

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

"In consequence of the Emperor's decision of the 27th of July, the Army of Observation on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless, the divisions of infantry and cavalry which are assembled at the camp of Châlons, and those which compose the camp at Elfant, will remain established (constituted), the first under the orders of General Schramm, and the other under General Maissiat. Nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the Army of Observation."—*Moniteur*.

The *Patrie* of the same evening says:—It is asserted that the ships of the Division Fourchion, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed on a pied de commission. It is further reported that the same order applies to four frigates and to the vessels of the squadron commanded by Admiral Bont-Villameur. The squadron of the Adriatic has entered the port of Toulon.

The *Moniteur* de la Flotte announces that orders have been given at several oceanic ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in the course of arming. These orders are being already executed, and vessels which were in the roads (en route) have put back to different ports. The disarmament has also commenced at Toulon. Orders have been given to disband all marines having served five years.

It cannot fail to strike any one who may be acquainted, no matter how superficially, with the working of the *Inscription Maritime*, or system of manning the French navy, that a mutual and proportionate disarmament of the English and French navies would not leave the two countries in the same relative conditions for offence and defence. In any measure of this kind we have to fight to suppose that the French Government would act otherwise than in the most perfect good faith, but disarmament would leave the French means of attack undiminished, and always available, while every sailor paid off in England would be lost to the service, and every ship laid up would be useless. Disarmament in France means nothing more or less than the formation of reserves, capable of being brought forward at any time. It also means economizing the cost of keeping men until they are wanted for actual service. It is almost needless to remind your readers that the whole of the maritime population is registered, and liable to serve on board men-of-war.

The *Inscription Maritime* not only includes merchant seamen and fishermen, but likewise all naval artificers of every description. The system provides for supplying the State with the services of this section of the community, and it takes care that the services shall be valuable. The men furnished by the conscription are draughted off every year into the fleet, where they are carefully instructed in gunnery and the duties of men-of-war's-men. When this is done, and they are thoroughly efficient, they are returned back into the merchant service or other civil employment. By this means the maritime population is, in reality, an immense naval reserve maintained at no cost to the nation. So far, therefore, as the means of offence of France are concerned, it is a matter of no moment to what extent the disarmament, for her reserves are always maintained intact, and are constantly fed with fresh hands, who have passed through the Imperial army for instruction. Let us now see how the two systems work, and, without imputing bad faith or hostile intentions to any one, we will suppose England to possess 50 liners afloat and France 40. Both countries agree to place out of commission 20 liners each, and to dismiss their crews, when the peace party would say the relative positions of the two fleets are maintained. Under this arrangement the English ships are laid up and their crews discharged, to join the merchant service, or to swell the ranks of the United States' navy. Once dismissed, they are lost to the English service. The utmost that we could hope would be to be able to win back a fraction, perhaps a tenth, of the 20,000 blue jackets who have been entered and taught at such great expense to the nation. To get back this portion would necessitate the expenditure of large sums in the shape of bounties, and a delay of at least three months. Nor is this all. As our ships have heavy duties to perform, must be distributed over every sea, and are charged with the police of the ocean, they could not enter more boys or landmen than at present, except at the risk of impairing the efficiency of the crews and jeopardizing the safety of the ships. In France the 20 liners that would be put out of commission would be moored in the harbors of Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. They would have all their guns on board. Their masts and spars, rigging and sails, would be carefully ticketed and packed away in warehouses along the quays. 20,000 seamen discharged would each have his place marked for him on board the ship he was told off to. He is obliged to present himself at fixed periods to the authorities, and to state where and how he is employed, so that they may always be able to put their hands upon him when wanted. The French ships remaining in commission, having little or no duties to perform, compared with English ships, are in reality nautical schools. They may receive on board the regular quota of conscription every year, and also call in from the merchant service young seamen who have learned their profession, and keep them on board until they are well taught in gunnery, and made thorough man-of-war's-men, after which they will be discharged into the reserves. Now, let us suppose that three years hence war should appear imminent between the two countries, France, although paying for a peace establishment, will have been drilling her maritime population according to the regular increase and for a war footing. The 20,000 men will receive their *feuille de route*, and notice to proceed by railway to the ports where their respective ships are laid up. Every man knows his station, and falls into it naturally and at once. The riggers, caulkers, carpenters, and naval artificers, are likewise ordered to join, to fit out the ships ready for sea. The whole is done by a simple telegraphic order; and it is no exaggeration to suppose that in a month the whole French fleet of 40 liners would be equipped and at sea, and that at a very little cost.—*Com. of Times*.

