EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

PRUSSIA AND ITALY. General La Marmora and the Prussian Alliance. Forence Correspondence London News, July 25.

It is now in my power to furnish your readers with authentic information, from the best and most reliable sources, on the unexpected parliamentary episode in reference to the relations between Prussia and Italy, for which we are indebted to General La Marmors. If that episode possessed a mere historical interest it might be passed over in silence. But the statements to which General La Marmora's speech would lend currency are calculated to embitter the future even more than to excite regret respecting the past political and military relations of two great countries; and therefore, as General La Mar-mora, perhaps with the very pardonable view of retaining his own personal prestige, diminished since the campaign of 1866, has lelt himself at liberty to communicate to the Italian Parliament a document which, being one affecting the rela-tions between two governments, he now possessing simply a private capacity had no right to publish, and which would lead all Europe to suppose that the course of affairs at the outbreak of the campaign of 1866 was very different from what it really was, it is desirable to exhibit the

facts of the case in their real character, order, and proportions. Three weeks before the breaking out of the war for the liberation of Venice, Count D'Usedom, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Florence, had repeated conversations with General La Marmora. The Prussian Minister sought to impress on the general how desirable it was that the Italians should not throw themselves inconsiderately upon the Quadraliteral, but should act in perfect agreement with their Prussian ailies, in order to secure the great aim of their league, the breaking up of the Austrian monarchy. Count d'Usedom was not alone in those conversations with General La Macmora; his views were repeated and enforced by an elderly officer, General Bernhaurd, the military representative attached to the Prussian emissy at Florence. In compliance with the instructions of their Government, Count d'Use-dom and General Bernhaard set forth with the most perfect confidence the entire strategetical plan proposed by Prussia for the common action Prussian and Italian armies, would not have stopped short before Olmutz, Koenigratz, or Theresien stadt, but would have pushed straight on to Vienna. And what was the plan in favor with General La Marmora? was not prepared to announce one. It did not appear that be had formed one. Count D'Usedom and General Bernhaard laid before General La Marmora all the plans of Prussia; but they were kept in ignorance of those of Italy. In this state of imperfect confidence they could only suggest, but did not pretend to dictate, that the best course would be to leave a strong corps for the defense of Turin and Milan, and, travering the Po, to leave the fortresses to the left, and push on towards Ley-bach, Trieste, and Vienna - not stopping at the Isonzo. The Quadritateral is far more strongly fortified on its western side, in consequence of that front being turned to Piedmont and France, and any attempt to pass would be fatal. On the contrary, the Quadrilateral to the south, on the sale of Ferrara and Bologna, where no apprehensions were entertained from the hostility of the Pope, was comparatively weak, and as, moreover, the natural difficulties were diminished at that season of the year, from the rivers being low and the mountain torrents almost dried up, a march in that direction would not have presented very alarming obstacles. To these considerations of the Prussian Minister-in-General, General La Marmora never made any reply. And yet the dominant idea of the Italian Government had been clearly that of deciarity and carrying on a great national war. By what causes was Italy prevented from giving effect to this idea? the desire of France to keep in check both Italy and Prussia, a desire prompting the French efforts to localize the war as much as possible. In Germany the efforts of France did not meet with the desired success. It was otherwise in Italy, where assurances were ob-tained that the war should be reduced as much as possible to the proportions of a series of mere skirmishes, and where a pledge was given by Austria that in the event of her being victorious she would not pass the Mincio. The efforts of France were seconded by England, our diplomatists having received instructions to do all in their power after the war appeared inevitable to localize it as much as possible. Now it is evident that such plan was wholly at variance with the plans and interests of Prussia, which had in view, not the securing of this or that piece of territory, but the breaking up of the Austrian Empire; for if Austria possessed the certainty of the war on the Italian side being thus localized she would have left just troops enough to hold the fortresses in the Venitian territory, and would then have thrown the whole weight of her armies on her German foes. The other Italian Generals completely shared the views of Prussia, foresaw the inconveniences and dangers of a localized war, and attempted to fuse their own convictions into the mind of General La Marmora. But was it to be expected that he would accept the advice of his brother generals? Such was the state of matters-the war was on the point of breaking out; within two or three days was to be held the final council of war, deciding on the plan of the campaign, and the Prussian minister apprehensive of the consequences to both Italy and Prussia should the former determine on carrying on a localized war and still more, should an attack be made on the Quadrilateral, a point certain to entail failure, determined, at least, to relieve both his Government and himselt from the responsibility of a wrong decision. Accordingly Count d'Usedom summed up in a despatch the precise points which for several weeks had been the subject of daily discussion between General La Marmora, General Bernhaard and himself. It must not be forgotten that General La Marmora must not be forgotten that General La Marmora had all this time been holding, and at the very moment was still holding, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that Count D'Usedom, as representative of Prussia at the Court of Florence, had been under the daily necessity of conferring with him on the political questions from which the military questions were, at such crisis, absolutely inseparable. When General La Marmora complains that he, a commanderin-chief, received such a military communica-tion from a diplomatist, he strangely overlooks the fact of his being at that time a diplomatist himself, and required in his diplomatic capacity to treat with his brother minister on the great interests affecting the two countries. As to the form of the despatch, it a straightforward, business-like paper, with no beating about the bush, which called a spade a spade, and sought to impress upon an ally just at the outbreak of the war matters of the most vital importance to the State which the writer represented as well as to the State of which General La Marmora com-manded the forces. Well, what did General La Marmora do with this document? He shelved it—such is his own admission—his justification being that he took alarm at a document of such importance being transmitted through two diplomatic chancelleries. I am informed that Count D'Usedom has expressed himself in very strong terms about this complaint of General La Marmora, and has observed that, having perfect combinence in the gentleman attached to the Prussian Chancellery, he had taken for granted au equal confidence by General La Marmora in the Commendatore Cerrati, the ouly official in the Italian Chancellery who would have seen the note before it reached General La Marmora bands.

