

for Count Radezky—though within call of some sixty thousand soldiers—to find men enough for ordinary patrol duty. So writes the Teutonic prose Homer of Nuremberg. The parties being at a dead lock, and celestial interference necessary to unravel the sharp clamour of the silver bow is heard; the god Apollo shoots his glittering shafts into the Austrian quarters; the patrols are seized with unutterable inward pangs; heavenly compulsion drives them from the post they have been recently set to guard; and thus Austrian aggression is stopped medically, by a *colon*. In other words, by a providential and most opportune dysentery the town is evacuated.

Other chroniclers conduct us to a not dissimilar result by means less poetical. An autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor, and another to the Empress, are said to have worked wonders. Count Lutzelow, too, has been marvellously brought over to the Pope's views, after due explanation and persuasion. In point of fact, Prince Metternich never intended a military demonstration against the Pope—not he. All that was meant was to act in strict conformity to the treaty of Vienna, by occupying the "place" of Ferrara. If there should be any doubt about the meaning of the treaty, it can be talked over in an amicable way, like any other family matter; only it was rather unfriendly to disarrange official decorum by a public notarial act and noisy protest loud enough to be heard by all Europe.

Another story tells us that the Pope had consented to a compromise. Russian troops, of all others in the known world, were, according to this version, to replace the relaxed Hungarians in the service of the city gates! This of course is impossible; and the more probable version of the story is contained in the following paragraph which reads as if it might be, in the main true.

It is announced that an arrangement has been concluded, by the medium of the Count de Lutzow, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, between the Pontifical Government and the Cabinet of Vienna, relative to the right of Austria to keep a garrison at Ferrara. According to this arrangement, Austria, it is said, is to renounce interfering in the police and governmental affairs of the town, and all the interior posts of Ferrara are to be evacuated by the Austrians and occupied by the Pontifical soldiers; the contingent of 300 Swiss is to be appropriated to that service. Cardinal Feretti, it is said, has demanded and obtained, in the name of the Holy Father, that the right of garrison by Austria shall be restricted to the citadel, with the faculty for the commander of the troops to lodge them if necessary in the old convents of Santa Catterina, Santo Benedetto, and Santo Dominico, situated outside the citadel, and of which it has been admitted that Austria could claim the disposal, besides, it has been

recognised by Austria that the occupation of these external posts has for its only object to protect the military service of the troops. This arrangement, which has, it is said, obtained the approbation of the Pope, only requires, in order to become definitive, that of the Austrian Government, which was expected from Vienna—*Conservator*.

These various stories all point to the same result—a peaceable arrangement of the dispute, and some sort of concession on the part of Austria. The exact terms are not yet known, probably not yet settled; but our readers must have sufficient confidence in the good sense and firmness of the Pope and his advisers to feel sure that if settled, and when settled, the terms will be amply satisfactory.

Meanwhile, what has Prince Metternich gained by this intervention? We think not very much.—He has indeed succeeded in bringing about a revolution, a royal or ducal flight in Lucca, and a vigorous retrogression in Modena; but beyond these not very potent benefits no great Austrian purpose seems as yet to be much advanced or hastened.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany—near kinsman of the Kaiser—stands firm for Italian independence and more liberal institutions. The King of Sardinia stands firm likewise. Austria has received a check; has shown that she desires what she cannot execute; that Italy is slipping out of her clutches; that she detests the improvement of the Peninsula, and would fain prevent it, but that her capacity to do so is limited; and that henceforward the courage and resolution of the Pope has built up a wall between Lombardy and the rest of Italy, behind and beneath the shelter of which liberty and improvement may develop themselves.

Once before when—on due invitation—Austria crossed the Po, the progress of her influence southward was checked by a piratic occupation of Ancona. French statesmen bethought themselves of combatting Austria by new aggressions on the Pope, and by exhibiting a determination to share, if not to prevent the plunder. In any other country situated like Italy the result of this double occupation would naturally have been the conquest and spoliation of the country occupied. But Italy is not as other countries. God watches over it in a special manner, and what seemed destined to injure has been made the instrument of good. French intervention quickened the removal of the Austrian troops, and now, when a second time they march across the frontier, they are met—not by French piracy—but by a declaration on the part of England that it can allow no invasion or occupation of Central or Southern Italy, and that the hostile designs of Austria must be relinquished.

Meanwhile, the spirit of "progress" has received a powerful impulse from this wanton hostility. It has developed the popular sentiment with tenfold