## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says :-" Matters are looking very gloomy here. The indecisive character of the battle holds out no hope of a speedy termination of the war, and there are vague rumors of very bad news from Prussia.' People contrast these hardly-fought fields with the victories of the first Empire, and the official papers with characteristic indiscretion record the anniversaries of that glorious era; thus, in the Patrie I find the following :- '28th June, 1797-General Serrurier arrives in Paris with twenty-one colors taken from the enemy by the army of Italy. Marengo had been fought on the 14th. There is some difference between the three colors of Solferino and the twenty-seven of Marengo; yet, if report be correct, the loss of life as great, not to say more, on the 24th of June, 1859, than on the 14th of June, 1797."

The scanty and unsatisfactory account of the battle of Solferino given in yesterday's Monitcur is the only one, except the still more meagre telegrams, which the public is favored with as yet. The Waroffice acts as if it thought it was no concern of the public; and perhaps deems it very strange of them to show any cariosity or anxiety as to the fate of their relatives and friends, to whose valor Victor Emmanuel will owe his large increase of territory. -It is certain that much irritation prevails at the silence of the official journal. The miserable scraps doled out far from satisfy the natural craving after news. The article in the Moniteur yesterday, put together, it seems, by a functionary at the Tuileries, and not, as was stated, by the superior hand of Marshal Vaillant, indicated the hesitation to give a full, frank, and fair report, and fell far short of the legitunnte expectations of the French people. When information of the sort is withheld, of course, imagination runs rin, and the most exaggerated rumors immediately get into circulation. Thave reason to believe, however, that there is little exaggeration in what is stated on good authority to be the real loss in killed and wounded on that terrible day at Solfering. The less appears to be from 16,000 to 18,000! It is divided thus: -Marshal Melt's corps from 6,000: to 7,000; Marshal Berngmay d Hilliers', nearly 5,000; Marshal MacMahon's, 2,500; and Marshal Canrohert's, 1,000 - which, with exaudities in the special corps, such as the artillecy, will make up the number. It is reported to-day that Peschiera is invested. and that fighting has been resumed .- Times Cor.

The Guzelle de l'e ne states that preparations are making at the War-office to bring together within two mouths from this a force of 450,000. I have beard from a certain source that great naval proparations are making at Cherbourg. None, however, are more significant than the accommission of coal that is taking place there. At the beginning of last mouth there were 18,000 tons in store. Since then 17,000 tons have been imported -12,000 from England, 5,000 from other quarters. At Rochefort great quantities of coal have also been collected, the coal mines of Descazeville, in the department of Gironde have, I am told, farnished the greater part.

The Advertiser says :- " We learn from a source on which we can rely that, on the first of October next, the French army will be increased to such an extent as to make the total number of troops 850,000. A Good Example -The Monitous of the 30th of June publishes the following paragraph:-

"Two detachments sent from the depots of their respective corps having joined the army of Italy without being provided with the articles and utensils required for the campaign, the Minister of War has punished the superior officers who organized the departure of these troops with 15 days arrest, and has published a censure on the general officers, who did not properly superintend the execution of his reste-

OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS ON THE VICTORY .-Austria has again brought forward her force; she has put in line this time her whole army, and sought | the last two months, and has acquired proof positive in a decisive battle the triumph and excuse of her l sellish policy. Not being able to justify herself she desired to conquer; but in of so many forces ac- and to be extremely cast down. It has been remarkcompleted, of all the advantages of a field prepared | ed that not a single Archduke fought either at Malong before, and of the energetic resistance of her genta or on the Mincio, but the public has no cause battalions, Austria is vanquished. The God of combuts is also the that of justice and of right. The high nobles. It might, perhaps, he better for the victory of the Mincio is not only a French victory, mation if its generals had fewer quarterings in their it is a Baropean one. All nations, let us say to coats of arms and more knowledge and intelligence, their honor, have so openly testified their sympa- but it would be somewhat dangerous for an Austrian this in favour of Itelian notionality that they have to express such an opinion publicly. Here has a right to report as we do at the result of the bat- hitherto been kept in the back ground because he the of the 24th done. On that the cause of civit- does not belong to the high and might "clique" ization telemph i at the cause time as the cause of which monopolizes the ear of the Emperor. The Instruct recomps, we helieve, will not remain isolat-liable. Granding, we helieve, will not remain isolat-ed in the creates of this monitority of the world.— She will take part in our joys and our hopes, for her they are not allowed by the Minister of the Interior enlightened parel clone, her readly methodal govern- to touch on internal affairs. Can it be that His Exments, will achie here and more that Austrian in- cellency has cause to fear the truth? His subalterns terests are dismatrically opposed to therman ones, do as they please in Austria, but every one feels that and that the preponderance of Vienna has always the empire must go to the dogs if the whole system been fated to the Confederation .-- Paris Constitu- is not speedily changed. The Tyrolese are resolved

