

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 21.—The *Revue Contemporaine*, which is seldom spoken of now, because it disgraced itself some years ago, and has lost its importance through the foundation of the *Revue Européenne*, has within these few days had the privilege of being the subject of political conversation. Its number for October 15, contains a remarkable letter on Italian affairs. After sketching a true picture of that unhappy country, the writer prophesies, on grounds which he considers certain, what part France will play in the Italian movement. "If this movement," he says, "is hindered by Austria, France will once more go to the aid of Piedmont, but this time Piedmont will have to pay dear for her help." "Our millions and especially the blood of our soldiers," writes the able Editor of the *Revue*, under the pseudonym of Anero, "are surely worth something, I consider. If we are once more to go and spread them on the soil of Italy, it must not be simple loss to us. The gratitude of Italy is hardly a good exchange, and our officers who fought last year have not learned to love the Italians so deeply that they want to begin again. Doubtless, in France the asking does not command, it obeys; but the sovereign who leads it to victory values it too highly to involve it in a way that it is not popular in the ranks. The surest means of making the war in some sort popular would be to make it seem a brilliant one in the eyes of France, and let it open the perspective of a new glory, that of an enlargement of frontiers; and this time Genoa and the Island of Sardinia must be the prize." Sardinia and Corsica form the high road to Algeria. Genoa rounds off our possession of a gulf, half of which already belongs to us. Both serve to increase our maritime power, which I think it necessary in the presence of an Italian kingdom with 750 leagues of coast." So Genoa and Sardinia are to be the price of a new war for the support of Italian unity. For as the semi-official writer roundly declares, it is only while we have our foot on her neck, that we can make sure of the fidelity of Italy. He goes on to suppose that this unity, which nobody admits without some mental reservations, will be realized without any war, and then, as M. de Camille observes, the kingdom of Italy would be the fifth European, and the third maritime power. France would furnish the materials, and could, when she liked, borrow 50,000 Italian sailors, and display everywhere, and especially in the Mediterranean, a flag that would be mistress of the seas. England, blockaded at Malta and Gibraltar, would be no longer even mistress of the ocean, for there France could maintain a superior force. Thus it is, concludes M. Thorel's journalist, that the Italian question would turn against the nation which has most favoured its development.—*Cor. Weekly Register.*

The French Government which, through the *Constitutionnel*, protested against Piedmontese intervention in Naples, in another article of the same journal explains why France could neither help the revolution nor the reaction in Italy, but that she must preserve her position of Arbitrator, and refer the task of "consolidating an organized and powerful Italy" to the high jurisdiction of a European congress. "Organization" may mean either unity or confederation. The Emperor evidently has not yet spoken his last word. He has still some demands to make on the Italian territory; he has first to nurse the patient into a fever, before he can send in another bill for curing it.

An article in the *Opinion Nationale* has created some sensation in Paris, where, rightly or wrongly, it is supposed to have been published with the sanction of the Emperor. Its chief attacks are directed against England and the Warsaw Conference; which it denounces as a conspiracy against France, and accuses the British Cabinet of instigating and aiding the attempt to renege the Holy Alliance. Irritated at having failed in preventing the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the English Government has left nothing undone to raise up enemies against France. The writer denies that Austria is resigned to the defensive, and asserts that some fine day she will cross the Po, and occupy Modena, Bologna, and Florence. The Emperor is then called on to lay aside his timid policy, and to oppose the united projects of the three powers, and at once to recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of united Italy, and to warn Austria that any attack on Italy will be considered by France as a declaration of war.—*Coming events cast their shadows before, even in Napoleon's diplomacy.*—*Weekly Register.*

Writing from Paris on Tuesday, the correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"There is not much to report to-day from Southern Italy.—The force of universal suffrage has been performed by this time, and everywhere the most perfect 'majority' is said to have been displayed. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise. We know that at Nice, in the spring of the current year for instance, the number of votes recorded in favour of annexation actually exceeded the number of voters subscribed."—*Cor. Times.*

