The Press.

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SPRING TRADE, 1859. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now opening a large and varied stock of LAWNS, CHALLIES, PRINTS, and other DRESS GOODS, To which the attention of the trade is invited. Also, DOMESTIC GOODS, Comprising Fairhill, Osnaburgs, Woodward Doeskins, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Mariners' Stripes, Blue Drills, Vest Paddings, &c., &c.

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1,000 " Clamps,
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500 cases "Washington Morton" Claret.
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6 bbls. prime Honey.
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S. W. JACOBS, No. 625 ARCH STREET, Has finished and for sale a full assortment of all the most modern styles of CARRIAGES. Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. mar21-3m

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The Press.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1859.

The Italian Question.

How can the respective Governments of England and Prussia, which, unfortunately, do not avow much sympathy with the glorious cause of Liberty in Italy, justify any intermeddling in the quarrel between Austria, Sardinia, and France? Only upon the pretext that what is called "the balance of power" in Europe has to be maintained, and having been established by Treaties, more especially those of 1815, after the final downfall of NAPOLEON, it is considered necessary rigidly to guard the observance of these international compacts. "If Treaties can be knocked down, like nine-pins," say these Governments, "Europe would fall into strange confusion. For the boundaries of Kingdoms—nay, the very establishment and existence of monarchies themselves—have been arranged and guaranteed by Treaties. Violate these, and confusion worse confounded would overrun Europe."

When the Great Powers interfered, only the other day, as it were, to prevent Russia from despoiling "the sick man," it was not out of regard for effete and effeminate Turkey, but to vindicate the principle that Treaties must be observed. No one can doubt that Civilization would be greatly advanced by Russia becoming the possessor of Turkey-in-Europe, but the other Powers would object, because it would give Russia a preponderance which might be fatal to the peace of Europe, by affording means for raising and feeding the ambition of further conquest. If England and Prussia relinquish that armed neutrality which it is understood they desire to maintain, they will be led into the contest, not so much by friendly regard for Austria, as by a conviction that NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL want to advance their own political interests by treating as blank paper the treaties which have secured her Lombard and Venetian possessions. Such backing-up of Austria would be more unpopular in England than in Prussia, which has a Germanic feeling that Austria should have her dominions preserved to her—at least, that if there be spoliation, it should not be without gain to Prussia. It will be remembered how, somewhat more than a century ago, FREDERICK the Great wrested Silesia from MARIA THERESA, Empress-Queen of Austria, and how tenaciously Prussia has retained that rich province to this day.

Badly as Austria has governed her Italian provinces, it is to be remarked that now, as formerly, the worst governments in Italy are Italian governments. The present instances are the Roman and the Neapolitan. It is difficult to say whether there is more odious and tyrannic government in Lombardy, in the States of the Church, or in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. In Sardinia there happily is a constitutional government, and VICTOR EMMANUEL is decidedly a man of Progress. In him the cause of Italian independence has found a leader, who has been so fortunate as to propitiate LOUIS NAPOLEON, the most potent sovereign in Europe. That recent marriage at Turin was a sign and seal of the compact alliance between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. One will supply men, arms and money—the other will supply a rallying point to the Italians who are disaffected to their present governments. We are among those who cannot believe that an abstract love of Liberty has actuated LOUIS NAPOLEON in his conduct towards Sardinia; for we do not understand the anomaly of a Sovereign's crushing down and trampling upon Freedom in his own country, and of trying to build it up in another. *Non constat.* The astute Emperor of the French must have some personal motives in backing Sardinia in this contest. That he seriously meditates working out the problem of Italian Independence, we wholly disbelieve.

In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is a statement made, with particular emphasis, which may be as new to many of our readers as we confess it was to ourself. The writer, heartily deploring the spirit of the Austrian Government in the Italian provinces, says "All things considered, it would have been better for Austria herself if England and the other Powers had not insisted, in 1815, on her resuming the government of Lombardy, or if the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom had been erected into a distinct State," and to this is appended the following note:

"We believe that we are strictly correct in stating that the Emperor Francis, foreseeing the difficulties his Government would have to encounter in Lombardy, and anxious to avoid causes of future dissension with France, expressed his strong disinclination to resume that province (Lombardy), but it was pressed upon him by the other Powers, and especially by the Prince Regent of England, as the only effectual mode of excluding the influence of France from Northern Italy."