now shrink into insignificance before two plain, striking, indisputable facts, which will henceforth exercise an overwhelming influence. The first is, that from the present moment the Austrians may be regarded as driven out of Italy. Their complete expulsion may still require some effort, but the heaviest part of the work is done, and the final result is no longer doubtful; the only question now is the precise date, which cannot be far distant. That the issue must be either the evacuation or expulsion is now indisputable. It is a fact, not indeed accomplished, but inevitable. Remember, too, that this vanquished army will ere long hear our cannon booming over the Venetian lagoons. Venice is still less in a condition to resist our siege fleet and our landing troops than was the Austrian army with its three hundred thousand men between the Po, the Mincio, and the Adige The approaching capture of Fenice will, therefore, be the denouement of the drama; the curtain may not full immediately, but the play will be really over .- Paris Pays.

A latter has been received in Paris from a noncommissioned officer of a regiment of light cavalry who was present at the battle of Solferino. He says that his regiment was one that suffered least, and still there were two chefs descudron (majors) killed. He adds that there are some of the French infantry regiments chimes, meaning that they were nearly cut to pieces. As for the Piedmontese army, ine says it suffered so severely, that it is incapable of forming a line of battle. -Cor. Times.

Some interesting experiments were made a few days since at Vincennes to ascertain the accuracy in firing and the distance traversed by a new musket bullet proposed to replace the bullet fired from the with which the Chasseurs and Zouaves are armed. It is said that this new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth harrel, by which the rided barrel may be dispensed with, which is so troublesome to keep clean during a campaign, and is so difficult to load. General Courtigis, Inspector-General of the Imperial School for Teaching to Fire, who has given a favourable opinion as to the merits of the new ball, directed the experiments, of which the following are the results : - Of 100 bails of the old fashion fired invented balls fired from a smooth barrel, at 600 yards 65 struck the target, and s9 at 800 yardsbeing a difference of 25 per cent, in favour of the new bail. A still more extraordinary fact is, that

ganised, are the following :- The Ville de Paris, from Toulon, a three-decker, not very formidable the liner Tourville and frigate Souveraine, from Cherbourg; and the liners Duquesne, Tage, Wagram, Dugay-Tronin, Turenne, Jean Bart, and Liouis XIV., besides the frigate Ardente and the floating battery Congreve. This would give a fleet of nine liners, two heavy frigates, and one floating battery. Two more frigates are expected to join, and the only question is against whom is the Brest fleet, which caped from the Adriatic to harry French trade on | the ocean .- Times Cor.

It does not necessarily follow, because the Empefor Napoleon has on various occasions professed the warmest friendship for England, and fidelity to the alliance contracted with her, that he has harbored, or now harbors, any design against her. Nevertheless, as circumstances over which he may not have had any control prevented him from acting in conformity with other engagements, no one can say that respect to England, in some such painful position .-Complications may grow out of the present war of liberation in Italy which even he may not be able to master or direct. The Emperor is known to have assured an English statesman not very long ago that he certainly would not repeat the faults of his uncle. I believe he will not. The first Napoleon was like a man on the turf, who has his head turned by the first wenderful success of his horse, and who enters him again and again, until the noble animal that has brought him many a prize is raced to death. The third Napoteon will not act so, if he can avoid it.— He obtained absolute power in 1851. The war with Russia did not take place till 1854; it closed in 1856; and that with Austria opened in 1859. Thus about three years seems to be the interval necessary for repose and for recraiting the resources and the extended, he had nothing else. vigor of France, before any new enterprise is underaken, unless under extraordinary circumstances.

