

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that Count Persigny is appointed ambassador of the Emperor at the English Court.

The Army of Lyons have received orders to proceed to Italy. It will form the sixth corps. The Emperor has just named the regiments which are to form the seventh corps of the Army in Italy. It will be composed of ten regiments of infantry, eight of light cavalry, and two battalions of chasseurs. The effective force in Italy will be increased by these means to 200,000 men. It is reported that the detached corps to be commanded by Prince Napoleon will perhaps land at Leghorn, with a view of revolutionising Italy.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FOR ITALY.—SCENE AT THE TUILERIES.—The following is an extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Post*, dated May 10: "For several hours previous to that at which I am writing, Paris has presented a scene of animation which belongs alone to large cities and great events—the event on the present occasion being the Emperor's departure from the Tuileries at six o'clock to head the army in Italy.—A Bonaparte was once more turning his back on Paris to join the Imperial Eagles on the plains of Italy. This day will be memorable in the modern history of Europe, for great events must follow. The people of Paris seemed to feel the occasion, for they flocked from all quarters of the city at an early hour, and took up positions along the Rue de Valenciennes to the Lyons Railway station. Every window was crowded with spectators, whilst the pathways presented a dense mass of human beings so closely packed as to prevent the possibility of circulation. Before the departure of the Emperor took place several carriages passed down the Rue de Rivoli with the ladies and friends of officers attached to the Emperor's staff and household. They all drove on to the Railway terminus there to bid farewell to those nearest and dearest to them. Prince Jerome and all the members of the imperial family, the ministers of state, and many personal and particular friends of His Majesty, proceeded to the Tuileries about four o'clock to bid farewell to the Emperor and console the Empress. His Majesty, I was told by one present, observed his usual calm and confident aspect, saying a kind word to all who approached. The little Prince was amongst the group which surrounded the Emperor and Empress, and appeared, I am informed, remarkably amused and childishly delighted with the bustling scene. There were about 300 persons permitted to approach their majesties on this occasion. Exactly at half-past five the Emperor mounted a magnificent charger at the foot of grand staircase of the Tuileries, dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor. His Majesty was preceded by the Hundred Guards as he rode on, followed by a few cavalry of the line, and then a carriage containing the Empress, and a second vehicle with the ladies in waiting. "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live Italy!" burst from the lips of thousands of well-dressed persons, and I heard the same shouts echoed faintly along after the glittering procession had past out of sight. The crowd was most enthusiastic as far as I was able to judge."

POPULAR FEELING TOWARDS THE EMPEROR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the 11th May, says:—"Such a scene as that which took place yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Emperor's departure the present generation of Parisians has never witnessed. The crowds, the cheering, the patriotic songs, broken by repeated cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' all gave the most effectual contradiction to the reports of the war being unpopular with the bulk of the people. As for the middle classes—*est une autre chose*; but the lower order, who after all form the great mass of the people, appeared to have taken this opportunity to express their sympathy for the Emperor and the cause which he professes to defend. All progress along the Rue de Rivoli, down which the *cortège* moved at a slow pace, was impassible. The crowd along the footpath was wedged so closely together that women had to be extricated in a fainting state. The windows of the tall houses in the Rue de Rivoli, and the very roofs, were black with human beings.—The Emperor was seated in an open carriage with the Empress—the usual escort of Cent Gardes following and preceding. As it moved out of the gates of the Carrousel there was a roar of voices, hats were tossed aloft in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and women cried.—The Emperor looked surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception, and well he might.—There was no display of troops. By the time the *cortège* had arrived at the Hotel de Ville this continued and unexpected ovation had produced the effect which such an imposing manifestation must produce upon the most inflexible. The Emperor ordered the guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was almost instantly hemmed round by the enthusiastic crowd. I am told by an eye-witness that the stern unbending features of Louis Napoleon were quivering with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without attempt at concealment. He put his hands out to see these rough *ouvriers*—these barricade makers of the Rue St. Antoine—bending over and kissing them, and shouting 'Vive l'Empereur!' when the *cortège* resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the Imperial carriage and the Cent Gardes, and preceded it all the rest of the way, singing the 'Chant du Départ,' and even the 'Marseillaise,' to the sounds of which, with 'Vive l'Empereur!' for a burden, the Imperial party alighted, and Napoleon III. set forth on his journey to the army of Italy."

