

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS GOSSIP.—The return of the Emperor to Paris has been talked of all the week. Various reasons are given for this sudden abandonment of the paths of glory. The general impression was the necessity of organizing the army of the Rhine. What is the meaning of all this necessity? Does the organization of the army of the Rhine look like a step towards that Conference which was announced a few days ago as a motive of the Emperor's retracing his steps back to Paris? Other people, again, declare that the fear of Garibaldi alone has caused the sudden measure of returning from Milan, until Victor Emmanuel and the Italian chief shall have arranged their plans together. Garibaldi is incapable of accepting the name of Louis Napoleon in any arrangement to be entered into even against Austria. Louis Napoleon dreads like death the interference of Garibaldi. A terrible scene took place at Alessandria between the Emperor and Garibaldi, wherein the latter unbared his mind. He vowed eternal hatred to France; owned his adherence to the Republic—the Red Republic, indeed—and scoffed at the idea of annexation to Sardinia. The hurry with which the trick of annexation was performed, before Garibaldi could arrive at Milan, gives some alarm for the consequences. Garibaldi is open in his design of protecting the Republic. Milan will not be able to contain two suns in the same hemisphere. Garibaldi has adopted the irresistible policy of ignoring the very existence of the French army in Italy, and will not fight in concert with the cunning foreigner, whom he avows to be more dangerous than even the Austrians themselves. It is wise, therefore, of Louis Napoleon to withdraw for a while, as the populace of Milan would be sure to show a marked difference between the reception of the Emperor and that made to their idol. The army of the Rhine becomes another source of anxiety. The camp at Châlons is being remodelled, and General Schramm has been named to its command. Fifty thousand men are ordered to the South. This does not look either as if the idea of peace was entertained as certain. Metternich's last advice to the Emperor of Austria was clear and precise. "Defeat is not destruction—a city may be rebuilt—an Empire never. Listen to no advice—hesitate on no propositions of peace—and, above all, enter into no treaty with the Bonapartes or the House of Savoy." Those who know the truth declare that the French army suffered immensely, that another such "victory" as that of Magenta and it would be lost. An accident alone saved the Emperor and the whole of his guard from being taken prisoners; and of one regiment it is reported to-day that only sixteen men are left. The melancholy excitement produced in Paris by the news of all these brilliant victories and the pulling of the army, no one can deny. The meanness of intelligence can discover the real disaster hidden behind this factitious triumph. The report which exists in Paris is one which I should be ashamed to repeat were it not for this universal belief. It is said that General Espinasse met his death by unfair means, and that his untimely end was anticipated before going into action. The story of the cannon ball and the horse's head being carried off by the same stroke is all an invention. General Espinasse was shot down by a stray bullet in the back of the neck while giving an order to his aid-de-camp, who, placed immediately in front of the General, was shot dead at the same moment. The two shots came so quickly that it is thought they were both fired from the same revolver. This is the rumor; I leave its responsibility to those who are spreading it. It is well known that Espinasse was hated most intensely. His behaviour in the camp had rendered him a marked man, and for a long time he had shared in those secret threats, received in anonymous communications, which have tended during the last few months to dispirit the Emperor's mind, and make him fly to this war with Austria as a relief from remorse and the Carbonari. It appears that M'Mahon is to be named Commander-in-Chief during the Emperor's absence. Another schism in the army is the consequence. Baraguay d'Hilliers and Carrobert are both passed over. Baraguay d'Hilliers, already disgraced at the apparent neglect which had set him aside, had been purposely chosen for the combat at Marignano, in order to give him an opportunity of sustaining his name; according to the private letters received on all hands, he committed "belles surprises," which ended, not in the glorious victory about which he boasted, nor in our own truth, as little is said as possible, but in a regular drubbing. The Austrians pursuing their way, which the French journals call running from the French, and Baraguay d'Hilliers returning broken down and out of spirits, with an immense loss of men and cannon, besides that of hundreds of prisoners into the bargain. No warning can be so solemn against the belief in the French bulletins. A genuine list of the killed, wounded and prisoners was promised to-day, but delay has been asked for in the Bureau. It is said that the number of prisoners is much larger than the official reports had dared to announce, and exchanges to a large amount are being made in order that the lists may not prove so formidable when they do appear. The feminine scene at St. Cloud is the business of the war. Madame Niel and Madame M'Mahon are at daggers drawn, because General Niel has not got the baton, which M'Mahon has grasped in the confusion. Madame M'Mahon will not accept the title of Duchess de Magenta. What! she, the daughter of the Duke de Castries, whose ancestry may be traced for centuries, to accept a new-fangled title of *duchess*, such as those bestowed by Napoleon I. on the soldiers who had risen from the very mud of the gutter? Impossible. The situation is so embarrassing for the Court that Madame M'Mahon has been strongly advised to retire to the country.—Cor. Boston Post.