if the Emperor of the French succeed in driving the Austrians out of Italy, "from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic ?" if, when this task, imposed on him by the necessity of his position, is finished, he leads his army back to France, and leaves the Italians to bank, for the purpose of lighting; why they did the free and aucontrolled adjustment of their own so, we can only guess—perimus only to antisimeter quarrels and the choice of their own governments; he demands nothing and accepts nothing for himself or his family; if, after having disarmed the hostility of the Ulta-Revolutionary party at home and abread by the liberation of Italy from her oppressor, he relaxes the severity of the actual regime and makes the first step to crowning with liberty the editice he has raised; if he devotes his energies to the real prosperity of the country, and proves by his acts that no country need be alarmed by his ambition, if he does all this he will most assuredly have acquir- loss in Generals turns out to be unfounded, they ed a prestige where he had it not, and recover it were said in Paris to have lost four Generale, of where it has been diminished, as well as a moral inthence in Europe attained by few Sovereigns in the | that their loss in men was terrible. General Niel Instory of France.

It is only a pity that there is an "if" in the way ; but, in any case, it can be no indication of mistrust that England should be amply prepared against all contingencies. In private life we are accustomed, as men of business, to goarantee for the execution of obligations, however much we esteem and trust those from whom we receive them. Not the most enthusiastic member of the Peace Congress will leave his desk, his sale, his coffers, or the doors of his counting-house open day and night to all comers We may be firmly convinced that the Emperor Napoleon will be true to his declarations; but it is no offence to take care that, if he at any time yield to tempta-tion, we have "material guarantees" that we shall not suffer by his doing so .- Times Cor.

## AUSTRIA.

You may be sure that we are on the eve of imporant changes in Austria, as the Emperor has obtained great insight into the actual state of affairs during that he has been deceived by many of the persons around him. His Majesty is said to look deadly pale to complain, for all the commanders in the army are to defend their country to the very last against the The famous questificteral and the Austrian army French and Sardinians; but they make no secret of their determination not to lay down their arms, when the war is at an end, until they come to a satisfactory understanding with the government. Of Hungary there is nothing more to be said than that it is likely to be lost to the empire if concessions are not made

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are progressing favorably, but this Cabinet has considered it necessary to request the Prussian Government to express its opinions and wishes more clearly and exactly. The municipality of Magenta gives 13,442 as the number of persons buried on the field of battle, and adds that the allies had many more men killed than the Austrians. Although the British nation has made up its mind to remain strictly neutral, I feel bound in duty to communicate a few remarks which were made by one of the most intelligent and able diplomatists in this city:—
"The Austrians will have to renounce Lombardy,

but Prussin and England cannot let her loose Venice. The commerce of England would receive a blow from which it would not soon recover should Venice fall into the hands of a great maritime Power. If the career of the Emperor Napoleon continues to be successful, he will soon have a large Italian army at his beck, and he will then demand a contingent from In fact, the thing has already been mooted, and the Spanish Government will hardly venture to give a reply in the negative if the British Cabinet should continue to countenance his present policy. Prussia and Germany clearly see the danger to

which England is still blind."-Times' Vienna Cor. An official contradiction has arrived from the Austrian authorities of the story which has gone the round of Europe, of nine Piedmontese peasants taken out of their house and shot by the road-side at the command of the Austrian General Urban, who was identified and marked out for the execration of history, by his visiting-eard with his Count's coronet and name upon it, handed by him to the witness on whose credit the story was alleged to rest. Many falsehoods do appear in the Press, and, indeed, since the famous advice of Voltaire was given, mendacity in the cause of Liberalism has been reduced to a system, but this particular falsehood has been propagated by a Prime Minister, it has been embodied in a State paper, and with the signature of Count from a rifle, at 600 yards' distance 43 struck the Cavour has been sent to the embassies of the Eurotarget, and 14 balls at 800 yards. Of 100 newly pean States. Now it is contradicted, but it has already served its purpose - Tublet.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERING .-- The Vienna correspondent of a London morning paper estimates the Austrian loss, in killed, wounded and missing, at the new ball will kill at a distance of 1,500 yards, 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even while a rifle call is not effective at more than 1,000 this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to yards. Major Neesler, the present director of the have had 1000 killed and the same number wounded, Imperial School of Firing, is the inventor of the new | which is a very delicate approach to the truth; but Among the ships that are to compose the Brest loss. It would not be an exaggeration to estimate of Section, and, that as be has graranteed to the nation of the latter. In San Francesco there were ern part of the city, and succeed in crossing the so far no approximation has been made to the French ther, which we are assured is in course of being or- the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms. Holy Pather that his rights, as a temporal prince and both French and Austrians, but the latter were in Adige south of Verona, the Austrians will in all

