

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, MAY 20, 1859

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to its representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

WAR IN EUROPE.

We publish this week a considerable amount of news, received by late foreign arrivals, in relation to the war which has actually commenced, by the Austrian troops crossing the River Ticino. This is a small stream which marks the boundary line between Sardinia and the Austrian provinces of Venetian Lombardy. Switzerland lies north of Sardinia and the Mediterranean Sea on the south. France is on the west beyond the barrier of the Croatian Alps. In the passes of Mt. Dauphin, and in the contiguous districts are concentrated masses of French soldiers, awaiting the signal which is to bid them cross the friendly frontier. Austria has one hundred and fifty thousand men encamped near the Ticino River. She has the horses, artillery, and military stores necessary to the efficiency of this great host; she is enduring a daily expenditure which is consuming her internal resources, and edging her on, inch by inch, toward the catastrophe of an inevitable bankruptcy.

The late news just brought by the steamers Weser and Borussia, brings the actual declarations of war by the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, and also the address of Napoleon to the European powers.

"Occasional," of Forney's Press, in his letter of the 12th inst., says:

"Brigadier General George Washington Beman's resignation of the superintendency of public printing leaves that veteran hero in a woful condition of perplexity. Browne, of the Journal of Commerce, comes from New York, to mend the legio and straighten the grammar of the Constitution, in which the intrepid General remarks, with refreshing originality, that 'we was glad to see our friend in such good health; and what Brigadier General George Washington Beman is then to do, beside keeping an eye upon the printing of jobs given to his paper, and making a division of the spoils, it is hard to conjecture. The majestic Mr. Rice may whisper in the Brigadier's ear that though the fruit appear enticing, yet it is like unto the Dead Sea fruit, and turns to ashes upon the lips."

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The reported wreck of the Packet ship Poman, off the coast of Ireland, has been confirmed by late arrivals. Nearly four hundred human beings were drowned in a watery grave!

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Messrs. Ferguson & Manspaker have a lot of the best and cheapest Boots and Shoes, at the "Shoe and Variety Store," that were ever brought to this place. Give them a call.

NEW GOODS!—Messrs. Reed & Minnich have received a large stock of New Goods, which they intend to sell to suit the times.—See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

We have not thought it necessary to reply to various easy criticisms made during the last two months, whenever we have undertaken to discuss the resources and the strategic conditions for the opening of the great and bloody war in which Europe is now involved. We have now, however, in the ample details which to-day crowd our pages—presenting an impressive picture of the first scenes in this awful and imposing drama—a justification of our views so complete and so minute even, and at the same time so certain to interest the public, that we may properly call attention to the subject.—Fully two months ago, we indicated the offensive as the true method for Austria to defend herself. We stated that the Austrians, having their Italian army well concentrated near to the Piedmontese position of defense, and perfectly ready and equipped for action, would commit a great mistake if they did not take advantage of this momentary superiority over their still scattered enemies by at once entering the Sardinian territory, beating the Sardinian army first, and then marching against the French, who must pass the Alps in several columns, and thus run the risk of being beaten in detail. This conclusion of ours excited a liberal share of dissenting comment on the part of various more or less eminent and more or less strategic critics; but we have found our judgment confirmed by that of every military man who has written on the subject; and finally it proves to be that of the Austrian Generals. So much for that point.

The war having thus been begun, what are the relative forces of the parties, and their chances of success? The Austrians have in

Italy five army corps—the 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th and 8th—consisting of at least 26 regiments of infantry, of five battalions each, (of which one is a grenadier battalion,) and 26 light battalions, in all 156 battalions, or 192,000 men. With cavalry, artillery, engineers and garrison troops, their force amounts, at the very lowest computation, to 216,000 men. We do not know how far this number has been exceeded by drawing into Italy fresh frontier regiments and men of the reserve. That it has been exceeded, there can scarcely be a doubt—but let us take the lowest estimate of 216,000 men. Of these, 56,000 men will be perfectly sufficient to hold all the fortresses, forts and entrenched camps the Austrians care for holding in Lombardy; but let us take the largest possible figure, and say 66,000 men. This will leave 140,000 men for the invasion of Piedmont.—The telegrams give the strength of the Austrian army of invasion at 120,000; and these statements are, of course, not to be strictly depended upon. But, to be on the safe side, we will assume that the Austrians have no more than 120,000 men disposable for the field.—How will the French and Piedmontese forces be placed to encounter this compact army?

