# The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.



FIRST PAGE.—Professor Holmes on the Stereoscope; News Items; Proceedings of the Episcopal Convention; City News. FOURTH PAGE—Market Intelligence.


**THE FIRE OF DISUNIONISM.—Unfavored at Charleston.**

Upon such equitable, honorable, and even chivalrous terms, the breach is to be healed, and harmony to reign once more in the Democratic ranks.

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"Will the South ratify such a compromise? By all that is free, or independent, or true in her people, we answer, no! . . . We are not yet the political slaves and dupes they suppose us to be. The loyal slave party of the South will not and dare not ignore the territorial rights of her people. They will assert them as they have done before, on proper occasions, especially in a party Convention, where equivocation and double dealing have already been practised. The days of compromise on the part of the South have passed. Her people are done with them. Her public men will come up to the requirements of the times, and will maintain what they have boldly and recently announced—the duty on the part of the General Government, to protect the rights of the Southern slaveholders in the test the rights of the Southern slaveholders in the Territories without discrimination. Any other hope indulged by party men is vain and illusory. National men may go from the South into the Charleston Convention. The tools and whippers-in of party may collect there. Presidential and other official aspirants may assemble with their bands of friends. Yet, for all that, there will be Southern back-bone. There will not be found enough of servility and cringing to carry the Southern Democracy into any such measure of self-abnegation as that proposed in regard to the position they have taken and occupy. Any attempt either to wheedle or force them into it will fail, and that signally."

"What we have said on a former occasion we repeat now. If Douglas be readmitted into the Democratic party, and the territorial rights of the South be ignored, the Democratic party is forever gone. The party is now weak at the North. It will be divided and repudiated at the South, and between the sections fall hopeless to the earth. We can well understand how the innumerable band of selfish Southern aspirants to the Presidency or other high office, with their many friends and followers, can ask, to improve their momentary chances at the expense of the respectability, purity, and integrity of the party which they are soon using for his own private ends. We can imagine how short-sighted unionists, North and South, wish to patch up matters on any terms for the time being. But we cannot understand how the party of the Union are to be permanently benefited by the ignoring of faithless defection on a question of vital importance to that section where the strength of the party lies. In a shifting, shuffling policy the party must go down, disorganized and destroyed. Its only hope is in the strict maintenance of its doctrines which uphold the rights of the South. If these are abandoned to save the remnant of the party at the North, nought but a faction in search of spoils is left, and the fate of such may be predicted with certainty. Union-savers and party wire-pullers cannot longer hoodwink the people of the South".

We are not surprised at this answer of the *Mercury*. We expected it. It is bold and to the point. Having no wish to bandy words in return, we accept the issue tendered, pledging ourselves in all fairness, and, we trust, with due firmness, to go as far in sustaining the *rights of the people* in the Territories as the *Mercury* will go to sustain the *demands of the slaveholders*. If the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, as the only higher law recognised in this country, then, by irresistible deduction, it carries it into the States. There is no escaping this result. Indeed, so irresistibly does it flow from the position assumed by the *Mercury* and the Administration, that the Washington *Union* in November of 1857, loudly asserted that such must be the effect of the Dred Scott decision, as understood by the Administration then and now. We never will place ourselves in line upon a platform which looks to such a result. We do not believe that slavery is higher than any other property in this great Republic. We do not believe that it is the only species of property *utterly* independent of local legislation. We do not believe that the people of a Territory are to be forcibly prevented from all jurisdiction over this question, during all their long pupilage, and that their action must be deferred until they come into the Union as a State; by which time the institution may have been crystallized by time, and be hold by a public opinion fabricated for the purpose by the means of the protection of the Federal Government, through its army and its navy. Those in the North who agree with this journal and differ from the *Mercury* are not Abolitionists—they believe that, standing where they do stand, they are proving themselves true disciples of the doctrine of State Rights and State equality. Nearly all of them contended against the Wilmot proviso when that idea was broached to destroy the rights of the South, and now they contend against a doctrine equally objectionable—one asserted by certain interests in the South to destroy and to humiliate the North. Mr. CALHOUN, in one of his ablest speeches during the second war with England, declared that the Northern majority if held up as the oracle of liberty and law to the country, the barriers of State rights, which alone secure the institutions of the South and confine the Union to its proper sphere, will be disregarded and scorned. Unscrupulous sectionalists little by land in stern mandate to our interests and domestic peace, our institutions and liberty. Northern politicians denounce us as Christians, Christian schools and colleges teach our immorality. Their press pours out bitterness and scorn upon our people, and treat with ridicule and contempt our pretensions to equality. By the action of the General Government in its legislative and administrative capacity, we are made to feel our rights in the common Territories, and driven from any participation in lands for which we paid dearly, both of blood and taxes. We are plundered by tariffs laid, on the one hand, to make us purchase northern commodities at extravagant prices, and, on the other, to pay bounties and donations out of the Northern harbors, rivers and roads, in pensions and in bounties. We are plundered, swindled, villified, and degraded. We are not the equals of the North! We are now not homogeneous peoples. The two peoples on the earth are more distinct and separate. Few have greater causes for dislike. The Union now exists as a bond of inequality, in which the North is rising to mastery—the South sinking to provincialism and ruin. Self preservation urges the South either to restore the Union to what it was, or to prepare for its separation and form an independent Government."