at fifty thousand men. Indeed, the carnage at Magenta and Solferino has been horrible—so far beyond the average of pitched battles, that the suppressio Church shall not be robbed or persecuted by his ally veri seems to be instinctively the policy of all concerned.

In the case of any other Power, than Austria, the result of so disastrous an action would have been an approach to terms; but obstinacy forms one of the chief characteristics of the Court of Vienna. At the same time it must be admitted that this very obdoes not include the Channel fleet at Cherbourg, in- stinacy has more than once saved the empire. The tended to act? The Austrian squadron has not cs- Austrians have now abandoned the line of the Mincio Moute Vento, and the road between Peschiera and Verona, where, it is alleged, they can take up a strong flanking position, and can not on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may warrant.

"The soldiers on both sides gained glory in the struggle, but the palm of generalship still remains with the Allies. While the Austrians, as was formerly their wont, seem to have neted out a preconceived plan in disregard of circumstances, the similar circumstances may not again place him, with French Emperor evidently regulated the movements of his corps by the needs of the hour, in which he faithfully followed the example of his uncle, whose plans were rarely absolute beyond a certain and limited point, and were so arranged as to be susceptible of easy modification according to circumstance. This is one of the secrets of good general-

This battle affords another evidence of the inutility of mere closet knowledge when not backed by mili

tary genius, a sure eye and prompt decision. The German race seems to be constitutionally deficient in those elements which make great generals and quick, impetuous soldiers. The mercurial buoyancy and dash of the French will always prove more than a match for the stolid German. He endures beating admirably, and, as far as this war has

The Barris or Solvenino .- Although we have not yet full accounts, it was evidently a French victory, and, indeed, is so acknowledged by the Austrian account. It was fought on the right, or naw French, bank of the Mincio, the Austrians having recrussed the river after their original retreat to the ensuring so, we can only guess -- perhaps only to anticipate the reinforcement of their enemy by the arrival of Prince Napoleon with some 49,000 new troops, and the effect that might result from a successful attack on Venice by the French fleet, which it appears is in force in the Adriatic with scaled orders. The judgment may be prematate, yet it is difficult to doubt that the failure of the Austrians was once more to be attributed to the Generals, not to the army .--Once more the French were unable to follow the retreat, and although the statement of their great whom two were Marshals of France), no one doubts. (another of the distinguished men, the less of whom Ireland owes to the execuable penal laws) was made a Marshal on the field. The latest news is that the French after having spent some days in more more reorganising themselves, have crossed the Mincio unopposed. This is unexpected, and men have not sufficient confidence in the Austrian Generals to feel sure that it is, on their side, wise. We may, however, daily expect a new battle in the midst of the famous quadrilateral, where possibly a French deteat may not be more likely than elsewhere, but where at least, should it happen, it could hardly fail to involve the total destruction of the French army. -- Weekly Register.

A war correspondent dating from Brescia, on the 24th June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions was accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aid-de-camps. From each corps, once in posi-tion, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his course a light wire which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock work, " 'rom dawn to demy eve," on that decisive day. This acrangement was planned in Paris, and a supply of guttapercha covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and desputch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas.