The Emperor, doubtless, thought that when he proclaimed himself the champion of Italian independence, and called upon the populations to carry out his "Programme," he could arrest the movement before it had reached a dangerous velocity, and Europe is now invited to interpose. The object of a Congress would be to sanction what the Emperor has accomplished. But of what use is a Congress? Will its protocols be observed with more respect, or be more lasting than those of all previous ones? Will not universal suffrage set at naught all its resolves?—And why should Garibaldi, or Victor Emmanuel or the populations of the Pontifical States be more bound by them than the Emperor Napoleon when he took Lombardy from Austria and Savoy and Nice to himself? King Francis has not yet been driven from the Neapolitan territory, and Victor Emmanuel has not yet materially annexed Southern Italy to his dominions. In that delay does there lurk any *arrière pensée*—not for the benefit of Sardinian monarch? Is

it possible that the Italian kingdom, if aggrandized by the Two Sicilies, would be too menacing a neighbour; and that it would be much better if the latter were to form a separate State, under the rule of the prince of the Imperial family? A private letter from Turin hints at something of the kind, but I dare say, without foundation. It also notices the fact that the French troops stationed outside Rome are so placed as to be able to intercept the retreat of the King of Naples from Gaeta to Rome. The same letter says that the Austrian troops are in force both on the Mincio and the Po; that General La Marmora has written to say that he expected to be attacked before long, and that to create a diversion the Sardinian Government propose to send a fleet to the Adriatic.

In the meantime the Bishops at home continue their warfare. They address letters to their parish priests commanding them to offer masses for the repose of the souls of those who were killed fighting for the Pope in the late battles at Castelfidardo and Ancona. Some of the Bishops use very strong language. The Bishop of Limoges calls the deceased "soldier-martyrs of the holiest of causes, who have shed their blood for the defence of right and justice." Monseigneur St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, gives the following instructions to his clergy:—

"You will not fail to stigmatize, with all the indignation of a Catholic and a Breton heart, the violence, treachery, calumnies, cowardice, cheating, hypocrisy, — in a word, the crimes of every nature which are committed in Italy, in contempt of all that ever was most sacred among men—religion, justice, conscience, and honor."

Monseigneur Georges, Bishop of Périgueux, says in his pastoral:—

"An immense cry of grief and indignation escapes at this moment from the heart of every man who has not lost all sense of justice and honor. When the blood of the just has been shed, we to the ages which enshrine itself to a protest without acting? What will it be, then, when floods of innocent and noble blood have been traitorously spilt?"

He next reminds his clergy of "the cowardly and seditious aggression" of the Piedmontese, who rushed all at once, like the legions of Satan, against the small but gallant phalanx of the defenders of justice and of law." He continues in these terms:—

"According to the ecclesiastical law—the sacred law against which human law and force are of no avail—every invader and spoiler of the property of the church is, by the very fact, and at the same instant, struck with the most terrible of punishments—excommunication, from which the Pope alone can absolve him. Excommunication and blood—such, therefore, are the two trophies of that cowardly and infamous surprise—we will not say of that victory, not to prostitute such a fine word, and to provoke the protest of every soldier who knows how to carry a sword nobly,—excommunication and blood, two frightful stigmas, which stain and dishonor the forehead that bears them."

The Bishop of Belley expresses himself thus on the difficult position of Pius IX:—

"The circumstances under which we write you this pastoral letter have a solemnity and a gravity which leave their trace on our last words; but, thank God, it is not for us to alarm you with timid counsels. We are sad, no doubt; our heart aches and our tears flow at the painful news from the Sovereign Pontiff, but a ray of serenity and hope shines through our tears."

The Bishop of Gand expresses himself as follows:—

"A perfidious King, denying all the traditions of his pious ancestors, had already invaded the third of the States of the Church. To-day, more and more infuriated, he has, against all the laws of nations, even without a previous declaration of war, sent numerous battalions to invade other provinces which had remained faithful to their father and their Sovereign. The small but gallant army of the Holy Father, organized by an illustrious warrior, saw itself suddenly in front of that invincible force. Nevertheless it did not recede, counting on its heroic courage, and led by its noble chiefs, it defended to the last extremity the post of honor confided to it. But what could it do against forces six times more numerous?"