Private accounts from Turin, of the 9th May, inform us that great excitement and some apprehension prevailed in that city at the near approach of the Austrians, but that the mood of the public became tranquil when it was ascertained that their advanced troops had been severely handled by the Piedmontese. It is stated that the Minister has ordered five additional frigates

to be immediately fitted for sea. A commission appointed to devise a plan for the protection of the coast of France, of which Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan is President, has completed its report, which has been presented to the Minister of Marine. The Empress gave audience to several persons on Wednesday, May 11, at the Tuileries. She likewise signed several decrees as Regent.—*Paris Times Cor.*

ITALY.

ROME, May 11.—As I had occasion last week to pay a visit to Florence, I was unable to write to you from Rome. I arrived there in time to be an eye-witness of the Revolution. Long before this your readers will have heard how rapidly events succeeded each other in Tuscany during Easter week. The fraternisation of the troops with the people; the flight of the Grand Duke, the establishment of a provisional government, the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as dictator during the war, the arrival of General Ugo from Piedmont to take the command of the troops, all this was brought about between the Wednesday and Friday of that week. The suddenness of the whole matter was brought vividly home to my mind, when, upon my return to Leghorn, I saw the tricolour of Italy waving from the fort, where but a few days before I had seen the Tuscan flag. The wildest excitement everywhere prevailed, but tranquillity was nowhere disturbed. The impression left on my own mind from what I saw and heard, not only in Florence, but also in Lucca and Siena, was, that for some time past Piedmontese agents had been actively engaged in stirring up the passions of the people against their own legitimate government.—The promptitude with which a Piedmontese commissioner arrived, wherever he was thought to be needed, confirms me in this opinion. The Revolutionary party is very proud of the spirit of religion, in which the holy cause, as it is called, has been begun. But those who remember '48 and '45, will not be deceived. If the volunteers of Leghorn went the other day to pay a visit to the Madonna at Montenegro, we cannot forget that the revolutionists of ten years ago crowded to receive communion from the hands of Pius IX. Depend upon it, that even making every allowance for the good who may more easily be led away by the idea of a war for the independence of Italy, than by enthusiasm for a Republic, the spirit of the revolutionary war of '59, like that of the Republican movement in '48, is opposed to religion.

But now your readers will be anxious to know what is the state of feeling in the Papal States? Of course, if we are to believe the reports from Piedmont, the people are all ready to declare for the independence of Italy, and the Holy Father himself, like the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is ready to fly. Only the other day, when His Holiness went to pay an Easter excursion to Ostia, it was reported far and wide that he had actually fled. Doubtless, a certain number of young men, in the excitement of the moment, have left as volunteers; but I am assured, upon good authority, that the great mass of the inhabitants of the Roman States is indifferent to the whole question, and that very many, even of those who long for the independence of Italy, as the cause of the nation, are yet loyally attached to the Papal Government. They might as Italians, like to see the Austrians driven out of Italy; but they do not wish to interfere with the existing Italian Governments. Of one thing I am sure by my own experience, that the state of feeling in Rome is quite different from that of Tuscany. The Romans are by no means a warlike people, and do not like fighting.—Besides they have too much common sense to be deceived by such a mere dream, as the idea of a united Italy. That it is a mere dream no one who has lived long in Italy can have any doubt. Lombardy is too proud to become part of Piedmont; Parma would not consent to be deprived of its little court. The Piedmontese despise the Romans, and the Romans laugh at the Neapolitans, while even in the Papal States (as I am informed), Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forlì are jealous of Bologna, and yet out of these discordant elements it is hoped to make one Italy.