Between Alessandria and Casale, in a position which we described some weeks since, the Piedmontese army is concentrated. It numbers five divisions of infantry and one of cavalry—or 45,000 men of infantry of the line, including reserves; 6,000 riflemen, and about 9,000 cavalry and artillery—total 60,000 men, the utmost which Piedmont has been able to muster in the field. The remaining 15,000 men are required for garrisons. The Italian volunteers are not yet fit to encounter an enemy in the open field. As we have stated, the Piedmontese position cannot well be strategically turned to the south—it may be turned, however, to the north; and here it is supported by the line of the Sesia, which joins the Po about four miles east of Casale, and which the Sardinians, if we are to trust to the telegraphic dispatches, intend to hold.

It would be perfectly ridiculous for 60,000 men to accept a decisive battle in this position, if attacked by twice that force. In all probability, some show of resistance will be made on that river—enough to compel the Austrians to show their full strength—and then the Sardinians will fall back behind Casale and the Po, leaving the direct road to Turin open. This may have happened on the 20th or 30th of April, supposing that English diplomacy has not caused a new delay in the military operations. The day following, the Austrians would attempt the passage of the Po, and, if successful, would drive the Sardinians across the plain to Alessandria. There they might leave them for a while; if necessary, the Austrian column, debouching south of the Po from Piacenza, could destroy the railroad between Genoa and Alessandria, and attack any French corps marching from the former to the latter place.

But what do we suppose the French to be doing all this while? Why, they are coming down, with all haste, toward the future seat of war, the valley of the upper Po. When the news of the Austrian ultimatum reached Paris, the forces destined for the army of the Alps scarcely exceeded four divisions of infantry about Lyons, and three more either in the south of France and Corsica, or in the act of concentration. One more division was on the road from Africa. These eight divisions were to form four corps; as a first reserve, the division of the troops of the line at Paris were disposable, and, as a second reserve, the Guards. This would give, in all, twelve divisions of the line and two of Guards, making seven corps d'armee. The twelve divisions of the line, before the arrival of their men on foot, would count about 10,000 men each, 120,000 in all, or with cavalry and artillery 135,000, and the Guards 30,000, making a grand total of 165,000 men. So far, so good; it is a fine army, large enough to conquer a country twice as big as Italy. But where could they be on or about the first of May, the time they are wanted in the plains of Piedmont? Why, McLachlan's corps was sent, about the 23d or 24th, to Genoa, not having been concentrated previously, it will not be able to leave Genoa before the 30th; Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps is in Provence, and was to advance, according to some, by Nice and the Col di Tenda; according to others, it was to go on board ship, and effect a landing in the Mediterranean. Canrobert's corps was to pass into Piedmont by Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre, and all the other troops were to follow as they arrived by the same roads. Now it is certain that no French troops set foot on Sardinian territory before the 25th; it is certain that the army of Paris three divisions were still at Paris on the 24th, one of which left only that day by railway for Lyons; and that the Guard was not expected to begin its march before the 27th.—Thus, supposing that all the other troops enumerated above had been concentrated on the frontier and ready for the march, we have eight divisions of infantry, or 80,000 men. Of these, 20,000 go to Genoa, 20,000 under Baraguay, if they go into Piedmont at all, go by the Col di Tenda. There remain 40,000 under Canrobert and Niel to go by Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre. This will be the whole which Louis Napoleon can make available by the time his assistance will be most wanted—the time when the Austrians may be at Turin. And all this, let us observe in passing, is perfectly in agreement with the indications we gave on this subject weeks ago. But with all the railways in the world, Louis Napoleon cannot bring down his remaining four divisions from the army of Paris in time to take part in the first engagements, unless he allows the Austrians to do as they like with the Piedmontese for a full fortnight; and even then, having eight divisions on two mountain passes, and the enemy on their point of junction in at least equal numbers, he stands but a poor chance.—But a man in his position cannot, from political reasons, allow Piedmont to be overridden by the enemy for a full fortnight, and therefore he will have to accept a battle as soon as the Austrians offer it, and that battle he must fight under disadvantageous circumstances. The quicker the French get across the Alps, the better for the Austrians.

BUCHANAN IN VIRGINIA.—In the report of the discussion between Mr. Goggin and Montague, in Caroline county, as given in the Fredericksburg News, we find the following:—"Mr. Montague:—'I voted for Buchanan on the Cincinnati platform, but he has deceived me—he is a traitor to his party and so help me, my Creator, I'll never vote for him again.'"

Mr. Montague is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in Virginia.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE. HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

All Europe Arming.