The Bishops of Blois, Laval, Autun, Valence, Beauvais, Bayeux, St. Briec, and Marseilles, have published pastoral letters, couched in similar language.

The Bishop of Rochelle has left his diocese to visit the Pope at Rome. Several other bishops are about to proceed on a similar mission.

The army of Lamoricière has been destroyed less by the sword of Piedmont than by the treason of Napoleon. Well might the gallant General say, "My soldiers have not been fairly vanquished; they have been assassinated." The question naturally occurs to any one cognizant of the full infamy of the treason of the Emperor. What could be his motive for compassing the destruction of the Papal army? His motives are doubtless numerous, perhaps, more in number than his "consciences," whereas, as we learn from the *Annuaire* of Turin, he possesses thirteen. But there are two motives obvious enough to any one, and which sufficiently account for his proceedings.—1st, Lamoricière's army was largely recruited from among the Legitimists of France; the flower of the young Catholic nobility were to be found in the Guides, and the Franco-Belgian corps. Such a nucleus, under such a General, was a continual "living fear" to the ruler of France, who had good reason to believe that the little army, if reasonable time were allowed it to concentrate in about Ancona, would fight so stubbornly, and so long, as to acquire for itself a popularity with the Imperial army that might be unpleasant, and perhaps inconvenient to him; hence the necessity for swift destruction—and to accomplish this, treason was a most important auxiliary.

The other reason, perhaps as strong as one as the first, was the advantage to Louis Napoleon of making the Pope utterly powerless at the feet of Piedmont, and wholly dependent on France for his tenure of Rome itself.

It is not likely that the world will ever know

the whole of the "tortuous process by which the objects of Napoleon have been thus far attained; but some of the most important links in the chain of evidence are already known, and have been commented upon freely enough by the *Annuaire*, a paper as distinguished for its courage in denouncing the villany of the "crowned conspirators" (*vide* Mr. Edwin James), as for the ability with which it is conducted.

Already is there growing up deep and strong indignation in the breasts of the soldiers of France against their ruthless despot, who arranged this part of the Italian drama, and procured the slaughter of her gallant sons, and the defeat of her renowned General—"that Ney of the South," as some one calls him—on the bloody field of Castelfidardo.

After all, a Frenchman is French and gallant, whether he be Bonapartist or Legitimist; and the sympathies of all France go with those brave sons of France, who have so nobly shed their blood for "an idea," and an idea, too, which attracts a far greater majority of the subjects of Napoleon than he would like to acknowledge.

That he will desert his miserable accomplice, Victor Emmanuel, and hand him over to the tender mercies of Austria, no one can entertain a doubt. The punishment will be severe; and he will probably be in a condition to say with Rodrigo, "I have been exceedingly well cudgelled; and I think the issue will be—I shall have so much experience for my pains; and so, with no money at all, and a little more wit, return to Turin."

The effect of the funeral services for Pimodan and his brave comrades, "faithful unto death," which are taking place with such beautiful unanimity from one end of France to the other, will not tend to strengthen the sceptre of his Imperial murderer; nor will the subscription for the sword of honor to Lamoricière, so nobly initiated by the *Gazette de Lyons*, be otherwise than damaging to his cause. He will not be the first of his race who has been "hoist by his own petard"—applied, too, by strange coincidence, to the portals of the Church of Christ!—*Cor. of Tablet.*

ITALY.

The capital of Lombardy is quiet, but not easy in mind. The Austrians are at its gates, and no man in the world—not excepting even the young Emperor on whose neck they depend—can safely say when they may march across the borders. The movements of the Mantuan garrison are watched not without interest here. The weather is getting rather cold in North Italy for mere pleasure manoeuvres, and people ask what may be the use of the 5,000 men lately sent to reinforce that garrison, raising its numbers to an effective force of 15,000, irrespective of the Color Regiment stationed on the left bank of the Mincio at Villafraanca and Valleggio; of the Don Miguel Regiment, who have lately taken up a position on the northern banks of the Po—a river already thronged with troops on the left along a line stretching from Borgoforte to Romanore, San Cataldo, and Bocca di Ganda, and on the right all over those Mantuan districts of Sermede, Gouzaga, and San Benedetto, placed in the very heart of the Emilia, and left in the hands of the Austrians by a fatal oversight of Napoleon III.—a fertile source of discord, a risk, and a snare, endangering the peace of Europe no less than the freedom of Italy. In those Cisadpene districts there are now from 5,000 to 6,000 men who expect to be reinforced by other corps, especially by several Croatian battalions.