A letter from Brescia of the 23rd June says :-The Austrians have innumerable spies, and every day some are arrested. Yesterday an Austrian major and captain, who had come disguised as traders, to observe our positions, were arrested here. At Milan I saw taken into custody two men who were disguised in the uniform of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves, and who questioned soldiers in coffeehouses and taverns; they were, it is said, Swiss, who speak French well. One of them was continted by a corporal of Grandiers of the Guard, who suspected him. I do not know what the French military authorities at head-quarters do with these beople but the Piedmontese shoot them, and they are right As to those who fall into the bands of the people, woe be to them. A clever device of a Piedmontese colonel, who was presiding over a court-martial at Turin, has been related to me. A man was tried on the charge of being an Austrian spy, but he vehemently maintained that he was a Milanese trader ;he, however, could not produce any documents to prove his allegation, and could not satisfactorily explain why he was in Piedmont. 'Prisoner,' said the colonel, all at once, 'come cluser to me-I do not hear well!' The man advanced. 'Ab!' said the colonel, 'I see that you step with the left foot forward, with your arms close to your sides, and the little finger on the seam of the trousers. You are a soldier? The man, greatly confused, could no longer deny that he was both a soldier and a spy."

Sanustan Doings .- The Emperor of the French is certainly in very bad company. Many of theacts of the government with which he is in alliance have been, even since the commencement of the war, distinguished by a spirit of bitter hostility to the thelic Church; but perhaps the most unjust and tyrranical act ever perpetrated by any power is that which has only a few days ago been executed by the Sardinian government against the Order of Jezuits in the Duchy of Modena. The country is not a part of the Sardinian territory. The extension of Sardinian authority into it is but a thing of yesterday, and, if we are to believe the declaration of the Sardinian 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 confincating 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 pursues, with an unrelenting hatred, the religious orders of the Church, and, as in a Catholic country the piety of the weathier 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 whetted by his coverousness of their possessions. The mother of this wretched man was a Genevese 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-

spiritual ruler, shall be preserved inviolate in his own the majority, and'I was informed that the intention territory, so he will also insure that the Catholic outside of the limit of the Pope's temporal dominions .- Nation.

The circular addressed by M. Cavour to the Sar dinian Ministers at foreign Courts gives hardly any more information than we had last January of the projects which were then matured of wresting Lombardy from Austria. We long ago knew that it was The intended that there should be, as is now officially announced to foreign Governments, "a strongly conand fallen back, it is surmised, on the heights of stituted (not constitutional, be it remarked) kingdom in Italy, such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, unity of race, language, and manners-such as diplomacy had already desired to form in other times for the common interests of Italy and Europe. Six or eight mouths ago nothing was officially said of territorial aggrandizement for Piedmont. M. Cavour's aim was then only limited to freeing the Italian populations from Austrian domination, and probably he would then have repudiated as insulting to his disinterestedness any less noble motive than unalloyed patriotism, in taking up the cause for which thousands upon thousands have already laid down their lives. A certain number of municipal officers have nunexed Lombardy to Piedmont, and the act is accented as the will of the neo-M. Cavour intends, it is said, to issue another circular, in which good reasons will be given for the annexation of Modena and Parma also to Piedmont. Tuscany may be offered to the Grand Duchess of Parma, until the moment comes for it and Naples to complete the formation of an Italian Power of the first order in the Mediterranean. The Papal States will be left as the last to be devoured by the Piedmontese Cyclops, for they are a difficult morsel.-There are, in point of fact, two Popes now ruling at Rome-General Goyon and Pio Nono. To a personwho happened to say not long ago to one highly placed in the Pontifical service, "Now, at least the Pope is a free agent;" it was answered, "No; the real Pope is the French General. A Sovereign cannot be said to be a free agent if he cannot escape." With regard to the States of the Church we have

assummes that the Dietatorship, accepted by Victor Emmanuel, is a merely temporary measure. This, lioly Father is avowedly and confessedly neutral in over. It had suffered greatly from emister, he said the present war. Yet, the Pairie tells us that Mas-; with which the French had liberally palted them. simo d'Azeglio has lett Turin with several Predmontese officers to organize two regiments at Bologna.-The Cazette da Militadas that 5,000 muskets have been promised by the Sardinian Ministers to the Be- allies have yet before them the old battle-ground, upon lognese, and that part of them have already arrived. There must be no mustake us to the nature of those as the great square of defence, and which, from its of the sovereign rights of the Hely Father. The Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic States have offored their services to his Holiness. What is still more important is the disposition of Prussia. This is Lake Garda, is the fortress of Peschiera, and on the a good Catholic. His credentials have already been presented to the Holy Father .- Weekly Register.