The steamer Adelaide, which left Galway on the 30th, ult., arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday afternoon.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

There had been for several days reports of the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians, and of the actual commencement of hostilities. The first statement was that during the night of 26th of April, 100,000 or 120,000 Austrians under Gialai, crossed the Ticino, in three corps, and took the road toward Novara. Also, that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Buffalora, over which they had crossed.—This news as yet lacked confirmation from official quarters, and doubts were thrown on it.

It turned out that the report was premature. The troops had received orders to do so, but the order was countermanded, and they remained on the east bank of the river.

Afterwards it was ascertained that the advanced posts had crossed, and on Friday, April 29th the whole army passed over into the Piedmontese territory. A despatch, designated as "official," reads as follows:

PARIS, Saturday.—The Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino and commenced hostilities. This intelligence is officially received.

The Austrian official journals contain an imperial manifesto, explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively denying the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

It was reported that Austria had accepted the proposed Mediation of England and postponed the formal declarations of war.

TUSCANY.

Tuscany has joined France and Sardinia against Austria. This has been done in violation of the Grand Duke's wishes, which inclined towards Austria. In fact the Grand Duke has been obliged to abdicate and fly. The people and the army all sympathized with Piedmont, and the army called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, whereupon the army declared a military Dictatorship, and now Tuscany is actively engaged against Austria. Parma and Modena will undoubtedly follow this example.

FRANCE.

There are active military movements throughout France, 80,000 French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed.

Denmark is said to have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Constitutional of Paris, and Daily News of London, deny the existence of the reported alliance between France and Russia.

The News further states that the document which has been signed, and which led to the report, is a mere convention.

The London Times professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and deduces the most threatening consequences, regarding the alliance as a menace to England, inasmuch as Russia guarantees the service of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to the army of observation on the Austrian frontiers.

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia has issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, saying that he regarded the ultimatum of Austria as an insult, and rejected it with disdain.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers, and were enthusiastically received.

King Victor Emmanuel, has gone to join the army at Alessandria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary elections had commenced and were progressing quietly.

The report of the French-Russian alliance has been denied, but as an offset the London Times publishes the provisions of the Treaty, which are said to have been entered into by these two governments; the beneficial effect which was produced by the denial on funds, was injured by this publication, and a great panic on the London Change was the result.

A great panic prevailed in London, and Consuls threatened excessively.

Warlike preparations were going on in England, and great activity prevailed at Woolwich.

The Government has chartered the Cunard steamer Etna, and other vessels, to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

Amor prevail of a proclamation being about to be issued, calling out 20,000 men for the Navy.

War premiums are being generally demanded at Lloyd's.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The ship Poman, from Liverpool for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 17th. The crew and three of her passengers (names unknown) were saved. She had over four hundred souls on board. The loss of life had not been ascertained.

ARRIVAL OF THE Steamers, Kangaroo and Persia.

The steamships Kangaroo and Persia, arrived at New York on Wednesday, their dates are the same as those of the Adelaide, whose news we give above, but we add some particulars:

The panic on the London Change was intense. Over fifty stock brokers had failed, some with very heavy liabilities.

The new India loan had declined to 6 a 5 per cent. discount, and the demand at the bank for money was dull at an increased rate.

In the discount market, 5 a 5 1/2 were the lowest rates for six months' bills.

The rates for Continental Exchange were lower.

Austrian exchanges was almost nominal. The London Herald asserts on the best authority that no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia.

The Russian Government merely offered to place 50,000 men as an army of observation on the frontiers of Galicia.

The Times, however, says with respect to this treaty: "We have nothing essential to retract. It is not in the nature of a secret treaty to be known in detail within a week after it has been signed, but the main facts are, we fear, without doubt."

The London Herald says, speaking of Eng-

lish mediation, "that further attempts appear useless." The French it believes are anxious to re-open negotiations by means of a conference between England, Prussia, and Russia, to be held during a sort of armistice between the actual litigants.

The Times, and other morning journals, deny authoritatively, that Denmark had concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive with France.

The Herald says that Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia.

The Times, of Saturday, reiterating its previous statement, says the Austrian army crossed the Ticino on the 26th and took a position on the enemy's territory, and the main army crossed on the 29th.

By all accounts the Austrians had determined on a vigorous movement, and there can be little doubt, are desirous of striking the blow before the French troops can reach them.

The War enthusiasm was increasing in France.

Paris was in a state of high excitement. The French were unprepared for sudden movements of the Austrians, they expected to begin the war at their leisure—somewhere about the end of May.