The following, from *Galignani's Messenger*, are some particulars of the military career of the two new Marshals of France:—

Count M'Mahon (Marie-Patrice-Maurice) was born about 1807, at the chateau of Sully, in the arrondissement of Autun. He is descended from an Irish family, which, after living with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked all for the last of the Stuart Kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions and historic name to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained with the hand of an heiress the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The present General's father, the Comte de M'Mahon, who was an officer of high rank, a peer of France, a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., left four sons and four daughters. Of that numerous family the youngest is the hero of Malakoff and of Magenta. He was educated partly at his father's, and partly at the seminary for young men destined for the priesthood in that city. He afterwards entered the military school at St. Cyr, on leaving which, in 1825, he entered the French military service, and in 1830 joined the army of Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself alike by his gallantry and his intelligence. After the combat of the Col de Turchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Achard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to Colonel Rullieres, at Blidah, the order to change his march?" As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of light dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, declaring that it was either too little or too much, and preferred going alone. On arriving at about half a mile from Blidah he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side, as well as behind him; but he went firmly on, knowing that a deep precipice, called the ravine of Blidah, was a little way in front of him. He then drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at the tremendous charge, and the animal, without hesitation, sprang into mid-air. The rider held his seat immovably and escaped

unhurt, but was obliged to abandon his charger, which had its forelegs broken. Not one of the Arabs ventured to take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Blidah in safety. He rose rapidly through the different grades, and attained that of General of Brigade in 1848. For a time he occupied the position of Governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards of Constantina, and in 1852 became General of Division. In 1855, when General Canrobert left the Crimea, General M'Mahon was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division, and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol he had assigned to him the honorable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. The manner in which he performed that duty is too fresh in the memory of our readers to need mention, and his able conduct at the battle of Magenta has now raised him to the highest rank in the army. The marshal married in 1854 Mademoiselle Elizabeth de Castries, daughter of the Marquis de Castries, and has by her a son born in 1855.

The following details relate to his companion in arms:— "Count Regault de Saint Jean d'Angely, commanding in chief of the Imperial Guard, is the son of a distinguished officer of the First Empire. He commenced his military career under that Empire as sub-lieutenant of the 8th Regiment of Hussars. In that regiment he made the campaign of Russia, and was at the battle of Leipzig. Both in the retreat from Russia and in the battle his regiment suffered severely, and it was by a sort of miracle that he escaped. In 1814 he was attached to the Imperial staff, and was made a captain by the Emperor, for having distinguished himself in presence of His Majesty before Rheims. On the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba he was nominated one of His Majesty's orderly officers, and he displayed such marked bravery at the battle of Waterloo that he was made a Chief d'Escadron on the field. After the downfall of Napoleon he was struck out of the army list, but he joined Colonel Fabvier in his expedition to Greece. In 1830 he was restored to his grade of Chief d'Escadron, and was in 1832 appointed colonel of the 1st Regiment of Lancers. In 1840 he was made Major-General, and in 1843 General of Division. In the revolution of 1848 he commanded a brigade of cavalry, and Marshal Bugeaud declared of him that he stood by the King to the last. In 1849 he commanded the troops forming the expedition to Rome. Having been elected deputy of the Chamber of Deputies, he joined the party of the Emperor. In 1851 he was for a short time Minister of War. In 1854 he assisted to organize the Imperial Guard, and was appointed to the command of it. He accompanied it to the Crimea. His conduct at Magenta was so distinguished as to procure for him the high honor of being named Marshal.