For their own part, the Italian Government are also concentrating their forces on the frontier.—*Milan Times* Cor., Oct. 22.

A German officer professes to give the result of his observations and inquiries as to the future plans of Sardinia. He says:—"Piedmont is arming for battle; and everybody says that a declaration of war against Austria must come very soon. Victor Emmanuel cannot possibly arrest himself in the path he has once chosen. Not to be outdone by Garibaldi, he had to invade the Papal States; and not to be outdone by Garibaldi, he must attack Austria.—Happily unforeseen incidents, the war will begin next March."

A Sardinian army of 125,000 men will compose the army of the North. The King will command it, with Cialdini, La Marmora, and Paila under him. Garibaldi will command the army of the South. They hope to bring it up to 30,000 men by help of the Neapolitan troops, the new bands, and the foreign legion of Hungarians, Poles, and Germans.

Garibaldi has at present about 40,000 men, one-half of whom are North Italians, Genoese, Lombards, Venetians, and Romagnols, with the foreign Volunteers. There are several hundreds of Poles, Hungarians, and Englishmen in Garibaldi's troops. A revolution in Hungary is also to take place. Kossuth and Klappa have been in active communication with Garibaldi. And the plan of the revolution is already settled.

Piedmont, backed by France, is about to commence a series of provocations to drive Austria into war at a time when she is reforming her constitution on a far more liberal footing than the semi-official scribes, who prate about the principles of '89, can point to in France.—*Herald.*

The *Monde* says that the Cardinal Archbishop of Fermo occupies the same room which was occupied by Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, during two months of captivity at Turin. General Paila, "to re-establish moral order in the Marches," transported his Eminence to Turin to appear before Count de Cavour. This is about the thirtieth Bishop who in the space of twelve months has suffered exile and imprisonment for the cause of the Church in Italy. The Ministers pretend that he is free, because he has their leave to go anywhere except to his own house, his own diocese, and his own flock. That is a true liberal's notion of liberty.

The bombardment of Ancona.—A vile deed, which had for witnesses the whole population of Ancona and its garrison, as also the Piedmontese fleet followed the surrender of Ancona, and characterised the disgraceful war waged by Piedmont against the Holy See.

When the fire of the 400 pieces of the artillery of the fleet had silenced or set on fire, and the powder had exploded, the chain, which closed the port fall into the sea with the ruins of the battery of the Mole. All the port was thus open along a line of 500 metres, and the town was without defence, and at the mercy of the enemy.

It was then that the white flag was hoisted on the ports and the citadel. The General-in-Chief sent a *partisan* to the Admiral, and the fire ceased on both sides.

It was then 4 30 p.m. Whilst the conditions of the capitulation were being discussed, the enemy, furious at having been driven from the positions which it had wished to occupy, and at having done next to nothing in contributing to take the town, recommenced the fire on all the line.

an infamous proceeding.

Thus the Piedmontese army bombarded incessantly during more than 12 hours, a town without defence, in defiance of international law and every sentiment of honour and humanity.

During all this time not a single gun had been fired from the town.

Admiral Persano has himself reported at Turin the persistent refusal of the army to cease firing. I leave this act to the indignation of all honest men.

COMTE DE QUARTENBERG.

Perugia was a rebellious city in revolt, in the hands of strangers who had entered the town with seditious intentions, and who were in the pay and service of a foreign Government, intent upon plundering the Holy See. The Papal troops were bound to fire upon that town, and reduce it by force into obedience; and no Government can be charged with cruelty merely because it compels rebels and foreign robbers to observe the laws of the State. The English troops have been employed before now to quell mere riots, and this country ought to be silent upon this point, when it is only a few years ago that we bombarded Delhi and other revolted towns in India, where we had less right to rule than the Pope has in Perugia.