This will show that, at any rate, Austria is not to be blamed for occupying Lombardy, which, in truth, was part of her hereditary possessions, previous to the conquering invasion of Italy by NAPOLEON, in 1797. The Venetian territory, wrested from the old republican Government by France, was an acquisition to Austria, first acknowledged and guaranteed by the general Treaty of 1815. But the fact, stated above, that Austria really was *forced*, in 1815, to hold on to her Italian dominions, as a guard and prevention against future French aggression is singularly important, because it will justify England's interference against any change of ownership.

Austria, it thus may be, cannot help possessing large dominions in North Italy. But she surely might have governed them in a generous and paternal spirit, instead of by the wretched misrule which has well nigh crushed out the very life of the people there. It is *this* which justifies the interference of the King of Sardinia. Humanity has a stronger claim than mere policy. When Italy, in chains, called out for aid, how could free Sardinia be deaf to the entreaty?

The Austrians may be turned out—a consummation devoutly to be wished—without Italy arriving at the coveted dignity of an independent and united nation. In the first place, there would be the great difficulty in agreeing on the choice of the one man—be he King, Czar, or President—who should govern Italy. To make that fine country united—to realize the demand of "Italy for the Italians"—various Powers should have to make restitution. "Thus," says the Edinburgh Reviewer "the national union of Italy would require that Austria should give up Lombardy, Venice, and the South Tyrol; Switzerland, the Canton of Ticino [Tessin]; France, Corsica; and England, Malta." These two last concessions would seem inevitable, (for Corsica lies between Piedmont and the Island of Sardinia; and Malta is close to Sicily,) but does any one dream that France and England would make them?

Our sympathies are wholly with the oppressed Italians, but we anticipate great difficulties in the eventual settlement of the independence and national unity of Northern Italy. On one point, we are very sure, that the mass of American citizens are fully agreed—viz: that the Austrians shall be driven out of the fine provinces which they have so basely and tyrannically misgoverned. To do this will be to punish the most exacting and capricious tyranny. The one great thing to be done is to drive Austria out of Italy. That misgoverned country must be liberated, and, no doubt, in due season, God's good providence will send the proper man to govern Northern Italy, as a regenerated nation.

IN A CASE in Buffalo, New York, in which the owners of the tugs that conveyed Heenan and Morrissey and their friends to the fighting ground were defendants, in a suit charging them with carrying passengers contrary to law, the defence set up the plea that the parties were not composed of that class of passengers which the law designed to protect; in other words, that they came more appropriately under the head of "live stock."

The Present Position of the Sardinian, Austrian, and French Armies.

The following article from the New York *Tribune* of Thursday, May 12, before the arrival of the last steamer, is entitled to the credit of being alike clear and prophetic:

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 twenty-six regiments of infantry, of five battalions each (of which one is a grenadier battalion,) and twenty-six light battalions—in all one hundred and fifty-six 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 strategetically 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 despatches, 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 29th 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 th's 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 or 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'armée*. The twelve divisions of the line, before the arrival of their men on furlough, 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.

With the men on furlough called in, the whole of this army would reach 200,000 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 1st of May, the time they are wanted in the plains of Piedmont? Why, McMahon'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'Hillier's 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 Genèvre, 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 26th; it is certain that of the army of Genoa, the divisions were [illegible] day by railway, on the 24th, one of [illegible] 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 Genèvre. 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 th's, 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 in 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.

The Case of G. B. Loring--The Frauds in Salem.

Dr. George B. Loring, who was charged with fraudulently using the signatures of many persons living and dead to procure the office of postmaster, publishes the following statement from which it would appear that his agent and not himself was guilty of the forgery:

"SALEM, May 9, 1859

"Mr. Editor: I was very much startled, and more astonished and amused, at a sensation article in the *Traveller* of the 6th and *Journal* of the 7th inst, referring to a 'singular political fraud,' a 'misdemeanor of the most serious character—no less than that of forging signatures to petitions for office,' with which my name is connected, and the benefit of which I am said to have enjoyed. The statements contained in the article are the deliberate misrepresentations of a reckless and desperate political traitor, who seems, while smarting under the sting of removal from office, to have lost his sense of his own accountability. I can assure you that I never found it necessary to obtain office by such means as those which you publish. I recollect that Mullett was employed to obtain signatures at the time referred to, to various petitions for office, and I supposed he did his work in an honest manner. I am now astonished at his confession that he did not do so; and had I been aware of it earlier, I should never have consented to his holding office as long as he did. He did not inform me than that names had been appended to any petition for the purpose of misleading and deceiving President Pierce; and I do not believe it now, although I am aware that the rates usually paid for obtaining signatures to such documents (four and five dollars a hundred) present serious temptations to gentlemen of mercenary proclivities. Respectfully yours,

"GEO. B. LORING."