The difficulties and delays on Mount Cenis will be considerable. Although the French troops are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arrive there without the means of entering the campaign immediately.

The French Government had received intelligence of an outbreak in Algeria, which would probably require the return of the troops lately sent to Italy.

The Times says that nearly all the naval engineers have their hands full of foreign orders.

Up to the night of the 29th, 142 members had been elected to the new Parliament, including 112 who were elected without opposition.

FROM EUROPE.

THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF WAR. HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

The steamer Weser, from Bremen, and the Borussia, from Hamburg, both touching at Southampton, arrived at New York on Sunday evening. By these arrivals we have English news to May 4th, containing much very important intelligence.

The steamer New York arrived at Cowes April 30th, the Canada at Liverpool May 2d.

THE WAR.

There is no longer any doubt about the existence of actual war in Northern Italy. The Austrian Declaration of War is made public, and the Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino into Sardinia.

The Austrian Declaration of War. Imperial Manifesto.

I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inhuman acts (anfeindungen) which for a series years have been committed by the neighboring State of Sardinia against the indisputable rights of my crown, and against the integrity of the realm placed by God under my care, which acts have lately attained the very highest point (culminations hohenspunkte angelangt). By so doing I have fulfilled the painful (schwere) but unavoidable duty of a sovereign. My conscience being at rest, I can look up to an omnipotent God, and patiently await His award. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of contemporaneous and future generations. Of the approbation of my faithful subjects I am sure. More than ten years ago, the same enemy—violating international law and the usages of war, and without any offence being given—entered the Lombardo-Venetian territory with the intention of acquiring possession of it. Although the enemy was twice totally defeated by my gallant army, and the mercy of the victor, I believed generously, and proposed a reconciliation (riede die hand zur versohnung). I did not appropriate to myself one inch of his territory. I encroached on no right which belongs to the crown of Sardinia, as one of the members of the European family of nations. I insisted on no guarantees against the recurrence of similar events. The hand of peace which I in sincerity extended, and which was taken, appeared to me to be a sufficient guarantee.—The blood which my army shed for the honor and right of Austria I sacrificed on the altar of peace (dem Frieden brachte ich das blut meiner arme zum offer). The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity, which increased from year to year, and produced agitation against the peace and welfare of my Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Well knowing what a precious boon peace was for my people and for Europe, I patiently bore with these new hostilities. My patience was not exhausted when the more extensive measures which I was forced to take in consequence of the revolutionary agitation on the frontiers of my Italian provinces, and within the same, were made an excuse for a higher degree of hostility. Willingly accepting the well meant mediation of friendly Powers for the maintenance of peace, I consented to become a party to a Congress of the five great Powers. The four points proposed by the royal government of Great Britain as a basis for the deliberations of the Congress, were forwarded to my Cabinet, and I accepted them with the conditions which were calculated to bring about a true, sincere and durable peace. In the consciousness that no step on the part of my government could, even in the most remote degree, lead to a disturbance of the peace, I demanded that the Power which was the cause of the complication and had brought about the danger of war should, as a preliminary measure, disarm. Being pressed thereto by friendly Powers, I at length accepted the proposal for a general disarmament. The mediation failed in consequence of the unacceptance of the conditions on which Sardinia made her consent dependent. Only one means of maintaining peace remained. I addressed myself directly to the Sardinian government, and summoned it to place its army on a peace footing and to disband the free corps. As Sardinia did not accede to my demand the moment for deciding the matter by an appeal to arms has arrived.

I have ordered my vast army to enter Sardinia. I am aware of the vast importance of the measure, and if ever my duties as a monarch weighed heavy on me it is at this moment.—War is the scourge of mankind. I see with sorrow that the lives and property of thousands of my subjects are imperilled, and deeply feel what a severe trial war is for my realm, which,

being occupied with its internal developments, greatly requires the continuance of peace.—But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty.—On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France—who under false pretences (nichtige vorwande) interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia.

The crown which I received without spot or blemish from my forefathers has already seen trying times. The glorious history of our country gives evidence that Providence, when there is a foreshadowing that the greatest good of humanity is in danger of being overthrown in Europe, has frequently used the sword of Austria in order to dispel that shadow. We are again on the eve of such a period. The overthrow of the things that be is not only aimed at by factions, but by thrones. The original cannot be rendered literally, but its sense is, that the present revolutionary movement is caused by monarchs as well as by private individuals.

The sword which I have been forced to draw is satisfied, inasmuch as it is a defence for the honor and rights of all peoples and States, and for all that is held most dear by humanity.