I promised in my last letter to give some account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the English college. As I then said, he chose the 23rd of April properly St. George's day, but this year Holy Saturday, for his visit. He was received at the door by the Very Rev. Dr. English, Rector of the united colleges (the English college and the Collegio Pio), and the Vice-Rectors, the Rev. Dr. Cruikshank, and the Rev. T. A. Drinkwater. After having observed the monuments that have been rescued from the ruins of the church destroyed during the French revolution, and placed in one of the corridors by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, His Royal Highness was conducted to the chapel, where a beautiful new pavement of enamelled tiles has just been laid down. After this he visited the Refectories, libraries, and galleries, as well as a few of the students' rooms in the English college, which have lately been re-furnished and much improved. The Prince then retired with his suite into the Rector's room, where he remained some time, and where ices were served, the only refreshment allowed by the laws of the church upon that day. During his visit the Prince exhibited the greatest courtesy and kindness. Upon leaving the college, a cheer was given by all the students, which must have caused no little surprise to the good people who live in the Via de Monserrate. I have heard that the Prince has since expressed himself much pleased with his visit.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

The energy and courage of the Holy Father has in the midst of this terrible complication preserved the independence of his dominions. Austria, from whom all possible care for the neutrality of the Papal States was expected, was the first to violate that neutrality or place it in danger by enormously increasing its garrison at Ancona, and declaring the town in a state of siege. Yielding, however, to the emphatic protest of the Holy Father, the latter proceeding has been reversed, and thus the conflagration has been kept within the bounds of the Pope's dominions. The increase of the garrison at Ancona, however, will probably lead to an increase of the French force at Rome, and may be the seed of further trouble.

NAPLES.—It is said that an application has been recently made by the French to the Neapolitan Government, to ascertain what would be the policy of the latter during the war, and that answer was, "Strict neutrality." Also that a request was then made for permission to occupy three forts, one in Sicily and two on the mainland; that the answer to this was, that it was contrary to the rights of nations; but, if the French took them, notwithstanding, the Neapolitan Government would make no opposition, as they had not the means of resisting.—The King's brother is also said to be in ill-health.—*Times.*

TURIN, May 6.—The following official bulletin of the army has been published to-day:—"The Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and have constructed their defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobietto. Their vanguard is at Tronzano. During last night the enemy withdrew from Tortona. Yesterday evening they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia. At Piacenza they have ordered the demolition of houses erected upon the fortifications."

VIENNA, May 7.—The latest news received here from the seat of war is that the Po has risen so tremendously that military operations of importance are for the moment impossible. As the commander of the corps which crossed the Po at Cornale on the 4th inst. feared that the pontoon-bridge might be carried away by the violence of the current, he returned to the left bank of the river, after having cut off the railroad and telegraph communication between Voghera and Tortona. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Po is not known to me, but the movement is here considered a feat, as the *gros* of the army is known to have remained on the left bank of the river.

MAY 8.—The evening supplement to the *Wiener Zeitung* of yesterday contained the following official intelligence relative to the movement of the troops which crossed the Po on Wednesday, the 4th inst.:—"According to a telegram, our bridge across the Po was damaged during the night between the 5th and 6th inst. by the sudden rising of the river. In a few hours the bridge was repaired. The troops which crossed the river near Cornale returned to the *gros* of the army, after having broken up the railroad, and cut off the telegraphic communication in the neighborhood of Tortona and Voghera." The current report that the Austrian army has gained a victory at Mortara is incorrect.

MAY 9.—Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. The light in the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor has been extinguished. The Pope has protested. Count Buol will have an interview with the Emperor, and will send an answer to-morrow.—France considers the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, and awaits the reply. The French regiments at Rome are to be placed on a full war footing. They will be increased by 3,000 men; Rome is tranquil.

The Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Barozzo and Saluzzola. They continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the river Sesia, and also at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, which advanced as far as the brigade of Casale, but, being attacked with energy by our soldiers, they withdrew.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF 400 AUSTRIANS BY GARIBALDI.—A Turin letter in the *Independence* states that on the night of the 4th the Austrians at Vercelli were surprised by Garibaldi, who made 400 of them prisoners. The Italian volunteers and their chief were assisted by the Caidini division. *Le Nord* of yesterday corroborates this statement.