SOME OF THE USES OF MARRIAGE.—One of the London magazines has the following sensible observations upon the economy of marriage:

"In return for whatever you may have done for your wife, from what a complicated slavery does she deliver you. Only make the enumeration. From the slavery of baseness: If you have happiness beside your hearth, you will not go in the evening to court love under the smoky lamps of a dancing room, and to find drunkenness in the street. From the slavery of weakness: You will not drag your limbs along like your sad acquaintance, that pale, worn out, bloated young old man. From the slavery of melancholy: He who is strong and does a man's work—he who goes out to labor and leaves at home a cherished soul who loves him—will, from that sole circumstance, have a cheerful heart and be merry all day. From the slavery of money: Treasure this very exact arithmetical maxim, "Two persons spend less than one." Many bachelors remain as they are, in alarm at the expense of married life, but who spend infinitely more. They live very dearly at the *café* and *restaurateur's*, very dearly at the theatre. The Havana cigar alone, smoked all day, is an outlay of itself. But if your wife has no female friends whose rivalry troubles her, and excites her to dress, she spends nothing. She reduces all your expenses to such a degree that the calculation just given is anything but just. It should not have been 'two people,' but 'four people spend less than one.' When a marriage is reasonable, contracted with foresight, when the family does not increase too fast, a wife, far from being an obstacle to liberty or movement, is, on the contrary, its natural and essential condition."

"THE TICINO."—Cæsar's decisive step was the "crossing of the Rubicon," and the step conceded on all hands to be decisive of peace or war, is the Austrian army's crossing the Ticino. This stream is a small river, rising at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland, flowing southwardly through Lake Maggiore, and finally emptying into the Po near Pavia. During the latter part of its course it forms the boundary line between Lombardy and Piedmont, and hence its importance in a military point of view. It is easily crossed and not strongly defended, is remote from the centres of Sardinian population and strength, and hence is naturally chosen as the most feasible entrance for the Austrian troops into Sardinian territory.

LORD FREDERICK GROSVENOR, who, with a number of other English gentlemen, hunted in the far North, and escaped scalping by the Indians by the hair of their heads, is now at St. Louis, awaiting the arrival of one or two companions with whom he purposes going to California over the Southern overland mail route, and thence to China and the East Indies.

ABOUT two thousand acres of woodland were burnt over on Sunday last, between Pocasset and Snake Pond, Mass. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Almost the entire extent of wooded country between Falmouth and Barnstable has been burnt over within two years.

France, Austria, and Sardinia, to the Nations of the Earth!

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ADDRESS OF FRANCE TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

The *Moniteur* of May 1 publishes the following most important circular despatch, addressed to all the diplomatic agents of the Emperor, dated the 27th of April:

SIR: The communication which has been made, by order of his Imperial Majesty, to the Senate and to the Legislative body, renders it needless for me to revert to incidents which have occupied public opinion for some weeks past, and have been the subject of my last despatches. The gravity of the present state of affairs has reached a culminating point, and the denouement before us will not, unhappily, be that which honest and persevering efforts have endeavored to obtain. In such a serious conjuncture it is a great consolation to the Emperor's Government to be able to submit, without hesitation, to the verdict of Europe the question, as to on what Power the responsibility of events rests.

That the state of things in Italy was abnormal; that the discontent and underhand agitation which resulted therefrom constituted a danger for every one which reason bid to be stopped by a prudent precaution, an inevitable crisis was understood equally by England, Prussia, and Russia, as well as by France. The unanimity of apprehensions immediately created the conformity of sentiments and measures. Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, the proposal of a Congress, emanating from St. Petersburg, the support given by Prussia to those attempts at an arrangement, the eagerness of France to adhere to the combinations which followed each other up to the last moment; all these acts, in a word, emanated from the same inspiration—the sincere and lively desire to consolidate peace by no longer ignoring a difficulty which so evidently threatened to disturb it.