Disturbances (and we are little surprised at it) expressed in many quarters as to the announced reductions in the French war establishment. Political reasons of various kinds, and especially the state of Italy, which is more uneasy than ever, place any real beating of French drums into ploughshares amongst the most unlikely of political events. And yet the Emperor's talk, they say, is, since his return home, of pastoral topics, agriculture, and the introduction into France of an improved method of irrigation he has found leisure amidst his warlike toils to take note of in Piedmont and Lombardy. May it be long ere French (or English) fields are subjected to one species of irrigation of late, alas, too rare in Italy! As to the Rhine, the words of the *Moniteur* seem almost to neutralize themselves: "The Army of Observation on the Rhine, has, it encouragingly states, been dissolved; but our comfort is lessened by what follows; nevertheless, the divisions of infantry and cavalry will remain established" whilst nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the Army of Observation. At Vienna they have it that Louis Napoleon's announced reductions are intended merely to afford the cotton politicians a pretext for declaring against the proposed English armaments, whilst a writer in the *Times* suggests that any disbandments that may take place will be chiefly to facilitate the getting in of the harvest throughout the rural districts of France; where, from the great scarcity of laborers, the aid of the soldiers out on furlough is indispensable to the farmers. Anyhow, the feeling at home feels undiminished which has led to the serious demand, at whatever cost, for a vast increase of our national defences. None more than we would deprecate either groundless panic, or the danger of affronting that nation with which Englishmen, and especially Catholics, have reason to wish to live in strictest amity; and yet, for the reasons we have again and again stated, we cannot wholly dissent from the opinion of our countrymen on this point. Napoleon III. has built a great and powerful fleet, for which he has no conceivable use except in aggression against a great maritime power. The reductions officially announced in it, are no doubt satisfactory so far as they go; but we believe it will be found they refer only to those ships put in commission immediately before the late war. Here is the root and source of our uneasiness; and nothing that has appeared in the *Moniteur*, either in the shape of warning or of argument, is calculated to allay that uneasiness, or to diminish in the slightest degree our conviction of the necessity of counter preparations for our own security.—*Weekly Register*.

The French newspapers are sometimes annoyed and sometimes amused at the great fright of their neighbors and the incessant noise and agitation which they keep up on the head of an invasion. The *Patrie* says that, with reference to the armament of France, the fears of England make her see double and treble, and asks, "What alliance, however strongly commented, could withstand such a continual onslaught of suspicion and unmerited distrust. Again," says the *Patrie*—"The conduct of England towards France resembles that of a man who having sworn eternal friendship to another, would watch him all night in mortal dread of his new friend cutting his throat. England has not slept for some time past. She is troubled with nightmare. We have done, and we are still doing, all in our power to restore her to calmness and repose." The *Constitutionnel* is equally facetious. It says—"From time to time we have to record the appearance in England of a terrible spectre which affrights feeble minds in that country. Since the Empire, the terrible phenomenon has been seen more frequently than before. The Crimean war, however, drove the importunate visitant completely away for two years at least. The war in Italy brought it back again, and Great Britain shuddered from head to foot. The spectre, brought back by the war, did not fly away on the conclusion of peace, but has placed itself more imperiously than ever in presence of the country, and causes deplorable hallucinations among those who imagine they would be standing on the cliffs of Dover, pointing to France, and turning to England a terrified look, which gives the serious warning of 'be on your guard!' Napoleon himself is about to take the matter in hand; and a pamphlet, to be entitled 'Napoleon the Third and England,' is announced to appear shortly in Paris. The pamphlet will probably contain some soothing assurances; but seeing that the Italian war preceded by the pamphlet 'Napoleon the Third and Italy' the forthcoming production is regarded as a stormy petrel, in its way, by the English people.

Reply of Pius the Ninth to Napoleon.—A correspondent of the Paris *Univers* gives the following as the substance of the Pope's answer to the Emperor Napoleon's propositions, conveyed by M. Menneval, respecting the Italian Confederation:—

"Pius IX. thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See and the person of the Pope. He regards as an instance of the Emperor's devotion the proposition relative to the honorary presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between him and the various Italian sovereigns. When he has procured such information, he will be enabled to see whether the Catholic interests will permit him to accept it. And in that case the pacification of Italy, and the return of its rebellious provinces, will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presidency."