TORIN, MAY 10.—The enemy have evacuated Livorno, Tronzano, Santia, Cavaglia, Saluzzola, and Vercelli, and have recrossed the Sesia in great haste leaving part of the stores of forage, &c., which they had demanded, behind them. Yesterday a strong Austrian column with four Generals was at Stroppiana. This morning they withdrew hastily from Carasano and Stroppiana.

The Turin correspondence of the *Times*, speaking of the Austrian forces, says:—"Finer cavalry the world can hardly show. If they only fight in proportion to the excellence of their drill, discipline, and general efficiency, the French Dragoons have some pretty work cut out for them, and will certainly encounter a foe well worthy of their steel. It does not do to be guided by Italian opinions as to the probabilities of the coming struggle. People here are sanguine, and talk as if the victory were already won. The French, too, are evidently pretty confident, and it is natural they should be so, having so recently been engaged in a successful contest with a most stubborn foe. On the other hand, and notwithstanding the reports spread of the discouragement of the Austrian soldiers, of their having no good will for the war, and so forth, there is reason to believe that there is a very strong *esprit de corps* among them, and I am surprised if they allow themselves to be walked over in the way that some here anticipate. I incline to believe that the French will be the winners of the bloody game, but also that they will meet a stout resistance, and I think that is the general opinion among impartial persons. Napoleon III. has sent hither the flower of his army, his Guard, and a large number of African troops, inured to hardship and warfare. He puts out his greatest strength in the hope of making the war a short one. It may prove so to a certain extent; that is to say, he may succeed in driving his opponents to their fortresses, if they do not retreat to them before a battle has been fought. But nobody can suppose that the Emperor of Austria would thereupon give in and abandon Italy. This it would be folly to expect; although it may be possible that if the Austrians had been severely beaten, if the French had established an incontestible superiority over them, before they took to their fortifications, they might then be disposed to treat."

TURIN, MAY 11.—On reaching Vercelli the Austrians ceased their retrograde movements. The Austrians, to-day, made excursions towards Desana. Yesterday, two batteries and thirty cars, with sick and wounded returned to Pallira, by Gravello.

GENOA, MAY 12.—The Emperor has landed at the inner port (Darsena) and gone direct to the Royal Palace, from the balcony of which he has just shown himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the Palace by Prince de Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ARMY IN ITALY.—The following telegrams were received at the London *Times*'s office, May 13th:—

"GENOA, May 13, 1859.—The following Order of the Day has been this day issued by the Emperor Napoleon:—

"TO THE ARMY OF ITALY!

"Soldiers—I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day.—In passing Mondovì, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra.

"Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army. Here, forget it not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear.

"The new arms of precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

"Soldiers, let us all our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury resound:—"The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."

"Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859. "NAPOLEON."

The most spirited piece of war literature yet published is the address of Marshal Canrobert to his troops after they had accomplished the passage of the Alps:—"The great French army," says the Marshal in concluding his address, "will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army—they are old acquaintances—both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcola, at Marengo, and at Wagram. Illustrious names which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

TUSCANY.—The Provisional Government of Tuscany has addressed a memorandum to the members of the diplomatic body lately accredited to the Grand Ducal Court. It bears the date of the 2d, and is a lengthy expose of the events before the late revolution; the error caused by the first intelligence of the misunderstanding existing between France and Austria; the subsequent political complications; the growing desire of the people to enter into an alliance with Piedmont; the inflexibility of the Grand Duke on this point; the patriotic feeling of the army, and the ultimate departure of the Sovereign on the 27th ult. The letter of General Ferraris with his plan of bombarding the capital from Fort Belvedere, is not forgotten, and the document concludes with explaining the reasons which induced the Provisional Government to join Piedmont and proclaim the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

The Archduke John is dead. A despatch from Ragusa says that the Austrian war-brig Triton, had been blown up. According to one account the number of killed and missing was about 80, but another despatch says that part of the crew were on shore at the time, and that the number of killed was only 4; wounded 9. The Austrian postal service between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted.