In this phase of the affair the Emperor's Government has had its share of initiative and action; but this share—I am particular in stating it—has always been mixed up with a collective labor. France simply offered her co-operation as a great European Power to settle amicably and honestly with the other Powers a question which—I do not deny it—[illegible] but in which she did not yet perceive [illegible] duties to fulfil or urgent interests to defend. The day upon which the Vienna Cabinet had promised, by a solemn declaration, not to commence hostilities, it seemed itself to anticipate the attitude which any aggressive act against Piedmont would cause the Government of the Emperor to assume.

Such an assurance, by giving time to the mediation of the Powers to exert itself, allowed the hope of the proximate meeting of the Congress. In fact, England had just settled, with the assent of France, Prussia, and Russia, the last conditions for the meeting of that assembly where the place which justice and reason assigned to the Italian States was granted to them. Sardinia, on her part, adhered to the principle of a simultaneous and previous disarmament of all the Powers which, for some time past, had increased their military strength. To these tokens of peace the Vienna Cabinet suddenly opposes an act, which, to characterize it as it deserves, is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Thus Austria destroys alone, and with intent, the earnest labors of England, seconded so honestly by Russia and Prussia; facilitated with so much moderation by France. Not only does she exclude Sardinia from the Congress, she summons her, under penalty of coercion, to disarm without any conditions in three days. A large military force is displayed at the same time on the banks of the Ticino, and, to say the truth, it is in the midst of an advancing army that the Austrian commander-in-chief awaits the reply of the Turin Cabinet.

You are aware, sir, of the impression produced at London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, by the untimely and fatal resolution of the Vienna Cabinet. The astonishment and disapproval of the three Powers was displayed as a protest which public opinion has echoed throughout all Europe.

If England, Prussia, and Russia, by the step they hastened to take, have been unable to relieve their moral responsibility, and to satisfy the exactions of their offended dignity, the Government of the Emperor—actuated, however, by analogous considerations—had to mark its attitude more distinctly, and other obligations were imposed upon it. Nothing modifies the solidarity which was established at the commencement between us and the mediating Powers; the question remains at bottom the same, but we have too much confidence in the intentions of which those Powers have given us such striking proofs to fear for a moment that they should misunderstand the sense of the policy which ancient traditions and imperious necessities of geographical positions so naturally indicate to us.

France, since half a century, has never pretended to exercise an interested influence in Italy, and it is not she, assuredly, who can be accused of having attempted to arouse the remembrances of ancient struggles and historical rivalries. All that she has hitherto asked for, and treaties agree with, is that the States of the Peninsula should live for themselves and manage their own affairs at home as well as in their foreign relations. I am not aware that a different view is taken at London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg than at Paris; however it may be, circumstances have placed Austria towards the various Powers of Italy in a position unanimously judged as preponderating.

Sardinia alone has hitherto escaped an influence which, by general consent, has changed in an important portion of Europe the balance of power which it was attempted to establish. Everywhere else this fact was very grave; but, whatever were our private sentiments, it might suffice for us, knowing the opinions of the other cabinets, to point out to them the evil to correct.

So much reserve, when Sardinia is concerned, would be to forget our most essential interests. It is not the conformation of the ground which, on this side, commands one of the frontiers of France; the passes of the Alps are not in our hands, and it is most important for us that the key should be kept at Turin, and Turin only. French considerations, but which are also European considerations, as long as respect of the rights and of the legitimate interests of the Powers will continue to serve as a guide to their reciprocal relations—those considerations, I say, do not allow the Emperor's Government to hesitate upon the line of policy it ought to follow when a State so considerable as Austria uses threatening language towards Piedmont, and openly prepares to dictate laws to it. This obligation acquires additional forces from the refusal of Austria to discuss before acting. We do not wish at any price to find ourselves face to face with an unaccomplished fact, and it such fact which the Government of the Emperor is resolved to prevent. It is not, therefore, an offensive attitude; it is a measure of defence which we are now adopting.