But the so-called massacre of Perugia is—even granting the truth of all the stories of a lying Press—a mere nothing in comparison with the massacre of Ancona perpetrated by the Liberal Piedmontese, by the implied orders of their brigand King. The soldiers of the King of Sardinia, without a declaration of war, invaded the dominions of another Sovereign, and for 12 hours bombarded a town that had already ceased to make any resistance. The Liberals of Europe are silent upon this point; they have nothing to say about it, because it was done by the Liberals and in the interests of the Revolution; it was the work of the strong and an injury to the weak; therefore, natural and right. The King of the Two Sicilies was denounced beforehand to the indignation of Europe, because it was thought possible he might be compelled to fire upon revolted towns within his own dominions; for it was not then known that his Ministers and Generals had basely sold him for Sardinian gold. But when the Piedmontese Liberals and liberators fired upon an unresisting town, where they had no business to be, no word of censure is uttered, and the Whigs and Liberals of every country look upon that evil deed as a matter of course. The wolf is innocent and the lamb is guilty; the Revolution may practice the most inhuman acts, and indulge in the most atrocious crimes, but lawful authority may not even defend itself; the honest man must give place to the swindle and the burglar, for the Liberals are effecting out of men's minds every remembrance of the distinction between right and wrong.—*Tablet.*

Though the Pontifical army be virtually extinct, the talk is at present to re-organize it; and still are seen daily in the streets and cafes, the various and many-coloured uniforms of foreign soldiery in this service, especially that of the Zouaves, most singular among the rest. The composition of this army so soon dispersed, certainly evinced the extent of chivalrous enthusiasm for the cause of the Holy See reverberating through all Catholic lands and participated in by all ranks, perhaps most by the higher. I was the other day introduced to a Dutch nobleman serving as a common soldier among the Zouaves; and of 700 French enlisted under the Tiara-standard not fewer than 350 were of patrician birth. A proposition has appeared in the *Gazette*, with the names of three Roman nobles (Prince Orsini, Marquis Patrizi-Montoro, and Duke Salviati) and one Prelate (Nardi), for raising a monument to those who fell after fighting so bravely, at Pesaro, Perugia, Spoleto, and Castelfidardo. "Rome," it sets forth, "full of monuments consecrated to glory of every species, cannot allow such facts to pass without erecting a memorial that may record them." All generous minds throughout the Catholic world, but especially the Roman citizens, are consequently invited to give sympathy and aid to this undertaking.

The Nuncio said, when he left Turin, that he was not coming back. In his farewell audience Napoleon renewed the promises that he has so often violated. The relations of General de Pimodan, who went to visit his remains, bring back from Rome the very best impression. The Pope said at once to one of them, "I know not which to detest most, the violence of the one, or the hypocrisy of the other."—"I think, however, that the Holy Father does know which holds the first place in his disesteem." He said also to M. de Goyon, "Well, you are coming to be my goner. Deceit or deceit, you are worthy of the master whom you serve, who is only a traitor (a traitor). Everybody at Rome seems to be full of energy, and if there is deliberation it is only about measures of resistance, not about compromise. M. Pimodan's family, from whom I have these details, saw the Duke de Gramont, who questioned them very anxiously about the conversation with Cialdini. He was very angry that Cialdini had let out "the secret," and added that he had misrepresented the Emperor's words; that Napoleon had been deceived on the true state of affairs, and that Cialdini had represented to him that the occupation was the only means of preventing a deluge, when the Emperor said, "Well then, at least, be quick." However, no member of the Embassy appeared at M. Pimodan's funeral. Several French Generals have written very sharp letters to Cialdini; among the rest MacMahon, and especially Pelissier, who, with his usual amenity, told him that if he ever met him, he would give him a taste of the toe of his boot. The assertion of M. de Falloux's article in the *Journal de Rome* is almost equivalent to a personal protest of the Pope.