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.—The *Debut* publishes a table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy:—"At Montebello—Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro—Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2,100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo—French, 55,000 engaged, 4,400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and one cannon; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and four cannon. Melegnano—French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino—Allies, 145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and 30 cannon." It is thus seen that the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 49 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only one.

ITALY.

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF ITALY.—The following article on the state and prospects of Italy is from the *Union*, and is coming from a Protestant paper, is curious enough to be worth extracting:—"Napoleon will know that Rome is completely under his thumb, as far as force of arms is concerned. Perhaps, he supposes himself able to rule Italy through Rome. The Pope, though weak as far as worldly force goes, has hitherto shown that he will suffer no diminution of his temporal authority. We do not think that he will ever consent to a deprivation of this power. If he is ever shorn of it, it must be done by violence; and those who shall ever do it will bear their own judgment. Indirectly, Napoleon may do something in the Government of Italy.—Should he, however, use the power which has fallen into his hands to humble the Holy Pontiff, we cannot think God will prosper the work of his hands."

It is possible that the patchwork of Napoleon may at last live as long as he is on the throne of France, and even after he has passed away from this world's busy scene. It is most probable that, in some modified form, the same thing will continue.—Italy will be by means of it the theatre of one ever-during struggle of the Liberal against the Catholic. We have before said that we believe the issue will result in favor of the former. The former is the strongest party in, perhaps, every Italian State. It is not the strongest only, but it is the living, active, and moving party. It is "Young Italy," emerging from the bondage of Catholic slavery into the glorious liberty of a free and reasoning people. Alison remarks of the Austrian people that they have a great deal of learning without intelligence, because for their creed they are content with that which the Church teaches them. The Italians of the present day are breaking from this galling yoke of faith, and consider that knowledge profitless that does not allow them freedom of opinion.

"We cannot altogether agree with the policy which those in power at Rome have thought fit to pursue as knowledge has multiplied in the earth. It cannot be doubted that they have made a vain attempt to keep Italy in the dark, as to the progress and improvement made in all the matters of arts, sciences, and commerce. Young Italy, having made his way to these things very much in a self taught manner, uses badly what he otherwise might have used well. He may be likened to a boy educated piously at home, and kept down till almost the years of manhood, and then left at liberty. We know in England that the very men who, in College and after life, are spendthrifts and rouses, are those who have been too much kept down, and then on finding liberty have not known how to use it. So it is with young Italy. Men are busy, commerce flourishes, and faith dies out. Bradshaw well says of the Bolognese that they are famed for their flourishing commerce, and for the independence of their opinions.—Now, independence of opinion in Italy means Libe-

ralism; and Liberalism has a meaning very nearly akin to Infidelity.

"The King of Sardinia puts himself at the head of the reforming party in Italy. We know his principles with regard to monasteries and nunneries. He is a man who lives continually on the verge of excommunication. It is an ominous fact that he permits at the railway bookstalls the open sale of Protestant Bibles. We have no idea that the Italians will ever turn Protestant. If they turn to reasoning it will have the same effect on them as on the French in time past. The cast of the Teutonic mind is essentially different from that of the French and Italians. Protestantism can never be said to have flourished in France as in the nations of the Teutonic race. Into Italy it scarce at all ever found its way. The admission, however, of reasoning on the Bible may lead to another result, which we have already hinted at.

If the Italians give up the faith, there is nothing to keep them from the extremity of lawlessness.—They have naturally none of those virtues we call moral. They are notorious for fraud, lying, and deceit; equally so for unbridled wantonness in debauchery. This is their natural character. Moral influences have no effect on them. Nothing short of the supernatural can exercise on them any sway. If this is given up, they have no force of character to fall back upon, to preserve them from entire ruin.—England, though so overrun with Protestantism, has yet hitherto been able to stem the great torrent of vice and infidelity. The sterling natural character of the English rebelled against any national submission to that madness and folly which, at the time of the great Revolution, dominated over France. Italy has no such ground to fall back upon. We see nothing but a dark tempest lowering for her on the horizon. Time will tell all, and we cannot forestall future events. We must wait and watch. England may perhaps, profit by her example, and fill the gap which her defection creates. If Italy is eager to rid herself of God's Pontiff, England seems to be approaching nearer and nearer to union with the Holy See."