Ancient remembrance, community of origin, a recent alliance of the sovereign houses unite us to Sardinia. These are serious reasons for sympathy, which we fully appreciate, but which, perhaps, would not suffice to decide us. What distinctly points out our path is the permanent and hereditary interests of France, the absolute impossibility for the Emperor's Government to allow a blow to be struck which would establish at the foot of the Alps, contrary to the wishes of a friendly nation and to the wish of the sovereign, a state of things which would subject the whole of Italy to a foreign influence.

His Imperial Majesty, strictly faithful to the words which he pronounced when the French people recalled him to the throne of the chief of his dynasty, is not animated by any personal ambition or desire of conquest. It is not long since the Emperor gave a proof, in a European crisis, that moderation was the soul of his policy. That moderation still presides over his designs, and, while shielding the interests which Providence has intrusted to him, His Majesty has no idea, you may most positively assert it, of separating his views from those of his allies. Far from it, his Government, referring to the incidents which have marked the negotiations of the preceding weeks, entertains the firm hope that the Government of Her Britanic Majesty will continue to persevere in an attitude which, by uniting by a moral bond the policy of the two countries, will allow the Cabinets of Paris and of London to give mutual explanations without reserve, and to combine, according to eventualities, an *entente* destined to preserve the Continent from the effects of a struggle which may arise at one of its extremities.

Russia we are perfectly convinced of it, will be always ready to direct her efforts to the same end. As regards Prussia, the impartial, and, at the same time, conciliating spirit of which she has given proof since the commencement of the crisis is a sure guarantee of her inclination to neglect nothing to circumscribe the explosion.

We sincerely hope that the other Powers which form the German Confederation will not allow themselves to be led astray by the remembrances of a different epoch. France beholds with sorrow the excitement which has seized upon some States of Germany. She does not understand how that great country, ordinarily so calm and so patriotically imbued with the knowledge of its strength, should fancy its safety menaced by events the theatre of which must remain far from its territory.

The Emperor's Government is therefore prone to believe that the statesmen of Germany will soon admit that it depends a great deal upon themselves to contribute to limit the extent and the duration of a war which France, if she has to take part in it, has at least the consciousness of not having provoked.

I request you, sir, to point out the considerations developed in this despatch, in your next interview with M. ——, and to leave him a copy. The clear language in which I now express myself by the Emperor's orders, and which implies His Majesty's wish to give to the other Cabinets every possible guarantee to bring them to a true appreciation of the situation, and reassure them, in so much as they are concerned as to the consequences, that it is difficult for me to suppose that the Government of —— will not receive these explanations with a confidence equal to that which dictated them. I am, &c., WALEWSKI.

THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

TO MY PEOPLE.

I have ordered my faithful and gallant army to put a stop to the inimical acts (*anfeindungen*) which for a series of 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 highest point (*auf dem hohenpunkte 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 reward. With confidence I leave my decision to the impartial judgment of a cotemporaneous 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 at the mercy of the victor, I behaved generously, and proposed a reconciliation (*reichte 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 armee zum oofer*). The reward for such unexampled forbearance was an immediate continuation of enmity, which increased from year to year, and perfidious 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 [illegible] armament. The mediation [illegible] of the unacceptableness of the [illegible] 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 heavily 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 futile pretexts (*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 he 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 sanctified, 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 oft-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.

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

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Victor Emmanuel to his troops:

"SOLDIERS! Austria, who is increasing her armies on our frontiers, and threatens to invade our territory because liberty here reigns with order; because, not might, but concord and affection between the people and the sovereign here govern the State; because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo; Austria dares to ask us, who are only armed in self-defence, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency.

"That insulting demand received the reply it deserved. I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that you will take an insult to your King and to your nation as an insult to yourselves. The announcement I make to you is the announcement of war! Soldiers, to arms!

"You will have to face an enemy not new to you. But, if brave and disciplined, you need not fear the comparison, and you may quote with pride the battles of Goito, Pastrenga, Santa Lucia, Somma-Compagna, and even Custozza, where four brigades alone struggled for three days against five *corps d'armée*.

"I will lead you. We have made each other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion, in the heat of battle, when, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

"I am sure that on the field of honor and of glory you will maintain, even add to, your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noted battles, who were your brethren in arms on the Tchernaya, and whom Napoleon III, who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote, sends generously to our assistance in numerous battalions.