Among the *on dit*s of the day which, whether true or not, are certainly *ben trovato*, is one relating to an irate interview between Monsignor de Merode and General Goyon. Words are said to have run so high that the General declared that if M. de Merode were not a priest he would draw his sword against him, meaning, of course, that he would call him out. To which the Churchman is reported to have answered that it would be for the first time in his life, a pungent allusion to the fact of the General having seen no service in the field. The Romans have plenty of leisure, and the consequence is the circulation of many good stories the authenticity of which will not bear close investigation. There seems little doubt, however, of the correctness of a report that the Pope's reception of the 200 or 300 newly-arrived French officers presented to him the other day by General Goyon was very cool, and that when the General, who is the cream of politeness, assured the Pontiff that he saw before him a body of officers wholly devoted to his service (or words to that effect), Pius IX. made only the dry reply, "Lo Speriamo" ("We hope it is so"). His Holiness and his advisers find it impossible to forget or to forgive recent discrepancies between the professions and the performances of the French Government.

The *Nationalities* of Turin states that by this time that measures for the fusion of the Neapolitan and Sardinian army have all been taken. A general conscription will be immediately set on foot, and the Neapolitans thus levied are to be distributed among the different regiments of the army of Upper Italy, each regiment having been previously curtailed of a few companies, sufficient to form a certain number of new regiments. The Neapolitan officers are to preserve their rank. Measures are being taken for the defence of the new kingdom. Perugia, Spoleto, and San Leo are to be fortified so as to form a second line of defence, in case of an Austrian invasion.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.—The *Times* correspondent writes of a visit paid by him to the Garibaldian hospital at Naples:—"In the evening of the day that I was there one of those horrid incidents took place so disgraceful to humanity, but which, to the honor of humanity, so rarely occur. A Bavarian soldier, who had been made prisoner, lay dying of his wounds, and three Garibaldians were rejoicing and dancing by his side. 'They have done so for two hours,

said a lady to my friend; 'no doubt the man has been a great brute, but I can bear this no longer.'"

AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian Charter is a complete recantation of the whole work of Austrian Statesmen for the administrative unity of the Empire, which has been the special object since the insurrections of 1848.—It is a return to the principles of the Mediæval policy and restores to each constituent part of the Empire its ancient independence. It is as if the Central Government at London were to be weakened, and the Parliaments of Edinburgh and Dublin restored. Under the new Charter the Reichsrath is to be the great Central Parliament; it is to consist of 100 members, apportioned among the provinces according to the triple proportion of their population, their taxation, and their extent.

Each province also has its Diet; and in future the Emperor will exercise no legislative power without the co-operation of both the Reichsrath and the Diets.

Several of the Ministers whose Bureaux have hitherto exercised an unlimited power over various administrations (Justice, Religion, and the Interior), are suppressed entirely as central authorities, and their jurisdiction distributed amongst the Provincial functionaries.

The Reichsrath is to be the great financial authority; other legislative questions are to be reserved for the Provincial Diets.

The constitution of Hungary is re-established, the Hungarian language restored in the Courts, and the University of Pesth re-opened. The modifications are only in a liberal sense; namely, the abolition of the personal services due to the landlord, and of the noble's exemption from taxation.—*Weekly Register.*

The *Opinion Nationale* has the following respecting the movements of the Austrians:—

"It would be difficult to interpret in a pacific sense the construction of a bridge which the Austrians are actually throwing across the Po, near Borgoforte; it can only be in view of some proximate move that we can explain the presence of the Duke of Modena in that locality, at the head of 5,000 men, and the concentration of 20,000 Austrians at Rovereto. Justly alarmed by these preparations, the Piedmontese Government is hastily adopting the necessary measures to repel an attack if necessary. The railway companies have been ordered to prepare a large number of carriages to be at the disposal of the military authorities. Bodies of troops have been sent to the more important points. Such is the serious state of affairs. Will it better or worse after the Warsaw conference? That has still to be seen."