PERSECUTION OF THE JESUITS.—A letter from Milan gives the following account of the expulsion of the Jesuits from that city:—

The official gazette of Milan, the *Lombardia* of the 24th June, speaks of a popular tumult which occurred in that city, and which was got up to bring about the expulsion of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The statement of the official journal distorts the truth as regards the facts, which we therefore think it advisable to give correctly.

The world will be shocked to find that after the lapse of ten years the same inhuman proceedings, and the same calumnies which called to their aid those men who were in power in the year 1843, in Piedmont, when they were anxious to banish the Jesuits from it and the other towns of the kingdom of Sardinia. These religious were established at Milan for many years, and had gained the esteem of all classes of society. The poor and the rich attended their confessional in crowds. They had just concluded preaching, with marked success, during the month of May, in three of the principal churches of that great city, when the Piedmontese Government came into office. The Fathers had offered their services to attend the sick and wounded, they had even commenced this glorious and consoling work, but their presence in Milan was not in accordance with the laws of proscription and exile which were in force against them in Piedmont. It was, therefore, necessary to find some means of getting rid of them. A whisper went abroad that they had reasonable intercourse with the Austrians. This calumny, so cleverly invented, did not fail to accomplish the purpose the government had in view. On the 26th of June the residence of the Holy Fathers was publicly searched. Every nook and cranny underwent a thorough investigation. Notwithstanding the reported assurances which they had received that there was nothing treasonable, or that could warrant the slightest suspicion, hidden in the house, in the room of one of the Fathers, who was seriously ill of a violent fever, they remained an hour and a half reading letters, even those which treated of private religious matters relating to affairs of conscience, examining everything in a most distressing and painful manner to the invalid. And what was the result of all these searches? They finally succeeded in finding a pamphlet containing some extracts from a Florentine journal, a printed refutation of the opinions advanced in the works of Gioberti, and some other manuscripts of no importance. When the verbal process was made out the Fathers were much surprised to find that the person in command of these men refused to sign it. They afterwards heard that he had exceeded his orders, for he was only told to find out the number of the community, and to take down their names. The news of this search together with the lies and calumnies circulated on such occasions increased the public agitation. The Jesuits thought it prudent to change their abode during the night; there remained only two Coadjutors and two servants. On their exit at nine o'clock in the evening, some miscreants threw stones at the house and broke the windows. The next day the same violence continued, and one of the servants nearly lost his life. Monsieur Cuccia sent word of this outrage to the Governor, and the answer was that the people were tired of the Jesuits, and did not want them any longer. It was in vain that the Vicar proved in a manner not to be doubted, that the Jesuit Fathers by their zeal, their irreproachable conduct, and their charity, had gained the esteem and confidence of the Milanese. The Governor replied, "Well, there are still some that don't want them."

The Prelate then said that it was a conspiracy formed for the purpose of getting rid of them. The Superior on the 23d of June received orders to quit Milan with the rest of the Jesuits. The Governor, however, gave them time to make up all accounts, and to give the house and church in care to the ecclesiastical authorities; but on that very day, at nine o'clock at night, and before they had time to finish these arrangements and formalities, a crowd gathered before the house, howling and shouting and blaspheming. The doors are broken open and the multitude rush in like a torrent, filling the house and church. They wanted an Austrian officer that they said was hidden there, but whom they could not find, for a very good reason, he had never been there. In order to have some gratification for their disappointment they seized on the provisions, which they soon consumed, and stole one of the servants' watches. Some of the house breakers climbed up on the steeple, and cried out, "We are done now with the Jesuits." Some of the National Guards, who arrived with a few Carabineers, and the Quositor rescued the two Holy Fathers and the servants, and took them in a carriage to the Quositorship. On the 24th of June the Superior, who was in ignorance of what had occurred the night before, came as usual to the Church to say mass; he was arrested and sent to prison.

The good citizens were shocked to find a handful of these disturbers of civil order triumphing and having everything their own way. The French of floors loudly expressed their indignation at such proceedings. In order to repress this general expression of horror at the treatment of the Holy Fathers, a report was industriously circulated that there had been found at the house inhabited by the Jesuits several complete suits of disguise, some for spies, the dress worn by the Zouaves, French soldiers, Piedmontese, villagers, women, &c.