"March, then, confident in victory, and twine new laurels round your flag, that tricolor under the folds of which the *elite* of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle-cry

TURIN, April 21. "VICTOR EMMANUEL."

SARDINIAN CIRCULAR TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Count Cavour, to Italy. The substance is as follows:

"Austria, who boasts of her love for peace, attacks us by refusing to submit to a European Congress. She violates the promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon those brave volunteers who have thronged from every part of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I entrust the cares of Government to my well-beloved cousin, and draw my sword.

"Side by side with our soldiers will fight for liberty and justice those valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally. People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont because she maintained the cause of our common country in the councils of Europe, and because she was not insensible to your groans of agony. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she never respected. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may conscientiously fulfil the oath I took upon my father's grave.

"Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the noble French nation. Let us trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy."

Appalling Catastrophe.

LOSS OF THE NEW YORK PACKET SHIP POMONA.

[From the Wexford Constitution of Saturday, April 30.]

The weather during the past few days has been of the most boisterous character, the gales of wind prevailing on Wednesday and Thursday being so violent as to cause great apprehension that serious shipping disasters might result therefrom. This view has been unfortunately borne out by the occurrences of Thursday and yesterday, and it now becomes our painful and melancholy duty to chronicle the total destruction of a large emigrant ship, and the loss of upwards of three hundred and eighty human lives, in our own immediate neighborhood. The splendid clipper ship Pomona, 1,500 tons burden, of New York, left Liverpool on Wednesday, with a crew of thirty-six sailors, in addition to the captain, Charles Merryew, and with passengers for New York to the number of about three hundred and eighty. She left the Mersey with a fair and full breeze, and everything seemed to be going on well up to a late hour, when almost in a moment, the hopes of her living freight were blighted. The ship struck, and nothing but death and desolation lay before them. Many of the passengers and a portion of the crew had retired to their respective berths at an early hour, but a large number, more cheerfully inclined, had congregated together in the saloons, and were singing and dancing up to a late hour, there being both a fiddler and piper on board. As the night advanced, however, the breeze freshened into a strong gale, before which the gallant ship flew, as it were, towards her destination, and most of the remaining passengers turned in. By some means—which, at present, we have been unable to ascertain with accuracy—the captain, when nearing Tuscar, seems to have lost his reckoning, and mistaken his position, for a little past midnight the ship was driven on to a sandbank, some seven miles off Ballyconigar, near to Blackwater, the sea making a clear breach over her and sweeping her decks. The passengers rushed in crowds to the deck, most of them but partially dressed, and many with only their night-clothes on. For a short time a wild scene of terror and confusion ensued, which, however, gradually subsided as the calm orders of the captain were obeyed by the crew, and something like order was re-established. The pumps were quickly manned, and it was found that the vessel was fast making water, but the captain was in hopes that if the weather moderated, he should be able, in the morning, to land all his passengers by means of his boats. In this, however, he was doomed to be disappointed, as the gale continued with increased fury during the whole of the day.

In the course of the morning an attempt was

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania, and other States, for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

made to launch the life-boats, but they were stove in and their crews drowned. In this fearful state of suspense they remained till towards evening, when the ship, which had till then remained firm on the bank, slipped off by the stern into the deep water, and commenced rapidly to fill. The whale boat was then launched, and a number of the crew and passengers rushed into her. The captain, in the hope of being again driven on the bank, let go his best bower anchor, but all his exertions were fruitless, and, though more than forty men were working at the pumps, the water gained upon them so fast that in less than an hour she sank. The heart-rending scenes that must have occurred during that hour are fearful to think of, but are known only to God, for beyond those in the boat not a soul was saved. The captain and first and second mates remained on the sinking ship, the only officer in the boat being the third mate, Stephen Kelly, who succeeded in reaching the shore in company with eighteen others of the crew and three passengers, five being washed out in their passage from the vessel.

On visiting the shore in the neighborhood of the wreck at a later hour, yesterday, nothing whatever was to be seen of the vessel, very little of which was washed ashore. On the beach of Ballyconigar, however, were found the lifeless remains of several of the unfortunate passengers, which were removed to the boat-house near there to await an inquest.