"The dissentients of the South are really the best friends of the Constitution and the Union. As matters stand, the Constitution has been over-ridden by a gradual and progressive revolution. Those persons miscalculate the spirit of the South-ern people who found their hopes of the Union on the downfall of southern rights. They are practically, and to all intents and purposes, the real Abolitionists. Those who encourage Northern aggression, either actively or passively, encourage that which must end in the disruption of the Union."

"The best friends of the Northern Democrats are the dissentients of the South. They alone could stand in the breach and have kept back aggressive Democracy would have risen to power and extinguished Black Republicanism. If the fate of the Union is sealed, it is because the people of the North believe disunion at the South to be idle braggadocio. The South has been deceived in her power to bring her party to protect her rights and enforce the Constitution against Northern aggression and injustice. She has taken from real Democrats at the North the only means of sustaining themselves and securing the South. Let the conservative South be undeceived, because we believe that sectionalism has progressed so far without hindrance that nothing short of a dissolution of the Union can bring the people of the North to their senses."

On the 20th the *Mercury* comes forward specifically to define its position in answer to the queries of THE PRESS. Its reply is in exact accordance with the doctrines above expressed.

We quote the *Mercury* of the 20th on this point:

"The Philadelphia *Press* asks the question: 'Will the Charleston *Mercury*, and those with whom it acts, render a cordial support to the nominee of the National Democratic Convention, to be held in that city in 1860, should that Convention endorse the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and declare, as it did, in favor of the protection of slavery in the Territories, and against the rights of the Territorial Legislature to abolish it?'

"The Cincinnati platform of 1856 is interpreted by Douglas and his anti-Lecompton associates to be inconsistent with the Territorial rights of the South, as maintained by the State-Rights Democratic party of the South, and as intended by those of them who acquiesced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, since passed upon by the Supreme Court. The Democracy of the North interpret that platform to mean, at most, the exclusion of the South by the higher law of squatter sovereignty, legalizing the nullification of the constitutional rights of the South set forth in the decision of the *Dred Scott* case. They give countenance and aid to the lawless conduct and legislation of squatter sovereignty, by denying the enforcement of law and order by the General Government to protect South-ern slaveholders while at the same time claiming the enforcement of law and order to carry out silly pretensions of squatter legal validity their sectional and sectional desire to exclude Southern men. On the other hand, the State-Rights Democratic party of the South deny the right of the Territorial inhabitants, who derive all their authority from Congress, to interfere with the Southern man as a slaveholder; that it is unjust and unconstitutional to subject the citizens of the South to a condition of inferiority upon the will of the Northern majority, to which their institutions may be adapted by their laws of propriety, and in which she may be used to enhance Northern power and promote Northern prosperity and aggrandizement."