The obstinacy with which they mentioned this falsehood imposed on the credulity of some people who, in the end, believed it to be true. To undeceive them there can only be given a most unqualified denial to such a falsehood, appeal to their good sense and notions of justice, and await the time when divine Providence will show the innocence of these holy men, as happened some years ago at Genoa.—The parent house belonging to the Order was completely destroyed in this town in 1848 by miscreants.

The Austrian Gazette has an article under the head—"What will Austria do?" which, after alluding to the internal reforms which are contemplated by the Emperor, and remarking that recent events have deranged the basis of external affairs, proceeds as follows:—"England presents a sad spectacle of a government which has lost all solidity, and which floats at random between untrusting passions, the interests of cotton manufacturers, and the dissipated tastes of statesmen. In order to conceal her weakness, this conservative state makes a revolu-

After they had pillaged the house and broken to pieces paintings and pictures worth large sums of money, in order to mislead the people as to the real motives of this act of savage robbery, they threw from the windows some women's dresses, some infants' clothes, and other things, so as to make the public believe these religious capable of every crime. The whole town soon knew the concoctors of this iniquity, but Providence reserved for a future time the full justification of these holy men. One of those unhappy criminals could not support the weight of remorse, and, when on the point of death in the hospital of Paumotone, declared in the presence of several witnesses that he was one of those who was concerned in this infamous plot. In all the other towns of Lombardy and of the neighboring States, where the Piedmontese Commissioners had penetrated, one of their first acts had been to banish the Jesuits under the pretext of applying to that country the laws of Piedmont.

If we recall to mind the circumstances which occurred when those expulsions of this order took place just as it has in Milan, it is enough to terrify those who have decreed and those who have carried into effect acts of such intolerant injustice.

Fifty thousand French troops are to garrison Italy for the present. At a diplomatic reception, Louis Napoleon has recommended the restoration of the expelled Sovereigns; and we also have from Paris ominous rumors about Marshal Canrobert and his army-corps being intended to enter the Duchies, and that a portion of the army destined before the armistice for the assault on Venice is intended for the Legations. One thing only is certain: the decision of the "future of Italy" rests with the Congress of Zurich to be held on or after Monday next, when Count Colloredo, on the part of Austria, and Baron de Bouqueney, on that of France, will propose to M. Desmoulin, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, the terms of settlement. Great secrecy is of course observed for the present, but be these terms what they may, we may expect them to be acted upon—so far, at least, as the concurrence of the chief continental powers can give them effect. Meanwhile, the native partisans on both sides are in active though silent preparation for a struggle. Any open movement would for the moment break the armistice, and afford a pretext for French intervention. By way, doubtless, of securing the Emperor's favor, the revolted states have proclaimed their adoption of the Code Napoleon. They need hardly have made a revolution for that.—*Weekly Register*.

ROME.—The first question of Catholics will be, will the Holy Father accept the proffered headship of the proposed Italian Confederation? Lord John seems to have assumed, on Thursday week, it would seem without much ground, that the Pope would be as ready to undertake it as the distinguished senator himself is popularly believed to be to enter at any moment upon the command of the Channel Fleet, or to represent Great Britain at a Congress of European diplomacy. But it does not seem so certain. A statement—not official, indeed, but extremely probable—has gone forth that the Supreme Pontiff had replied, that on his consulting the Sacred College two Cardinals advised absolute refusal, while six recommended the course he had adopted, namely, to wait for further information as to the nature and responsibilities of the new dignity; and, at all events, to make the restoration of order in the revolted States, and the replacement of the legitimate Governments, a *sine qua non* as to his Holiness's adhesion to any arrangements that may be proposed. Till the Pope's own decision is officially made known an opinion of ours, or of any one else on the subject, must necessarily be premature and impertinent.

The statements that have gone abroad as to the dictation of political changes to the Holy Father by the now reconciled Emperors, are probably incorrect or totally false, although made and circulated with great circumspectly by several Continental journals. According to them, intimations have been conveyed by special messenger to the Pope, and couched in terms more or less formal and official, and more or less respectful, setting forth the absolute necessity of certain administrative changes, or concessions to the democratic spirit. One of these is specified as the exclusive employment of seculars in the government of the Legations—a reform, by the way, which, if carried out, must necessitate a change of the name of that province. Another main point is, strange to say, the establishment of a national force by means of the conscription. A singular step, truly, in the path of constitutional progress! England's volunteer army is always boasted of as a proof of her freedom. We have abolished the last vestige of compulsory service amongst us—the press-gang; and we should resist probably, in the hour of our greatest need, a recourse to the conscription, in any shape, as a fatal inroad on our liberties. The Papal Government is, we believe, the only one on the Continent which recruits its forces by voluntary enlistment. The Pope has the whole 200 millions of his subjects in the Catholic world to recruit from. His want, whatever else it may be, is certainly not recruits to fill the ranks of his regiments. Ireland alone has more than once professed her readiness to furnish as many as may be needed.—*Weekly Register*.