THE AFFAIR AT PERUGIA .- Some of the inhabitants of Perugia, a town in the Pope's dominions, on the Tuscan border, having been well prepared for the proceeding by Count Cavour, arose in revolt against the authority of the Pope. A body of "Swiss' troops, as they are called, though we believe they are formed of men of various nationalities, was despatched from Rome by the French general to suppress the rising. The party of Count Cayour fought for it, and were not dispersed until several had been killed and wounded. This punishment the party of revolt brought on themselves. They could scarcely have expected that they would be allowed to cast off the authority of their rightful Sovereign at their pleasure, and raise unchecked the of Mandella and Salvi are the principal ones, and standard of revolt for Count Cavour. They gave will no doubt be the first attacked. The town hattle to the Papal troops, and they were worsted - of Peschiera itself is small, and contains not more The affair is now described by all the journals of than 4,000 inhabitants, who in case of attack will Count Cavour as a frightful massacre. To be sure | the innocent creatures at Perugia were in open and unprovoked rebellion against their rightful sovereign but then the Swiss soldiers, we are told, were so ferocious - such brutes, such madmen, such demonno one can tell what they did not do - they did everything, in fact, except cat the people, and we shall not be astonished should the telegraph at any moment bring an extract from some one of the Torin or it was found that the detached forts of Mandella papers, stating that they did that too. The auti- Uatholic papers in this country -as might be expected -are in full howl on the subject, but, as usual, they are stating falsehoods of the grossest kind. The telegrams from Turin are every one of them a compound of falsehood and exaggeration.-Nation.

Heaptrals at Milan. - There are now no less than

25 military hospitals, large and small, in Milan. All the barracks have been converted to this nurmose. and hence it was that when the army passed through it had to camp around the town, a system still adopted for the detachments or regiments that came up .-Those 25 hospitals are said now to contain about 10,000 patients, a very large proportion of them wounded. I have been over three of them; that of San Ambrozio, where there are about 1,250; that of San Luca, 350; and that of San Francesco (the vast barracks built by Napoleon), where I was informed there were about 2,500. San Ambrozio, formerly a convent, is admirably adapted for its present occupation: it has lofty, airy rooms and corridors and spacious internal courts, grass-grown, shaded by fine trees and surrounded by cool porticoes men looked comfortable and well care for, and there did not seem to be many had cases in that establish-ment. It was quite full, but on the fine alternoon on which I visited it at least five beds out of six were empty. Their usual occupants were to be seen hobbling about the corridors, sitting in the embrasures of the windows, 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 caldrons of food and wholesale preparations of medicaments, physic by the pailful, and dozens of buckets of lemonade. A number of women, and some Milaneze 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 deliciency 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 The Austrian government has left nothing undone 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 hoped 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 barrack, its conversion into a receptable 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 bank, and after destroying the bridges, renew the confusion and deliciencies that still existed, but to which he was laboring to put an end. There was certainly a great difference between this hospital and Villafranca, Vallegia, or in some portion of the San Ambrozio, and visitors with delicate offactories ground west of the Adige. Shald the allies pos-Catholic element is climinated from the government | would do well to limit themselves to the exami- sees themselves of the suburbs and forts on the east-

was ultimately to transfer thither all the Austrians. There seemed to be many more bad cases here than in either of the two other hospitals. Notwithstanding this, and the evident inferiority of the place in many respects, it was stated that only one case of hospital gangrene had occurred. There was one long corridor every room opening out of which was full of amputated men. On door after door one read the inscription "Amputati." No empty beds or cheerful countenances here. Nothing could be sadder than the sight of these long rows of poor mained fellows, or than the sound of the low monnings which many of them, with set teeth, evidently did their utmost to restrain. Not a few of them were Croats, with the usual ugly, stolid physiognomy of that unprepossing race, but there were also some excellent specimens of the Austrian soldier, Tyrolese and others. Most of them lay motionless, as if exhausted and weak; some with lumps of ice resting upon their bandaged stumps. One fine, handsome young fellow, a Tyrolese corporal, lay in a corner, his left arm off, still and silent, but, to judge from the flush on his cheek and expression of his countenance, suffering intensely. A dresser showed me the built that had smashed his arm-a conical ball from a French rifle, indented on one side by the contact with the bone. The poor Tyrolese could not be more than 22 or 23 years old. He smiled at a few words of sympathy addressed to him by one of our party in his native tongue, but the smile was very sad, as well it might be on the lips of one thus maimed in youth for a cause that concerned him little. Chloroform, we learned, has been generally used for the amputations in this hospital, where a great number have taken place. The medical men in most of the present military hospitals of Milan are civilian doctors, who were invited to volunteer their services. Some Austrian surgeons are also therewhether taken prisoners or who had been left in charge of sick I have not heard. Coming out of San Francesco we fell into conversation with a smart little Tyrolese Jager, who was pacing the cerrider as bold, upright, and with as confident a look as if he had been on a Vienna parade ground. He had been slightly wounded at Magonta. to his account there was but one battalion of Tyro? however, is utterly illusory. One of the most sacred ese engaged there; it was 800 strong, and, to the rights of every government is neutrality, and the best of his belief, about half of it had been knowled THE QUADRANGLE OF CONTRESSES. -- The following