Mr. Harper, the agent for Lloyd's, was early at the scene of the disaster, in company with Mr. William Coghlan, under whose directions the survivors, all of whom are more or less suffering from severe personal injuries, were removed to Wexford, where they will no doubt receive that sympathy to which their sufferings so justly entitle them. Among those saved, the names of whom we give below, [illegible] passengers; and of the [illegible] several who are Irish; a number of the crew being natives of this country. One of the sailors on board the Pomona was a Wexford man, named Michael Hayes; he was drowned in the futile attempt made to launch the life-boat of the ship. On arriving at Wexford, the third mate made the following statement upon oath, which was taken down by Mr. Coghlan, to whose kindness we are indebted for a copy:

Stephen Kelly deposed that he was third mate of the ship Pomona, of New York, of 1,500 tons register, owned by the D. L. line, and that the ship sailed from Liverpool on the 27th day of April, at 5 A. M., with a crew of 37 hands, including himself, bound for New York, with a cargo of general merchandise, and about 400 passengers, shipped by sundry persons in Liverpool, and consigned to sundry persons at New York. Did not know whether she was insured. Left Liverpool on the 27th of April, at 5 o'clock A. M., wind S. E., fresh breeze. About 4 P. M. Holyhead bore about S. E. by E. distant about 16 miles, steering then, I think, about a W. N. W. course. At midnight, a strong breeze, ship under close reefed topsails, lying to. Made a revolving light, and supposed it to be Tuscar; squared away with the ship, and steered a west course. Very soon after she struck; could not tell where, but proved afterwards to be Blackwater Bank, where the sea soon made a clean breach over her. About 6 A. M. cut away the fore and main masts, the ship rolling very heavily; got out two boats, but they were soon swamped; about 1 P. M. she worked over the bank; immediately after let go the best bower anchor, but found that she was sinking very fast; at 1.30 P. M. got out the long boat, when the cook, steward, boatswain, and three others left in her; she upset going on shore, and four of them were drowned. Myself, fifteen of the crew and passengers left the ship at 2.30 P. M. in the whale boat, and landed near Blackwater. I expect the remainder of the crew and passengers are all drowned. The pumps were constantly worked during the day.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Passengers—Matthew Lees, Bartholomew Reilly, and John Raber.

Crew—Stephen Kelly, third mate; Richard Long, boatswain; Michael Moriarty, John Smith, Richard Emment, Thos. Barnes, Thomas Jerdon, John Sullivan, Harry Miller, Rudolph Thorn, Jeremiah Williams, Geo. Melville, Geo. Nott, John Rodgers, Chas. Jackson, Chas. Thompson, James West, Wm. Murphy, John McCormick, seamen; John Meehan, passengers' cook.

GENERAL NEWS.

FIGHT IN THE DARK.—The Altoona (Pa.) *Tribune* has the following: "On Sunday evening last a stabbing affray occurred at the house of William Black, tanner, about four miles below this place, which although it has not, and likely will not, prove fatal to the party who received the wound, the intention of the assailant, no doubt, was that it should. It appears that two young men, named Johnson Ecker and Levi Young, were sitting in a room in Mr. Black's house, in which there was no light, in company with two of his daughters. This excited the indignation of a young man, named George Smith, who lived with Mr. Black, who imagined that the young men were trespassing upon his ground, and acting upon the [illegible] the candle. One of the young ladies requested him not to do so, but he persisted, whereupon she attempted to put it out. The wrath of Smith being thus more excited, he caught the lady by the hair and threw her on the floor, putting out the light at the same time. Ecker came to her assistance, and an altercation between him and Smith ensued, in which Smith drew a knife and stabbed Ecker in the region of the abdomen, in the left side. Smith has been arrested.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—On Friday morning last Henry C. Ware, engineer at the furnace of J. M. Crawford & Co., near Youngstown, Pa., met with a sudden death from suffocation. He had entered one of the pipes of the gas receiver, or reservoir, to make some repairs, and, contrary to his usual custom, did not have the engine in motion to keep up a supply of fresh air, thinking, as he remarked on entering, that the work would require him but a few minutes to accomplish it, and that he could remain that period without it. He had not been in over two minutes when he was heard to fall, being overpowered by gas from the main stack. Every effort was made to extricate him, but as a number of bolts had to be cut in order to discover the pipe, involving some twenty minutes time, life was extinct when the unfortunate man was taken out. Efforts were made by Drs. Kirker and Foster to restore him to life, but to no purpose. Mr. Ware was an estimable man, and his untimely end is regretted by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children to deplore their bereavement.