A letter from Chambery, dated July 25, and published by *L'ami de la Religion*, says that on the preceding day a considerable meeting of the inhabitants had been held, to deliberate on the annexation of Savoy to France. It was resolved to send addresses on the subject to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. Several members of the nobility, the most notable members of the bar, of the city population, and of the commercial classes were present as well as some of the upper clergy. The selfish ambition of the Carovist party prompts it to considerable indignation at seeing thus the Catholic population of Savoy (the original nucleus of the Sardinian monarchy) avail itself of the nationalistic rights proclaimed in favour of Italy by Carvour, who however Italianissimo he makes himself out to be, belongs, after all, in reality, to the Savoisian French race. The real fact is, that such general rights are proclaimed by cosmopolitan adventurers as an excuse for their infringement of every other right; and they mean to gain liberty to such abstract impersonifications as nations, only in so far as they themselves may be considered as the absolute representatives of the undivided and irresponsible sovereignty which they attribute to a collective mass, whose real feelings are not ascertained by them, but assumed. It is reported that the French Emperor was so satisfied with the reception he met with in Savoy, that he decided the Sardinian General Intendant to thank officially the population. This has not been done.

Many Pontifical subjects who had voluntarily emigrated to fight under the Sardinian flag, wishing to return to their country after having been disbanded by the Sardinian Government, who gave them no sort of pecuniary means of returning home, the Pontifical government have taken measures to enable these unfortunate men to return peaceably to their families.—*Giornale di Roma*.

The Gracianis of Genoa have received orders from the government to leave their house, so that it may be appropriated to the use of the National College.—*Cattolico*.

The Pontifical dragoons and gendarmes, who to remain faithful to their government had crossed over the Austrian frontier from Bologna and Ferrara, have left Trieste for Ancona with their arms and horses on the 24th ult.—*Gazette di Vienna*.

AUSTRIA.

tionary Propaganda, dread all war, and laments when peace is made. Russia has retired to the extreme north, in her fortresses of snows and ice. They are making fishing-lines, and they do not know who or what to catch. As for Prussia, every one has had occasion to form a judgment on her conduct. Germany, which desired to march to the succour of Austria, has well preserved her position and her dignity. She has given to the partisans of the politics of Gotha a splendid contradiction, and to the world proof that she has lost none of her vigour; but she has been paralysed by the unfortunate policy of her most powerful member, which did not know how to decide for itself. France has at this moment a government which contrasts with all others in vigour. The price who is at its head governs himself, but he governs like a man and with all the weight which he derives from great capacity. Europe recognises this. The most recent events have furnished to this Government new elements of force and solidity. The Emperor of the French is a man of the highest intelligence and a statesman of the highest order. This ought to be admitted whether we share his maxims or not. There is in the Emperor neither hesitation nor uncertainty, because he knows what he wishes, and because he knows how to act at the right moment. The opposition of interests between the two States (France and Austria) is without doubt about to cease in consequence of the settlement of the Italian question, and we may expect that Austria will be able to continue on the best terms with France. The policy which in our opinion Austria ought to pursue at present is that of interests and not that of principles alone. Everywhere she has engagements she ought to observe them faithfully, she ought especially to fulfil those which treaties impose on her in relation to her neighbours; but she ought also, and before all, to think of herself. Her confederates ought always to be able to count on her, her enemies to find her always ready; but Austria should leave others to combat for their own cause if she is not under special obligations to assist them. Austria ought no longer to permit other States to mix themselves up with her relations. She ought not to be hostile to any, to do wrong to any, or to allow any, whoever they may be, to do what may tend to her injury. Austria ought not to turn her back to her confederates, but she can again become a good friend of her late enemies. At all events, they are loyal and brave enemies; having been face to face with us, they have learnt to respect us; they will be disposed to live in entire amity with us."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.—Field Marshal Count Schlick, once, on a visit to England, having heard much in military circles of the discipline of the Guards, proceeded to Hyde Park to see them drilled. The men went through their exercise admirably, and Count Schlick expressed in appropriate terms the pleasure he felt at the precision of their movements. (One thing he confessed, excited his wonder. There was but one officer present, and the parade was directed by a sergeant-major with a walking-stick.—"Hoor!" said Count Schlick, "can an army produce Generals when the officers of a crack corps are absent from drill, and the men are commanded by a man with a walking stick?" In Austria officers of every grade are through the same fatigues as the men they command. Whether in peace or in war, the private and the subaltern, the captain and the colonel, rise at the regulation hour and take part in the duties of the day. They are initiated from the first to the simplest forms of exercise and the most complicated evolutions of masses. The natural inference from remarks such as these is, that Austria has excellent Generals as well as first-rate subalterns in her armies. But the campaign suddenly terminated by the peace of Villafranca has practically demonstrated that the Austrian armies had no leaders worthy the name. Their vaunted experience has invariably led to defeat. To what cause can this result be assigned? The Austrian army had the reputation of being the best drilled and disciplined and most admirably organized army in the world. Its Staff was a specially instructed Staff, intimately acquainted with all the duties of the field. Its *materiel* was perfect. From the smallest cooking-pot to the largest transport wagon everything was in order. It could be ascertained with mathematical precision where the regimental farrier would stand in the lines of a camp, where the smallest baggage-wagon would be placed. How came it that an instrument so perfect worked so ill?