To you, my people, whose devotion to the hereditary reigning family, may serve as a model for all the nations of the earth, I now address myself. In the conflict which has commenced you will stand by me with your old proved fidelity and devotion. To your sons, whom I have taken into the ranks of the army, I, their commander, send my martial greeting (waffen gruss). With pride you may regard them, for the eagle of Austria will, with their support, soar high.

Our struggle is a just one; and we begin it with courage and confidence. We hope, however, that we shall not stand alone in it. The soil on which we have to do battle was made fruitful by the blood lost by our German brethren, when they won those bulwarks which they have maintained up to the present day.—There the crafty enemies of Germany have generally begun their game when they have wished to break her internal power. The feeling that such a danger is now imminent, prevails in all parts of Germany, from the hut to the throne—from one frontier to the other. I speak as a sovereign member of the Germanic confederation, when I call attention to the common danger, and recall to memory the glorious times in which Europe had to thank the general and fervent enthusiasm of Germany for its liberation.

For God and Fatherland.

Given at my residence and metropolis of Vienna, on this 28th day of April, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

General News.

The greatest and most active preparations were making by the three Powers for a dashing, crushing campaign. Austrian and French troops were pouring into Piedmont. The French Generals Canrobert and Niel had arrived in Turin.

The Grand Duchess of Parma had followed the example of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and fled. Parma had declared for Sardinia, and Victor Emmanuel had accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany.

It was announced that M. de Habner and the entire personnel of the Austrian legation would quit Paris on the 21st inst. He was to leave the interests of Austrian subjects in France to the care of the Dutch envoy. M. de Habner had paid a farewell visit to M. Thiers and took leave of his friends at the Union Club.

The Emperor Napoleon is fond of anniversaries. It was stated that he would review the National Guard on the anniversary of Napoleon's death, May 5. He would set out to join the army of Italy on the following day, May 6, which is the anniversary of Napoleon's departure from Paris previous to the battle of Marengo, which was fought on June 14.

The farewell interview of Baron Kellersberg, the Austrian representative, with Count Cavour, was characterized by perfect courtesy. "I hope M. le Baron," said the Count, "that we shall see you here again under happier circumstances."

The Moniteur de l'Armee announces that the "Army of the Alps" takes henceforth the appellation of the "Army of Italy."

The Sentinelle Toulonnaise states that the headquarters of the Lombardo-Venetian navy has been removed from Trieste to Venice.

Count de Richter, Russian Minister at Brussels, died suddenly at Paris (where he was on a visit) recently. On his return at midnight, with his wife, from a party, he was taken ill with pains in the heart, and two hours after he was dead. He has been temporarily replaced at Brussels by Baron Velho, First Secretary of the Russian Legation.

Movements at the Seat of War.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 28.—News from the seat of war must be received with considerable reserve, but there is reason to believe that four divisions commenced operations yesterday. One division, under General Baron Zobel, probably advanced from Piacenza, and another, under Gen. Von Benedek, probably crossed the Ticino at Pavia. Gen. Von Burteld, who is but a General of Brigade, led a division—the vanguard—across the bridge of Buffalora, and met with little or no resistance. The division under Gen. Baron Reichschach probably crossed the Ticino by means of a punton bridge. The first troops that entered Sardinia were the 10th battalion of Jagers and the Galician regiment of the line Archduke Stephen. Not above 60,000 men are now in movement, but 70,000 more will soon be actively employed. As Col. Kuhn Von Kuhnfeld, an officer of great promise, who is chief of Count Gyulai's staff, has taken heavy artillery across the Ticino, it may reasonably be supposed that Casale will be besieged.

TURIN, Thursday, April 28.—All dispatches coming via Genoa suffer a delay of one or two days.

The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 27th brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army, inviting it to await the signal of war, and to advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont.

A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

The Austrians have concentrated their force in the Sesia, but no encounter has yet taken place. No movement has yet been made by the Austrians on the right bank of the river Po.

PARIS, May 2.—The Moniteur to-day contains the following telegram:

being occupied with its internal developments, greatly requires the continuance of peace.—But the heart of the monarch must be silent at the command of honor and duty.—On the frontiers is an armed enemy, who in alliance with the revolutionary party, openly announces his intention to obtain possession of the dependencies of Austria in Italy. To support him, the ruler over France—who under false pretences (nichtige vorwande) interferes in the legally established relations of the Italian Peninsula—has set his troops in movement. Detachments of them have already crossed the frontiers of Sardinia.

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