PRUSSIA.

A parliamentary Commission had been sitting at Berlin to examine the exceptional laws rendered necessary by the present crisis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared verbally before the Commission, that if even it should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better administration should degenerate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nevertheless would see no reason for giving armed resistance to Austria. The Report of the Commission contains these words:—"The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist. England, it is added, would remain neutral as long as her subjects are unaffected; and Prussia simply reserved to herself the right of quitting her watchful attitude the day on which other Powers interfered in this war."

On the 12th instant, after a six hour debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German Nationality, the Loan asked for by the Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money were unanimously voted.—On the following day the Upper House unanimously concurred.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 7th have arrived. The proceedings in the Senate and the Legislative Body were not of importance. The Government was purchasing mules and horses for the artillery and cavalry, and had resolved that the effective of horses for the regiments of Cuirassiers should be 500, and for those of Lancers, Light Dragoons, and Hussars, 450.

HUNGARY.

The Archduke Albert of Austria has issued the following proclamation, dated Buda, May 2:—"To the faithful inhabitants of Hungary.—His Majesty the Emperor, our august master, has deigned to address to me under date of 28th April, the following autograph letter:—"My dear cousin, Archduke Albert.—The gravity of the situation requires the display of our utmost power; and also, beside the levy of all the military forces, the formation of free corps as an extraordinary measure which, based on the fidelity and devotedness of my subjects, has always been an important addition to our active forces. I therefore invite you to proceed without delay to the formation of volunteer battalions of infantry and divisions of Hussars." In the struggle which has just begun for the sacred rights of the throne and the monarchy his Majesty relies upon his faithful people of Hungary, whose military spirit has often shone forth with great brilliancy. I trust that Hungary will eagerly come forward to justify the Imperial confidence. I am convinced that the loyal children of the kingdom will willingly profit by this occasion—so far as family or business affairs do not keep them at home—to add to the history of the country a new page rendering honorable testimony to the loyal attachment to the dynasty and the profound monarchical sentiment which have always constituted the great cause of pride for the country. In communicating to you the measure relative to the formation of free corps, I can only repeat the generous words of the Emperor, "With God for Fatherland!" adding to them, however, "And for our beloved Sovereign."

CHINA.

HONG-KONG, MARCH 31.—Trade at Canton has suffered from the exactions of the Mandarins and the inroads of the rebels, a large body of whom have moved from Kwangsi to the north-east and occupied the direct route from Canton to the Oozam and Oopack provinces. Another body of rebels are reported as approaching Canton from the west, and great fears are entertained lest they should occupy the Taysan districts, which at this season would entail the destruction of the new crop. The braves have been embodied to proceed against the rebels, but little faith is placed in their ability to check these marauding bands.

His Excellency Sir Michael Seymour left this on the 10th instant in Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, bound for Singapore, whence he goes home overland.

From Cochin China we learn that the French have taken Saigon, the citadel of which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. A garrison was left there, and the Admiral de Genouilly was about to leave for Touran. The health of the forces was said to be satisfactory. A large pirate force has been destroyed near Kulan by Her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, Captain Colville, and the gunboats *Janus* and *Claire*.

THE WAR.

The military critics who figure in the newspapers are sorely puzzled at the movements and counter-movements of the Austrian army, now receding from the Ticino, now approaching to it—now threatening Turin, and anon about to re-enter Lombardy, thus affording food for every imaginable kind of speculation, and puzzling all who profess in the matter of military strategy to be wiser than their neighbours. According to the last accounts, the headquarters of the Austrians were at Mortara.—Various reasons have been assigned for the apparent vacillation which this course of tactics would seem to indicate. According to some authorities, it is the weather, for the rains in Piedmont at this season are heavy, and the tributary streams of the Po are swollen by the melting snows of the Alps, which render the embankments of the river so soft and yielding as seriously to embarrass the movements of an invading army. According to another version, the object is to draw the Sardinians into a disadvantageous position, or to delude them with feigned tactics. Another version for the Austrian retrograde movement is, a commendable anxiety about their great fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, on the Mincio, and of Verona and Legnago, on the Adige, and of all and beyond all, of Milan, the capital of Austrian Italy, likely to be threatened by the French. Nothing but time, and that not very remote, can solve these conflicting enigmas, which are so perplexing to the politicians of Western Europe.