GREAT HAIL STORM AT MADISONVILLE, KY.—On the 29th ultimo an extraordinary hail storm passed over Madisonville, and the adjacent country of Kentucky. The *Mercury* says: Three of the stones were 7¼, 8¼, and 10¼ inches. Others, apparently of greater dimensions, were broken to pieces in falling. Upon close examination these stones were found to be porous in texture about the centre, and, in some instances, hollow. The weight of one, some time after the storm, was equal to one pound. The descending of these extraordinary masses of ice is said to have presented a spectacle truly magnificent—one of terrific splendor. Tin roofs were indented, ninety panes of glass were broken out of the windows of one of the hotels, and a cow killed outright in the street. The cloud was from the northwest. Thunder, lightning, and but little wind accompanied the first shower, which lasted nearly half an hour. In less than an hour this shower was followed by another, with some wind.

GREAT FIRE IN MARIETTA.—We regret to learn that, about five o'clock last Thursday evening, a most destructive fire occurred in Marietta, Ohio. The flames broke out in Brennan's warehouse, in the centre of the business portion of the place. The fire moved with such rapidity that it required some hours to check it. Upwards of twenty buildings in the business region were destroyed. The following is an estimate of the losses of the principal sufferers by the disaster: Nye & Huntington, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Bosworth, Wells, & Co., loss $12,000, insurance $8,000; S. R. Turner, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500. The Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, has about $15,000 of this insurance; Hartford Company, $7,000; City Company, of Hartford, $1,800.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A LONG FALL.—Lewis Crayton, a lad about fifteen years of age, met with a fall on Thursday afternoon last, which, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, would have caused death. He was in the upper story of the building No. 78 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., and had been lowering some boxes through the hatchway. He attempted to descend by the rope, but the upper hatch door being open, caught against the rope and struck him on the head, causing him to lose his grasp. He fell three flights—a distance of forty-five feet—landing on the trap-door in the lower floor, with such force as to break the hinges and split the boards. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to his home on the west side, where medical aid was called. Although badly bruised, he is likely to recover.

GORED BY A COW.—On Saturday last, about noon, a cow belonging to Mr. John Casey, while being driven through the streets of Harrisburg, Pa., became unmanageable and kicked up didos. Mr. Casey's son, who was on horseback, chased her through a number of streets, and when in the neighborhood of the market-street bridge the cow turned upon him and horned the horse, injuring him very severely. One of the wounds was inflicted in the neck, the other below the shoulder, from which it will be impossible for the horse to recover. The boy escaped without injury. The cow was afterwards secured and taken to the stable.

RAT SPORT.—There was some great rat sport on the steamboat landing last evening. A large quantity of corn in sacks, piled on timbers where the river soaked up through the platform, were removed. It was found that the flood had driven a whole colony of water rats above the platform, and that they were holding high carnival under the corn pile. A miscellaneous crowd of over a hundred people, and two terrier dogs, were engaged about an hour in routing the pesky little "varmints." The sport was immense.—*N. O. Crescent.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Vicksburg (Miss.) *True Southron* learns that a daughter of Joseph Wilson, Esq., residing at Oakridge, was accidentally killed on the 2d instant, by the accidental discharge of a rifle, which fell from a rack as she was removing something, lodging a portion of the contents in her breast.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner Jackson held an inquest, on Sunday last, at No. 343 Ninth street, New York, upon the body of Wm. J. Riley, a child sixteen months old, who was killed on Saturday by falling out of a fourth-story window upon the iron pickets of a fence, which pierced its body through and through.

WILLIAM ENGLISH, some time since, killed a man at Petersburg, Kentucky, for insulting his wife. Since the commission of the manslaughter he has been gloomy and disconsolate, and has abandoned himself to excessive drinking. Last week he committed suicide by hanging himself.

MR. WHEELER GREEN, of Ashley Falls, Mass., over one hundred years of age, has recently married Mrs. Schemmerhorn, of Norfolk, Conn.; over eighty. A "love match."

THE MINERS 200 miles above the mouth of Frazer river have done well latterly. The Brother Jonathan brought $100,000 in gold dust from Victoria to San Francisco.