It is impossible to read of the French army, as described and characterized by our correspondents, without feelings of admiration. We are not speaking merely of its valor in the field, for the Piedmontese and the Austrians are brave also, but of the perfection to which French soldiers appear to carry every military excellence. They adapt themselves to circumstances with a facility quite marvellous. They embark at one port and are landed at another without the least embarrassment or confusion; they take their places in a railway train as easily as if they had learnt the manoeuvre on parade—which perhaps they did, and when they are seen at the close of a long march their carriage is as sprightly and as elastic as if they had just quitted their barracks. Look, again, at their instinctive faculties of organization. An army of more than 100,000 men has been moved, quartered, camped, and fed with so little demand upon the resources of Sardinia itself that the prices of provisions in that country were at first hardly raised. The rations of the French troops were brought from French towns, stored in French magazines, and prepared by French hands without so much as the aid of a Piedmontese butcher or a Piedmontese oven. All that immense host has been self-supporting. It is supplied with as much regularity as the population of Paris, and is manoeuvred with as much accuracy as a division in the Champ de Mars. We are not forgetting the advantages of Louis Napoleon's position. Hitherto he has been in a friendly country, with his own broad territories as the base of his operations; he has been assisted by a brave army of Sardinians, and he can rely on the sympathies of an inflammable population. Our correspondent, indeed, traces the disaster of the Austrians in no small degree to the ignorance in which they were kept by the dogged and hostile silence of the Italian peasantry. Still, for all this, the organization of the French army is wonderful; more so, indeed, than its ascendancy in the field. The men are born soldiers, there is no denying it. It is the old Gallic race all over, with the equipments and developments of a modern age.

Singular in the extreme it is that generations upon generations should have wrought such little change, and that not only the French but the Austrians should be so precisely what they always were. One can hardly comprehend the peculiar Austrian faculty of being beaten without being compared, and yet we may perhaps see it developed. General Gyalui's troops seem to be prepared for defeat as other soldiers are for victories; in fact, it is a victory which, in their case, would be literally a "reverse." Still they have not yet been disheartened. They retire from point to point before the advance of the Allies, but whenever they have fought it has been with undiminished obstinacy. The latest battles, indeed, have been the hardest, and we may see some even harder than these.

One-half of the defeats already suffered by the Austrians in this campaign would, if suffered by the French, probably have demoralized their army. The Austrians, in all likelihood, will fight their next battle with as much obstinacy as ever—so striking is the difference between race and race. In point of fact, the French have not yet been tried on their weakest point. What the Roman General said of the old Gauls is true of their modern representatives. They are almost irresistible in their first onset, and so long as their course is unchecked, but if the impetuosity of their attack is encountered by any vexatious obstacle they are liable to discouragement and despondency. Of course, civilization and discipline have gone far to remove this national defect, but the characteristic survives still, and those best acquainted with French soldiers have doubted whether the army would retain its confidence or its spirits amid the languid and protracted operations of a succession of sieges. Perhaps the Emperor will take measures to escape this contingency. He is certainly displaying considerable military skill and he is perfectly acquainted with all the qualities of his troops. Perhaps, too, the new French artillery may impart a character to siege operations never witnessed before. It would be a mistake, however, to regard the campaign as absolutely decided. The tenacity of the Austrian troops is extraordinary, and in war the whole aspect of affairs may be altered by the accidents of a week.—Times.

It is said in certain quarters known to be in relation with the Palais Royal, that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if the French army cross the Mincio the act will be considered by Prussia as menacing to the Germanic Confederation by invading the natural defences of Germany, and as calling for the direct intervention of the Confederation. It is further stated that the Generals under the command of Marshal Polesier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is not considered improbable that the army now called the "Army of the East" may soon be denominated the "Army of the Rhine." The person who gives this information says that, in his opinion, the real object of the war is Constantinople for Russia, and the Rhine for France. He thinks that much of the blame rests with the English Government for not having

proposed to settle the Italian question, which every one saw must soon become a serious embarrassment, in union with the Emperor of the French, and thus prevented him from throwing himself into the arms of Russia.

The announcement in the Prussian Gazette that the Prince of Prussia has ordered that six corps d'armee shall be set in motion, is regarded in Paris as the answer of the Germanic Confederation to the note of Prince Gortschakoff.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.—Yesterday morning official news was received that the rear-guard of the 8th Corps, under General Benedek, had again been attacked by the allies in the neighborhood of Malegnano.