interestion extract from Mahet's " italy as it is," 12d

edition) gives a formidable idea of the work ; \_a The

which the fate of Italy has ever been decided, known

acts. They are distinct acts of force, and violations strength, may not, perhaps be imappropriately terms ed the Sebastopol of Lombardy, Roman Government has accordingly addressed a for- square of defence is formed by the four fortresses of mai note of protest to all the powers which as-sisted at the conferences of Gaeta. It is added that be thus described. The fiver Mincia issues from Lake Garda, and descends to the Po, some thirty miles. At the north of that line (the Mineia), at understood by the appointment of the Baron de Ca-south that of Mantina, both of course connected by nitz as Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome. The Ba-the river, in addition to good main roads. About ron, who lately illied the same position at Naples, is | thirty-seven miles cast of the Mincio, running almost parallel with it, is the river Adige, the most rapid in Lombardy, and northwards on that line, fifteen miles east of Peschiera, is the fortress of Verona, and thirty-seven miles below Verona, on the same river, is the fortress of Leguano, the four strongholds with two rivers forming the square of defence, within which, and to the west of it, future operations will for some time be conducted. The fortresses are all of great strength, and intended to co-operate with each other in the defence of the square. The first fortiess alluded to-that of Peschiera - has been recently strengthened, and will doubtless offer great resist ance. It is encircled by a deep ditch twenty-four feet wide, into which the waters from Lake Gorda can be made to flow in case of danger. The place is also defended by several detached forts, but thosa will no doubt be the first attacked. The town seek refuge in the extensive barracks, which have been rendered bomb proof, and capable of affording protection to the garrison during the bombardanut. The fortress of Peschiera is fifteen miles from that of Verona, and both are connected by railway. Poschiera sustained a severe and lengthened bombartment by Charles Albert, in 1848, and capitalized cally through actual want of food. After the surreadand Salvi had been partially destroyed by the Piedmontesa artillery, but the fortresa itself remained quite uninjured, and contained a large quantity of summunition, sufficient to have warranted a prolong. ed defence, if the provisions of the garrison had not become wholly exhausted. Should the fortress by captured by the allies, the garrison will doubtles, if not completely invested, full back upon Vercas, or take the road leading to the Southern Tyrol. Mantua, 'the citadel of linly,' is rendered by nature and art one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and its effectual siege and capture may prove a work of time and considerable difficulty. The city and fortness are situated upon an island, or rather on two islands ave miles in circumference, in the middle of a lake formed by the Mincio, fifteen miles in circumference, and the whole is surrounded by marshy land, rendering access still more difficult. The city is connected to the main land by bridges or causeways, carried over the lake and marshes, and are necessarily of immense length and solidity. The principal outlets are the Ponte de Molini, defended by two citadels, and the Ponte di San Giorgio, leading direct to the fortress, and strongly fortified at both extremities of the bridge. The fortifications in and around the city are very extensive, and with its extraordinary natural position of capable of offering great resist-

> 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 Legnano. In 1795-6 Manuta 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. to strengthen this important position. The city stands on a declivity, and on the horders of an extensive plain, extending along the banks of the Mincio, southwards to the Po, and is divided into two nuequal 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 made 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 hank of the Adige, they will cross to the left, or east m conflict : but, before this takes place, we may expect to hear of hard-fought battles at St. Lucia,