatre of its operations extended even though it should be but for a time, than it immediately set to work to carry out its favorite home policy by suppressing the order of Jesuits and confiscating their property. This was base and flagrant robbery, but quite in keeping with the principles and policy of Count Cavour and his infidel colleagues. That infamous man pursued, with an unrelenting hatred, the religious orders of the Church, and, as in a Catholic country the piety of the weather inhabitants generally places some property in their hands to be used for the furtherance of religion and the relief of the poor, his desire for their destruction is wretched by his covetousness of their possessions. The mother of this wretched man was a Genevieve Calvinist, and to her teachings may probably be attributed in some measure his rabid hatred of the Catholic orders and the spirit of opposition to the Catholic Church, (of which he is a nominal member), which he has manifested, for many years in the politics of Sardinia. We are not without a hope, however, that the Emperor Napoleon will ere the war is concluded, take care that this anti-Catholic element is eliminated from the government of Sardinia, and, that as he has guaranteed to the Holy Father that his rights, as a temporal prince and

of the widows, and (not a few) dressed in their uniforms and smoking under the trees in the courts.—In this hospital nearly all were French. I spoke to many of them, and they seemed cheerful and contented. The kitchens and pharmacy were extremely clean and curiosities in their way,—such huge collections of food and wholesale preparations of medicaments, phlegm by the pailful, and dozens of buckets of lemonade. A number of women, and some Milanese ladies, were busy in the linen-room, with great stores of lint and bandages and sheets; and, truly, great stores are needed; and if there was a deficiency in any respect it seemed to be in this article.—At least, it struck me that some of the beds were not quite so clean as I have been used to see them in other military hospitals.—There was, however, little to be said in the way of fault-finding. The air of the place was sweet and pure, and one scarcely encountered an evil odour from one end of it to the other. A few ladies were to be met with here and there in the wards, but it was not the hour when the largest number attended, nor, indeed, that at which their attendance is most required. French and Italian Sisters of Charity were, as usual, busy in their holy task, and here and there a priest sat by the side of some poor wretch with whom the human physician's skill hardly hopes to avail. The hospital of San Luca, on a much smaller scale, seemed in an equally satisfactory state. That of San Francesco made a less favorable impression. Until very recently a barracks, its conversion into a receptacle for the sick can hardly be said to be as yet fully completed. It is somewhat in the rough, and indeed the director showed reluctance to allow of it being visited, on account of the inevitable confusion and deficiencies that still existed, but to which he was laboring to put an end. There was certainly a great difference between this hospital and San Ambrogio, and visitors with delicate constitutions would do well to limit themselves to the examination of the latter. In San Francesco there were both French and Austrians, but the latter were

The guns of the fortifications command the passage of the Mincio towards the southern extremity, and covered by them the Austrians may cross and recross without fear of any serious injury. Mantua is connected by railway with Verona and Peschiera, and there are also good main roads to Verona and the fortress of Legnago. In 1795-6 Mantua sustained a siege of eight months by Napoleon I., and, like that of Peschiera in 1848, yielded only from absolute want of provisions. To prolong the defence all the horses in the place were slaughtered and their flesh doled out sparingly to the exhausted garrison. At the head of the second line of defence (the Adige) stands the city and fortress of Verona—a great military stronghold, the centre of the Austrian defence. Napoleon I. considered the possession of Northern Italy dependent upon the line of the Adige, and the city of Verona the key to the Venetian territory. The Austrian government has left nothing undone to strengthen this important position. The city stands on a declivity, and on the borders of an extensive plain, extending along the banks of the Mincio, southwards to the Po, and is divided into two unequal parts by the river Adige. It is now said to be fortified at every point surrounded by ramparts, deep ditches, and bastions, and, in addition to other fortifications, is defended by the castles of St. Felix, St. Pietro, and the Castello Vecchio, and doubtless its numerous and remarkable gateways will each be minded to offer resistance. An entrenched camp has also been formed outside the city, and the bridges over the numerous dykes around the Adige are no doubt defended. If the Austrians are forced to retreat from that portion of the city on the right bank of the Adige, they will cross to the left, or east-river bank, and after destroying the bridges, renew the conflict; but, before this takes place, at St. Lucia, Villafrauca, Valleggio, or in some portion of the ground west of the Adige. So and the allies possess themselves of the suburbs and forts on the eastern part of the city, and succeed in crossing the Adige south of Verona, the Austrians will in all