General Count Schlick has taken the command of the Second Army instead of General Gyalui. The outcry against Count Gyalui is as loud as ever, but it is doubtful whether it will be allowed to reach the ears of the Emperor. It is stated that Count Clam and Prince Liechtenstein demand that their conduct shall be strictly inquired into, as they feel that Count Gyalui cast a slur on their military reputation in his report of the 6th; but it is probable that the matter will be hushed up, as this is not a fitting moment for making public the blunders committed by the various Austrian commanders on the 4th inst. General Cordon, who commanded a division, is said to have managed matters badly; but such reports deserve but little attention. The troops behaved remarkably well, but some of the commanders appear to have entirely lost their presence of mind. No exact official data have yet been received on the subject, but it is not doubted that the loss sustained on the 4th and 5th was much greater than was originally supposed. As nothing is known of General Urban, it is feared that his corps was entirely dispersed in the neighborhood of Treviso. On the 9th inst. the garrison of Laveno, consisting of about 600 men, went on board the three Austrian war steamers, and sailed to Magadino, where it was received and disarmed by Colonel Dantemps, the commander of the Swiss troops in Tessin. Before the Austrians quitted Laveno they spiked all their guns. On the 4th instant some of Garibaldi's men paid flying visits to several of the Austrian towns and villages on the Lago Maggiore, and carried off arms, money, and frontier guards in triumph. Two of Garibaldi's men, who deserted and crossed the frontier into Tessin, stated that they had quitted the service of the renowned partisan chief because they had neglected their duty and feared that very severe punishment would be inflicted on them. Garibaldi's corps, which daily becomes more powerful, now threatens the Southern Tyrol from Val Canonica, Val Tronpia, and Bagalino. By the subjoined proclamation, which was published by the Committee of Defence for Bozen, it is evident that the German part of the population of that district is seriously alarmed:—

"The news received from the seat of war and the events which have recently occurred in Lombardy prove that the danger is imminent. In a few days the enemy can be on the frontiers of the country; and it therefore behoves all men capable of bearing arms to take in hand their oft-tried weapon (the rifle) and, in obedience to the summons of our Emperor and Lord, to do battle for God, for our Sovereign, and for our native country. Form companies, elect your officers, and be prepared to meet the enemy. As often as the Tyrol was in danger your fathers did so, and you, their worthy descendants, will follow their example. The question is the defence of the rights of the Emperor, and it is your duty to oppose any attempt to obtain possession of his territories. The question is also one of your own hearts, which you must defend with your powerful hands, which are well skilled in the use of arms. The time has come for proving to the Emperor that you are deserving the confidence which he reposes in you."

"The Austrian Correspondence contains the following:— "The organization for the defence of the Tyrolean territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied."

Many Alsatians, and some of the Germans belonging to the Foreign Legion, deserted to the Austrians at Magenta. M. Hacklander, who is now at the head-quarters of the Emperor in Verona, declares that all the officers who have been opposed to the French during the present campaign speak unfavorably of the rifle cannon. "Very few men indeed have been wounded by the artillery of the French, and everything that has been related concerning the effect of the new gun on earthworks is mere fiction." The shot, which is of cast-iron, is in form like a champagne bottle with the neck broken off. The shot for the four-pounders is 6 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, and weighs about 5lb. The shot are hollow, and charged with some detonating material, but few of them burst. "The preparation of such ammunition," says Hacklander, "must be an exceedingly complicated affair."

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, died, or rather "fell asleep," Prince Metternich, who on the 15th of last month had completed his 86th year. The renowned statesman and diplomatist had been exceeding weak for several days before his death, but he suffered no pain whatever, and even on Thursday last was able to sit in a chair in his garden. His voice, however, was so very feeble at the beginning of last week that it was scarcely audible, and, finally, his physicians altogether prohibited any attempt being made to induce him to converse. Members of his family state that the Prince had such an easy death that no one can say exactly when his soul quitted its mortal coil. The deceased, who was formerly well known to me, was much more kindhearted and humane than is generally believed, and far better than his reputation. Posterity will, doubtless, do full justice to his high qualities. Prince Richard Metternich, the son and heir of the deceased, arrived here last night from Verona.—Prince Paul Esterhazy has postponed his journey to London for a few days.

It is credibly stated that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcement on Saturday, and it is expected that an attempt to land troops on the coast between Venice and Trieste will soon be made.

PRUSSIA.

The official *Preussische Zeitung* states that the order for the mobilization of the corps d'armee has been issued. The official journal remarks:—"The greater dimensions of the events at the seat of war assume, the more serious becomes the duty of Government to place itself in such a position as may enable Prussia, in the regulation of the Italian question, to proceed, in concert with her confederate German Powers, with that weight which Prussia is called upon to use, and which corresponds to the position of this point of view, and regarding the continually increasing armaments even of neutral Powers, Government has found it imperative partly to mobilize the army, and will take further steps in connection therewith in order that coming events may not take Prussia and Germany by surprise and unprepared."