Everything confirms the belief that Austria is about to cross the Po. We are even assured that within the last few days she has notified her intention to France and England, and that these Powers have simultaneously and with a common accord replied that if Austria should carry this project into effect they will send their fleets to cruise in the Adriatic; adding that if she would abstain they would be disposed to promise not to assist Piedmont in case the latter should assume the offensive towards Austria. Of course we give these rumours under all reserve, and we do not mention with greater positiveness another rumour, according to which one of the principal ends of the meeting at Warsaw is to endeavour to persuade Austria either to sell Venice immediately, or at least to admit the sale of that city as a basis for ulterior negotiation.—*Cor. of Times.*

A French traveller arrived from Verona confirms all that has been said as to the great preparations for war made by the Austrian Government in Venetia for some time past. Verona alone contains within the citadel and the entrenched camp which protects it 100,000 men. He adds that it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense works which have been raised for its defence. The citadel can always be supplied with provisions from the mountains; Mantua and Peschiera are likewise strongly garrisoned. The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 150,000 men. The plain of Mantua is studded with fortifications, and Peschiera is a little Verona.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* publishes an article on the present state of affairs of which the following are the principal passages:—

"The question of war is approaching nearer and nearer to our frontiers. Since Ancona fell into the hands of Victor Emmanuel our coast is constantly exposed to every attack; and on the rivers also which form the frontiers of Austria the enemy has assembled a numerous army. It is stated at the same time that a part of the irresponsible bands of Garibaldi are called from the southern extremity of Italy to the frontiers of Lombardy and Venetia. Turin is to form, with his brigade of volunteers, the advanced guard of the Sardinian army. It is therefore easy to see what must occur. The hands commanded by Turin will no sooner have arrived on the Po as the Mincio than they will endeavour to execute isolated movements on the Austrian territory; insurrection will be excited on certain points, and, owing to the support of the Garibaldians, skirmishes, more or less serious, must result. If Austria considers these revolutionary combats of advanced posts as the commencement of a real war, and advances, Sardinia will declare herself to be the party attacked, as she will not accept the responsibility of what the corps do from their own head. According to theory established by the well-known article of the *Constitutionnel*, France admits that an invasion by Garibaldi and one by Piedmont are two different things, and that the latter does not become responsible before Europe unless her own troops penetrate into a foreign country. It would be therefore possible that, if Austria, when attacked by the hands of Garibaldi, marched forward to pursue them, and crossed the line of the Piedmontese, France would consider that act as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and seize on it as a pretext for interfering herself. Accounts from Munich state that Prussia and Russia have protested against the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into Naples, and that Russia will recall her Ambassador. Of what use is all that to Austria? Protests and the recall of Ambassadors are affairs of diplomatic etiquette. France has also recalled her Ambassador. Will Russia and Prussia support her protest by an act of military hostility? There are many other protests in the archives of chancelleries, and there they will remain buried for ever. What Austria wants is a short, positive, and public declaration that any attack on her frontiers will be regarded as an attempt against the peace of Europe, whether made by or without the support of Austria by Piedmont herself or her free corps; that Austria, who for the time being is in a position to repel the enemy without foreign aid, may not be stopped in her pursuit of this enemy by any provision of the treaty of Villafranca; that on the contrary, when Piedmont shall directly or indirectly begin to make war on Austria, the treaty of Zurich shall be regarded as cancelled, and Piedmont alone shall bear all the responsibility. If such a declaration should be the result of the meeting of Warsaw, we may say that war will be adjourned for some time, and that Piedmont, in presence of the firm resolution of Europe, will abandon her projects of aggression against the Italian part of the Austrian empire. But if at Warsaw a declaration of the kind calculated to remove the immediate danger of war should not be made, then no doubt can exist that not many weeks will pass away before cannon will be thundering anew, and fields of battle will for the second time be inundated with the blood of thousands."

PRUSSIA.

Prussia has come in for much abuse from the English Press during the last week, because it is supposed to have entrapped Lord John Russell into a pledge that England will help Germany to fight for Venetia and the Illyrian frontiers. The question has not been argued on its merits, but on the merits of an unseemly squabble at Bonn, between the officials of the Bureaus and an English traveller.—*Weekly Register.*

An ingenious view of the present policy of England is given in a letter from Berlin. The present *Unit*