The leading morning journal, of yesterday, which has been quite as much at sea as the rest of its neighbours, on this absorbing topic of the day, says that "Two great armies, animated by strong military spirit, and disposing of abundant resources, have been opposed to each other for nearly a fortnight in a country less than one hundred miles broad. A couple of marches might at any time have brought them face to face, but hitherto the result has only been patient and almost bloodless manoeuvring. This result, too, has probably been a natural one, or, in other words, a necessary consequence of ascertained conditions. There are of course, grounds for suspecting the Austrians of natural tardiness; but it must be remembered that, in precipitating the outbreak of actual war, they at once accomplished the object of forcing their antagonists to open the campaign. They did not march upon the Sardinian capital, possibly they never contemplated such a condition; but they at least compelled the French to enter Sardinia without further preparation, and this, perhaps, was their design. But after achieving this much by their abrupt advance, they have done little more. They have taken no advantage that we can see, of their strong and well-appointed army, comprising all the energies and appliances which half a century of military progress has developed. It is

plain on the other side, that the French, though Europe gave them credit for four months preparation, were by no means well prepared.

But whatever the motive, the Austrians have either done too much or too little. They did too much by assuming offensive operations against the declared voice of Europe, and public opinion, even in the case of a despotic power, is too omnipotent to be trifled with. They have done too little in not striking a decisive blow against the capital of Victor Emmanuel before it was possible for his big brother of France to come to his rescue. In either case they have blundered; and it may be fatally, for the first blow, in a contest like this, is half the battle. But there is one thing in which they have been fully up to the mark, and they deserve all the credit which the act inspires: they have maltreated, plundered, robbed, murdered, and destroyed the Piedmontese peasantry in the true spirit of barbarians, and they have issued in a hostile country edicts which would disgrace a nation of savages.

Retributive justice is seldom slow; it follows great crimes more quickly than we are sometimes prone to admit; and the Austrian brutalities on the Italians have inflamed the spirit and the patriotism of the French to a degree which has not existed since the days of Napoleon Bonaparte. This was one main cause of the enthusiasm which accompanied the Emperor when he left Paris on Tuesday, to take command of the army—an enthusiasm which has been unknown in the French capital since the days of the First Empire. A few weeks back the war was decidedly unpopular in France. The Austrian invasion and the subsequent robberies and brutalities of Francis Joseph's ruffians fanned the flame to the boiling point, and Louis Napoleon was accordingly greeted as he left for the seat of war with popular demonstrations of sympathy which must have, at once surprised and delighted him. Even the calm, calculating financiers of the Bourse have caught the general infection, and if the loan according to the most reliable and trustworthy authorities had been, instead of twenty millions sterling twice or even three times that sum, capitalists animated with this overdoing hatred of Austria, would have provided it without a murmur. The Austrians have played Louis Napoleon's game admirably; it remains to be seen how they will play their own.

In another column will be found a spirit stirring address to the French army, issued by the Emperor Napoleon shortly after his arrival at Genoa. It is just the kind of document to excite enthusiasm on the field and to elicit admiration in Paris. Perhaps the fastidious taste may be reminded of its similarity to the orders of the great Napoleon, whose despatches from the camp were literally "thoughts that breathed and words that burned." The Genoa production appears admirably adapted both to stimulate and to restrain the soldiery—the latter quality being the most dangerous of two, in the case of an excitable people like our neighbours.

(From the *London Tablet*.)