Prussia, evidently suspecting treachery, notwithstanding the insidious compliments paid to her by the Czar, has replied by taking more effective measures for resisting an attack from any quarter upon Fatherland. The mobilizing of her Landwehr,—the last strategical movement of Prussia, when preparing for war—is pregnant with serious import.—It shows that the Prince Regent is deeply impressed with the conviction that the monstrous alliance of the two great military despots bodes evil to Europe. The salutary lesson taught by Tilsit is evidently not forgotten, and Prussia is resolved not to be again duped by perfidious professions or lulled into a fatal security by perfidious blandishments, intended, as she naturally enough conceives, to create disastrous jealousies between herself and Austria, in order to

make each an easier prey to that policy of duplicity and aggression of which Napoleon and Alexander are with too much reason suspected. There is wisdom and patriotism in this resolution of the Prussian Regent. What is there in the character and conduct of Napoleon the Third and Alexander the Second to shield them from the suspicion of being influenced by motives as base and designs as wicked as those which brought their predecessors and namesakes into friendly conclave at Erfurt?—Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Representatives from St. Petersburg at the Courts of Germany, with instructions as to the war. It regrets the refusal of Austria to accept the Congress proposed by Russia and England, throwing the burden of the disturbance of peace on that power. Russia now wishes to localise the war. The Prince says:—"The Germanic Confederation is a combination purely and exclusively defensive. It is on that condition that she participates in the international law of Europe, on the bases of treaties to which Russia's signature is affixed."

"Now, no hostile act has been committed by France against the Confederation, and there does not exist any obligatory treaty for the latter to attack that Power."

"Should, consequently, the Confederation take hostile measures towards France on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have falsified the object of its institution, and disowned the spirit of treaties upon which its existence rests."

"We confidently entertain the hope that the wisdom of the Federal Governments will set aside determinations which would turn to their prejudice, and would not contribute to strengthen their own position."

"If, which God forbid, it should happen otherwise, we shall at all events have fulfilled a duty of frank and sincere friendship. Whatever may be the issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly free in his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country and the dignity of his crown in the determinations which his Majesty will be called upon to take."

ITALY.

The Allied Army of Italy passed the Serio on the 13th, marching towards the river Oglio. The advanced guard is at Coccaglio. The head-quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzuolo. General Garibaldi was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. General Urban's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi.

The last accounts received from the French headquarters in Lombardy inform us that the Emperor is concentrating his troops in order to attack the Austrian army with an overwhelming force. It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought in the course of next week.

PARIS, JUNE 15.—It is pretty certain that all Italians are not overjoyed at the off-hand manner in which the King of Sardinia is proceeding in his work of liberation, and accepting gifts of territory from the hands of his Suzerain. There are many patriots who have not co-operated in this work of Italian independence merely for the territorial aggrandizement of Victor Emmanuel. What they desire is independence not only of the Austrians and the French, but equally so of the Piedmontese. They cry out against the sleight-of-hand—the *escamotage*, as they term it—by which Victor Emmanuel is coolly taking possession of Lombardy, and I know of several Italians who leave Paris with the avowed object of resisting this invasion on the part of their Piedmontese liberators. Their motto is *Confederation*, and not *Fusion*. The Lombards will not be Piedmontese any more than Tuscans, or Modenese, or Parmesans, or Neapolitans, and it would not be surprising if civil war followed any attempt to force them into submission.

The following extract from a private letter from Turin, of the 15th June, is worthy of notice:—

"There is nothing new here that I know of since the affair of Marignano. Now that we are approaching the famous Quadrilateral (the fortresses) we shall encounter great difficulties, which, if they are surmounted, as I hope, will be followed by positive results. Other serious difficulties will arise when we come to the task of organizing a regular and stable government. In the meantime the King of Sardinia is endeavoring, by a kind of juggle, to annex to Piedmont the territory abandoned by the small States of Italy. I trust that this is merely temporary, and that the sanction of Europe will be demanded for this act. The Piedmontese, ever prone to exaggerate the bravery of their army and to depreciate that of the French troops, ought now, at least, to be moderate. In the affair of Magenta three divisions of the Sardinian army were to have supported the combined movement, and yet not a single division figured on the field of battle. Instead of responding vigorously to the appeal, they thought proper to stop four hours on their march to cut their *strag*! Generals Castelborgo, Durando, and Panti, who commanded the divisions, have received, it is said, as a mark of disapproval, another destination. Such are the allies on whom the success, and sometimes the safety of the French army depend; such are the allies whose vanity and insolence are intolerable."