General La Marmora's bands.

Such is the real history of the diplomatic note read by General La Maraora to the Chamber of Deputies, and represented by him as an attempt made by Prussia on the very eve of the campaign to dictate to Italy certain strategical plans, about which neither the statesmen nor the generals of Italy had been previously consulted. It was, your readers will perceive, about as much the reverse of all this as any paper could possibly be, for it was only the paper could possibly be, for it was only the summary of numerous discussions that had slready taken place, and, so to speak, embodied a warning and a protest, in which the other Italian generals opposed to General La Mar mars's views heartily sympathized. General La Marmora followed his own devices, disregarding both the counsels of his Prussian allies and of his own military colleagues; he deliberately long spared to enjoy. Men of his independent, knocked his head against the Quadrilateral at its hardest spot, and the result was -Custozza. I newled in the Senate of our land-not merely

The Prussian Minister of War as as Author.

The Prussian Minister of War, Herr Albert Theodor Emil von Hoon, wrote previous to the year 1869, since which he has occupied his post in the Cabinet, a number of hignly esteemed treatises on geography and ethnology, which are looked upon as standard works of instruction, and have been published in numerous editions. Born in the year 1803, in the Pomeranian town and fortress of Kolberg, he received his education at the military academies of Culm and of Berlin; was then appointed instructor at the same; in 1833 to the command of the Topographical Bureau, in 1835 to the staff, in 1842 tutor of Prince Frederick Charles in geography and tatics, accompanying in 1846 this Prince to the University of Bonn, and in 1848 chief of the staff of the 8th army corps. In 1850 be was made colonel, 1856 major-general, 1859 heutenant-general, and is at present a full general and member of the Reichstag, representing a Breslau city district. After this brief sketch of the author's position, some extracts from his "Manual of Political Geography," which has just appeared in a twelfth edition, and brought up to the present year, may be found inter-

Of England he says: - Next to significant, almost republican rights of the lowest classes we perceive a strict uphoiding of the privileges of the high-born even up to the throne. Great wealth of organic life in all public affairs counteracts that which is obsolete. Permanent party strile favors not only egotistic tendescies, but also public welfare. The system of administra-tion, the judiciary and military management, all are based upon the history of the country, upon custom and practice, and not upon theorem. For this reason we observe, notwithstanding certain limited views, immense multiformity in every branch of public life. The finances show an inexhaustible supply of resources coupled with an extravagant national debt. The army of the land, not numerous, without systematic organization, mostly consisting of the breadless and lazy, corresponds, however, owing to its ex-ternal discipline and sustained by national spirit, to the most diversified and difficult demands, while the better situated of the nation disdain service and have yet to develop and give proof of the efficiency of minitia.

Of the Government of France the author says: -After the revolution of 1848, in consequence of which the inviolable monarch with his charte verile was forced to give way to a President elected by the fickle nation and to a republican constitution, the latter has been set as de since coup d'etat of December 2, 1851. The liberty of the sovereign people was then limited to a very narrow measure, as accorded by the new stitution of January 14, 1852, granted by the absolutely ruling President, now hereditary Emperor of the French, who has not since deigned to increase, except nominally, these liberties. Though the people are allowed by this constitution some share in the management of public affairs, yet even after the concessions afterwards made, which are without hardly an exception but apparent ones, the whole legislative as well as executive power rests solely in the hands of the Chief of the State. . . A modification of the aiready very respectable and well-tried army establishment has recently taken place. Its purpose is to furnish the army-the main prop of the Imperial power-with a numerous and well trained reserve for a war, and to improve the organization of the militia. The generai liability to serve in the army is adhered to but it is limited, as heretofore, by the privilege of furnishing substitutes.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Old London Life. In the review of a book entitled "The Memorials of London and Loudon Lafe in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fisteenth Centuriesbeing a series of Extracts, Local, nocial, and Political, from the Early Archives of the City of London A. D. 1276-1419," the London Athenoum has some remarks upon old London Life, from which we quote:

Taken as a whole, the London clergy of this

period were of that quality which may be equally well described under two opposite terms. They were often both fast and loose. They were to be found in places where honest men should which did not disdain to pay homage to muliercu e. A vast deal of bad blood must have been engendered by some of the doings of these gen-tlemen of the "good old times." At the same time, while some swallowed the camel, others strained at the gnat; and it is almost laughable to see, when serious delinquencies were almost the rule then prevailing, a remonstrance issued by the ecclesiastical authorities, especially addressed to the bar bers, who, it appears, were wicked enough on Sandays to trim and poils of people who cared to look decent, and holiday like on going to mass.