It is, perhaps, but fair to our readers that we should follow the example of some of our cotemporaries, and describe shortly the theatre of the war, and endeavour to bring together in a narrow compass such facts as would appear to be of value or interest, as tending towards the formation of a fair estimate of the chances in favour of the several belligerents.

In our description of theatre of war, we shall exclude Savoy and the Papal States, and include Tuscany, Parma, and Modena. This theatre, then, consists of Sardinia, the Austro-Italian States, and the Duchies—a vast plain, well-nigh enclosed within the several ranges of the Alps and Apennines, except that Tuscany is separated from the other Duchies by the last-named chain of mountains, and that the Sardinian provinces of Nice and Genoa are separated by those parts of the ranges of the Alps and Apennines which border the Gulf of Genoa from the rest of the Sardinian States.

This great plain is watered by the Po and its tributaries, and by the Adige, and slopes from the west and the north to Venice. Its maritime outlets are Genoa and Venice. The access from Genoa to the interior lies between projecting spurs of the Alps and Apennines. It is nearly south-east of Alessandria, the strongest Sardinian fortress, with which it is connected by a railway. The distance is about forty miles, of which the twenty-five miles, nearest to Genoa lie through a very hilly country, from which an army proceeding northwards to Alessandria emerges some miles south of Novi, the present headquarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. Whilst France has the command of the sea, this road gives her ample access to the interior of the country and to the line of defence for the capital, consisting of the port of Genoa, Alessandria, Casale, and the course of the Po from Casale to the confluence of the Po and the Dora Baltea, and thence northwards and westwards along the banks of the latter river. This line from its most north-westerly point at Asta, which is the first large town in the north-western Alpine highlands as you emerge clear of the Pass of the Great St. Bernard, to Genoa, is about 150 miles in length. All Sardinia westwards of it is in possession of the French and Sardinians, but the Austrians range freely to the eastwards, and have not only pushed reconnoitering parties to its very edge, levying contributions wherever they go, but have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza, thus effecting an important break in the continuity of railway transport.—The French may be said to have full possession of this line from Genoa to Alessandria, at which fortress and Casale the King of Sardinia is posted with the flower of the Sardinian army; northwards and westward the line is held by Generals Cialdini and Garibaldi, with General Canrobert fifty miles in their rear at Suza. Whilst the allied armies hold Genoa, Alessandria, and Casale, the reinforcement of the army and the supply of the material of war is only an affair of resources in men, material, and transport.

It is not worth while at present to say much of the other maritime outlet, or access to the seat of war—Venice. The capture of Venice is an affair of some time, and when captured it would prove as useful basis of operations until Maghara on the mainland was also taken. The Austrian army failed in capturing this place by force in 1849, and the garrison only succumbed to famine and pestilence. The Austrian force may be said to be pretty well free from any fear of a successful diversion from an attempt to convert Venice into a base of operations in their rear.

The only other points of access to the seat of war available to the French are the pass of Mount Ceas (that of the Little St. Bernard is closed against them unless they violate the neutral part of the territory of Savoy) the passes in the Apennines which separate Lucon and Tuscany from Parma and Modena; the line which separates the Austrian possessions in Italy from the Papal States; and lastly, the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

The Pass of Mount Ceas has already been made use of, and General Canrobert is encamped at Suza, at the head of a division which has been variously stated at from 30,000 to 40,000 troops, who before they effectively enter on the campaign must be supplied with material and artillery by the Sardinians, or wait some time for them from France! the getting of a gun and its carriage and ammunition over Mount Ceas is an affair of time and labor. We doubt whether General Canrobert will take an active part in the early events of the contest, unless they be deferred for at least a fortnight.

Tuscany being in possession of friendly insurrectionary troops, the frontier between it and the Duchies of Parma and Modena are no doubt at the disposal of the allies; but one and the same remark may be applied to this frontier and to that between the Papal States and Venetian Lombardy—viz., that whilst the allies are in possession of Genoa and Alessandria, and the Austrians in possession of the Ticino, of Piacenza, and of the left bank of the Po,