MILAN, JUNE 11.—Milan is gradually assuming its wonted aspect, *minus* the Austrian soldiers, who are now only found as prisoners in the Castello, and *plus* some thousands of tricolours, which are floating from windows and balconies, and numberless tricolors or rosettes, with which every man, woman, and child of the population is decorated. The shops, which were shut while every one was making holiday, have been opened again, and one would scarcely suppose that it was a town which had changed its ruler less than a week ago, and which was just busy with the process of establishing a new Government. The great change which has taken place cannot be very well mistaken by any one who is in the habit of looking at the aspect of the population. The swelling, censorious, and petulant population of Milan have been transferred into a joyous, impressionable, good-natured people. The transition from one rule to another was sudden and without struggle; none of the passions which are sure to appear in every popular movement have been roused. It was like the sudden realization of a dream long hoped for and ardently desired, and Milanese arose one morning and found this cherished dream a reality. Not even the most active imagination among them had dared to conceive such a speedy solution. It is true they were wonderfully well informed of the advance of the allied forces, for in vain were all the police precautions, the news penetrated somehow or other.—They knew more about the approach of their deliverers than probably the Austrians themselves, but neither they, nor I believe anybody else, were aware till the next day of the character of the Battle of Magenta and of its important results. It was the turning point of the campaign, the closing of its first phase. All the Austrians have done since has been with a view to withdraw their scattered and outlying forces for the banks of the Po. It was for this purpose that they sacrificed some thousand men at Malegnano. It seems that they have succeeded in their purposes, for there is news of the evacuation of Piacenza and Lodi, as well as Pizzigittone. As for the two last places, you must take the news with due reserve, for I have not been to either place, and I can only vouch for what I see myself. Thus, just at the moment when I was sitting down to write to you I was told by another person that very hard fighting was going on at the Adda, which, if Lodi is in our hands, would be an absurdity.

"Probably the first version will turn out to be the true one, for, whatever tardiness one may attribute to the Austrians, it is almost impossible that they should not have been able to withdraw in 10 days, especially with a considerable army at their heels. On the other hand, they must have proved at

Magenta that it was a hopeless case to bring into the field troops exhausted by marching and hunger, and they will think twice, probably, before resuming the experiment, especially with the impression of the Battle of Magenta fresh in the memory of the soldiers. They must have time to restore the physical strength as well as the *morale* of the soldiers before they can dare to measure their forces, unless they are pressed by necessity. Finally, there is the fact that great additional forces are preparing in the interior of the Austrian empire, the 5th battalion of all the regiments having been called in to the depots. All these considerations would urge the Austrians to retire behind the Mincio, avoiding, if possible, all further fighting until they have taken up their defensive position. It will be so much the better for the Allies if they act against all these considerations and accept another general engagement.

The special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says, "The march of the French army through the plains of Lombardy must have opened the eyes of the French to the fact that the peasants of Lombardy entertain a most philosophical feeling of indifference for national independence, and their enthusiasm is not likely to be excited by the conduct of their liberators. Accounts received in this city depict in the most forcible terms the rapine, the pillage, and the universal ruin that marks the passage of the French columns. A regiment of Zouaves, which forms part of Buziaze's division—which, as you will recollect, was engaged in the affair of Malegnano—has acquired a bad pre-eminence by its excesses. They spread themselves by bands in the villages which surrounded their bivouacs, and plunder and ravish as though they were engaged in an African razzia. Proclamations have had to be issued by the commanding officers, threatening the most severe punishments, but the discipline, never very strict while on the march, is so lax in these African corps, that the officers have but little control over their men. Lombardy will have cause to remember the war of independence—unroofed cottages, deserted homesteads, and families dishonoured, mark the spot where the French have bivouached. I should be willing to hope that there is as much exaggeration in these accounts as in those of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Austrians in Piedmont, but the source from whence my information is derived unfortunately precludes the belief that they are wholly without foundation. A good deal of jealousy is springing up between the French and the Piedmontese. The former taunt the latter with not having come up in time at Magenta, while the Piedmontese accuse the French of magnifying their success, and of taking more credit than is due to them for the success at Palestro and Montebello."