In the year 1347, the first Common Council of London was elected. Among the names of members that have since become famous are those of Bicon and Walpole. Laurence de Braghhyuge is that of a man whose descendauts are as numerous as the saud upon the sea-shore. The Bragging family has its branches all over the world. Some of the members (there are 133) appear to have bad no surnames, and are designated from the signs of their houses houses not being then numbered—or from some equally explanatory distinction. Thus we have Thomas atte (at the) Vyne, Nicholas atte Gate, Godfrey atte Swan, Stephen atte Holte, and so on. One Common Councilman is set down as Stephen atte Conduit, but an Alderman of the same locality has the nobler prefix, and is registered as "Reynald de Conduit."

These Aldermen, in those old days, were almost sacred personages. Heaven expressly descended to take part in their proceedings. When a Mayor was to be elected, the Aldermen shut themselves up, like Cardinals professing to wait for the will of God in the election of a Pope, and when they presented the city potentate to the citizens they protested that he had been chosen in obedience to "the inspiration of the Holy Spirit." The hazy continental idea of the Lor Mare being a sort of sacred and potential tial somebody is perhaps a tradition of the interest which Heaven once was supposed to

MILTON. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has been examining the Milton manuscript, and concludes that the autograph is Milton's, and the signature J. M.

BOOKS EXPORTED. If the merit of literature could be gaged by its weight in books, the following figures, showing the exportation of English books from this country, would be very satisfactory; they, at all events, testify that this species of literary commerce is on the increase:—In 1853, there were 32,781 cwt. of books exported; in 1864, 34,087 cwt.; in 1865, 39,528; in 1866, 48,581; and in 1867, 49,906.

AUSTRALIA.

There are fifty newspapers big and little, published in the colony of Victoria, which have hitherto been dependent on imported paper for their periodical appearance. But now there is actually a paper mill at work near Melbourne, manufacturing what stationers call an article very suitable for newspapers. This is a commescement of mechanical enterprise which doubtless will count for something in the istory of our antipodes, and furnish to that New Zealander, who is some day to contemplate ruins of London, an additional topic of self-glerification. Before many years are over our paper makers will find the Australians competing with them in all the markets where paper is bought and sold. Another note-worthy fact is the opening of a woolea cloth factory at Geelong, and a first sale of its woolen goods for more than £3000. The inhabitants of the town were so elated at this success that 90 of them ordered each a suit of the native cloth. And so the march of civilization goes on, and "factory hands" are to increase and mustiply in Australia until Geelong shall become the Leeds of the South.

JOHN STUART MILL. The British Quarterly, for July, says:—
The admiration which Mr. Mill has awakened for bimself, both personally and as a thinker, has found for itself a most honorable and welldeserved expression in his election for Westminster, a position which we trust he will be

because of the light that they can contribute in the discussion of national questions, but also of the light they themselves can derive for the correction of theoretic and one-sided conclusions of their own, and which are simply what have been termed "idols of the cave," Already, unless we are mistaken, Mr. Mill has received some little benefit in this way, in exchange for the benefit which he has undoubtedly conferred.

PUEL IN IRBLAND. The Daily Te egraph makes a statement, not yet confirmed from any other source, that petroleum has been discovered in County Mouaghan. If this is correct, Ireland possesses a supply of fuel which may almost compensate for her want of coal, the greatest of the griev-ances she has to plead against nature.

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The new and spiendid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of canal street, adjoining Debrasses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 430 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant rouse to the White Mountains, Traveliers for that point can make direct conascutions by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Flor in New York.

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton.

Saturday, Aug. 8, 2½ P.M Saturday, Aug. 8, 8½ P.M

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Mouday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.

Mouday, Aug. 10, 5½ P.M Monday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.

Tuesday, 11, 6 A.M Tuesday, 11, 10 A.M.

Wed'day, 12, 6½ A.M Wed'day, 12, 10½ A.M.

Thursday, 13, 7 A.M Thursday, 13, 11 A.M.

Friday, 14, 12 M.

Fare to Trenton. 40 cents each way: intermediate places, 25 cents.

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The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 5 50 A. M., 1250, and 5 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion lickets, 15 cents, good to return by either took.

OPPOSITION TO AND RIVER Scaner JOHN SYLVESTER WIII make dally excursions to Wilmington (Sundayaexcepted), londing at theseer and Marcus Hook, leaving AROH Street what at lo A. M. and 4 P. E., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

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