Vicious causes combined to produce this result.—We have had complaints of favoritism in the English army; but in Austria the system is carried to a point unknown in this country. The right man is never in the right place.

There is a story current in Austrian circles not complimentary to the noblesse of that country, but which indicates a truth that no one will feel inclined to disbelieve. An officer, discussing Count Carovist's policy, and dilating for the benefit of his hearers upon the horrors of the "Constitutionnel," exclaimed, "Let these principles but gain a little more ground among us, and the heads of our noblesse are not worth a day's purchase." "You forget," cried a wag, "that the Austrian noblesse have no heads." The joke is, unfortunately, true. The Austrian noble is of a peculiar type. He is brave as a lion, almost always a soldier, *car il ne faut pas douter*. The Palffy, Schwarzenbergs, and Lichtensteins lead the armies of the Kaiser in bygone centuries against the Janissaries and it is still Palffy, Schwarzenbergs, and Lichtensteins who lead the armies of the Austrian Emperors. The Austrian noble is a pleasant companion; his politeness is excessive, his wealth great, but his education is too often superficial. His acquaintance with literature, science, or art, if it exists at all, is of the slightest nature. His conversation is of balls and parties, the Opera, or the last little social scandal. Even after a battle he will talk more freely of these things than of the tactics which produced a defeat. Like a party of Melton "swells" of the dandy day who would meet at dinner, and would be shocked were you to speak of the day's run, Austrian nobles will spend the day after a battle in conversation upon solemn trifles. It is in favour of this class of men that the higher ranks of the Austrian military hierarchy are monopolized. The pay of the service being altogether inadequate to secure a decent livelihood for officers, none but wealthy men have a chance of rising in it, and the possession of talent, versatility, or acquired advantages is an exception. We need not, for this reason, wonder at finding in the Austrian army numerous examples of the Gyulais, Lichtensteins, and Zedwits, but we should rather be surprised that in an army so officered men of military genius like Prince Eugene or the Archduke Charles should be discoverable.

That Count Gyulai possessed all the pride and incapacity of his class is proved by a fact as yet known to a few persons only.

On the morning of the battle of Magenta Count Clam, with a portion of his corps, found himself engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy.—He despatched an aid-de-camp with a note to Count Gyulai, earnestly pressing for assistance. The aid-de-camp rode the ten miles which separated him from the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in little more than twenty minutes, and presented his letter to Count Gyulai, who read it and put it into his pocket. It was then respectfully suggested that Count Clam would esteem it a particular favour if some assurance could be given him at once that the assistance he so much needed would be speedily forthcoming, as in that case he would be able to infuse new vigour into his exhausted troops. Count Gyulai's reply was characteristic.—"I shall proceed at once to dinner, and then give the necessary orders and, by the way, you must be hungry (addressing the aid-de-camp); you shall dine also." Whereupon his Excellency sat down, and quietly partook of his meal, leaving Count Clam to wait for the reinforcements and the comforting assurance he was so anxious to obtain. Well might Count Clam exclaim on the evening after the battle, when he received or-