THE PARL STATES.—ROME, JUNE 11.—On Monday night, the 6th inst., a remarkable demonstration was got up in Rome in honor of the recent successes of the French and Piedmontese armies before Milan. Unable to restrain their impetuous joy, the Romans, as soon as the news was received, ran through the streets in great numbers, and, following the route of the Corso, stopped before the house of General Goyon. Here they burst into the most enthusiastic exclamations of "Viva la Francia!" "Viva l'Imperatore Napoleone!" "Viva l'Indipendenza Italiana!" Their cries were repeated again and again until General Goyon appeared at the window, and thanked the multitude by gestures only, as some say, but by words too indistinct to be heard at a distance, as others state. In a moment another cry was heard of "Viva il Governo Francese!" From this place the crowd, which amounted, perhaps, to 5,000 or 6,000 persons, proceeded to the Sardinian Legation in the Via Borgognona, shouting out "Viva l'Italia!" and "Viva il Re!" The Minister was however absent, and the crowd finally went off to the Piazza Colonna to the house of the Ambassador of the French, while the people hurriedly lit up their houses. The Minister thanked them for the compliment offered to the Emperor, and for their sympathy with the holy cause in which they were engaged. Thence they went to the residence of the Commander of the "Place" and to the French club in the Piazza Colonna. Considerable delicacy is said to have been shown by the population in abstaining from passing near the Piazza di Venezia, where the Austrian Ambassador resides. An illumination was prepared for the following evening, and the General published an order in which he thanked the people for their compliment and begged them to abstain from any further demonstration.

Detachments of troops have arrived at Civita Vecchia from France, which will bring the contingent of Rome up to 8,000 men, independently of 6,000 or 7,000 men at Civita Vecchia. Various buildings and military establishments have therefore been taken possession of by them, and demands made on the municipality for some necessary supplies, which were satisfied immediately, owing as well to the manner in which the demands were made as to sympathy with the French. It is unnecessary to say that the soldiers and the citizens have fraternized, and may be seen walking arm in arm. Some of the officers, too, who abstained from taking part in the more noisy demonstrations, did not hesitate to manifest their joy in a quiet way. This public rejoicing lasted for several hours, and continued till late at night. Volunteers continue to leave for Piedmont and Tuscany, and not a few of the Pontifical soldiers are deserting also. Among the more distinguished of the volunteers is Emmanuel Raspoli, a scion of a noble house.

Every part of Rome is given up to festivity, and the likeness of the Emperor Napoleon and of Victor Emmanuel, of Garibaldi and of Count Cavour, are sold in every shop. On the 7th of June the following proclamation was issued by General Goyon:—"A great joy yesterday filled your hearts and ours. This joy would have been yet greater, if faithful to an admirable arrangement understood up to the present time you had known how to suppress the rising expression of it. Let no promoter of disorder enter your ranks to-day; deprive malevolence of every pretext, so that the repressive measures we might be compelled to take may not fall on the friends of the French. Believe, Romans, that silence is painful to us, and that, deprived of the happiness of fighting by the side of our brothers in arms, it would have been very pleasant to have been able to acclaim them. But if they hold on high at this moment the flag of France, we hold here that of order, and shall know how to make it respected. This also is a noble flag!"

"Count GOYON, General of Division, Aid-de-Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of the French."

"Rome, June 7." The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* states that the Tuscan Government now gives a premium of sixteen scudi to every deserter from the Pontifical army; he adds:—"The French authorities in Rome begin to thwart the action of the Pontifical government, and to allow full play to the revolutionary party. Tumultuous manifestations, in honor of the victory of Magenta, have taken place, and a public illumination is imposed by the assassin party on the peaceful and loyal population by means of private notices of which the French police takes no notice, however eager it is to prevent the Pontifical police from suppressing any revolutionary manifestation."

UNITED STATES.

PASTORAL OF OUR BISHOPS REGARDING THE PRESENT WAR.—Bishop Spalding of Louisville publishes in the *Guardian* a pastoral enjoining prayers in conformity with the Encyclical Letter of His Holiness. We make the following extract:—"Without taking any part whatever in the struggle which is now going on between the two great Catholic Governments of Europe, the Holy Pontiff, as becomes his high office, invokes peace on the contending hosts who are now rushing on to the slaughter of one another; and while these wield the arms of the