"So much for the Disunion of the Black Republican party. Let us now understand the disunion of the *Mercury* and the thousands of State Rights men throughout the cotton States of the South. Why are we disunionists? We have never advocated disunion as an end, or as a thing desirable in itself. We are not blind to the position of the United States before the world. We understand its national greatness, its prospective power and mighty influence for good amongst the despotic Governments of Christendom. We feel the importance of free trade and unrestricted intercourse amongst the people of the confederated States. Under the Union of the Constitution—with the rights and protection it was intended to guarantee—with just and equal taxation—with the separation of the commercial and other powers prescribed by the our institutions—free from interference and protected—with equality, justice, and security in the common Territories and everywhere, as our rights and their duty require—we should willingly see the Union as the material form of government, to be loved and cherished. We should be ready to battle for its continuance. But the Union which our ancestors gave us is not the Union of the present day. Throughout the North false views of the powers of the Government, of State sovereignty, State rights, and State sovereignty, have been industriously instilled into the minds of the people, and have become the popular creed. The Democratic party, which alone could stand in the breach and have kept back the aggressive Democracy would have risen to power and extinguished Black Republicanism. If the fate of the Union is sealed, it is because the people of the North believe disunion at the South to be idle braggadocio. The South has been deceived in her power to bring her party to protect her rights and enforce the Constitution against Northern aggression and injustice. She has taken from real Democrats at the North the only means of sustaining themselves and securing the South. Let the conservative South be undeceived, because we believe that sectionalism has progressed so far without hindrance that nothing short of a dissolution of the Union can bring the people of the North to their senses."

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"We now hear that a new coalition has been made, a new compromise consolidated, and a grand combination of the Democratic party accomplished. Douglas and his friends have made a great concession to the South, and have agreed to the doctrine of State sovereignty, as contended for by Mr. Calhoun and his Northern followers, and have agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and to let slavery in the Territories alone, leaving the question of its existence or non-existence to the people of the Territories, as they may decide upon it in their State Constitution. But the South is to pay dear. She is to vote the assertion of her rights to be mere sovereignty with her sensitive and jealous friends, and to receive the votes of her foes from the Democratic party; she is to leave them, quietly and at ease, to address their hostile and insulting allegiance on each future occasion, as they have already done in the case of Kansas, and to see the Northern majority in the Territories of the United States, in utter contempt of the popular will, is, we conceive, as unworthy of them, as Americans, as it is of his great memory and illustrious services. If the Southern men would but confide in the people of the Territories, they would find no wish among those people to interfere with their constitutional rights. But when the South, backed by a most corrupt and abandoned Administration, places itself upon the dogma of defying public opinion in the Territories, and of denying to the people franchises as sacred to them them as life itself, the *Mercury* may rest assured that those who would have been only too glad to give to the slaveholder *more* than his rights, will come forward and insist upon the full and complete recognition of the inalienable prerogative of self-government. The Charleston *Mercury* has admonished the Charleston Convention, in the name of the South, on these great issues!

We shall see how far the *Mercury* speaks for the Convention. *Charleston may be the Mecca or the Mausoleum of the Democratic party in 1860.*

**Foreign News by "The Asia."**

By the *Asia*, which arrived yesterday, we have important foreign news from London and Liverpool, to the 14th May, inclusive, and from the seat of war, and other parts of Europe, to the 13th. We publish this intelligence, varied and interesting as it is, at unusually full length.

The main points are that NAPOLEON had arrived at Genoa, where he had issued an address to his army, and had met with a most enthusiastic reception from the King of Sardinia and his people—that he was to join his army on the 14th—and that the Austrians, instead of pushing into Piedmont, and striking a blow against Turin, the capital, had actually retired back into Lombardy, in large numbers, some of which had recrossed the Ticino. The *Times* says: "As yet, however, all this power of concentration has had little effect upon the aspect of the campaign. The Austrians manœuvre as cautiously as if they were cut off from their reinforcements, and the French are evidently desirous of collecting still more numerous forces before hazarding a blow."

The same authority (the London *Times*) informs us that Count Buol, the Prime Minister of Austria, had quitted office. Whether he had resigned, or was dismissed, is not stated, but his retirement from office may not be without particular significance, at this crisis.

As yet, it will be seen, no battle has taken place. Both parties are waiting for reinforcements. We should not be surprised if the campaign be short and decisive. Austria, at present, has apparently the worst chance.

England has proclaimed her neutrality, but is actively making military preparations.

Mr. KOSSUTH, who was reported to be in or near Hungary, is certainly in London.

**A Suggestion.**

At New York, where, from legal disputes as to who should do the work, the streets have not been cleaned for months, Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor, has undertaken to have it done, and is personally superintending the execution of his commands. In this city, without any legal disputes, the streets are by no means as clean as they ought to be. Neither have they latterly been kept up in that perfect state of repair which once was the city's pride. A wet day, during which deposits of rain-water show the ruts, brings the defects of the streets very fully out. If the Mayor be too busy to follow the example of his brother-official in New York, and personally look after these matters, will he walk to the north side of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and see what the condition of that public way is, just now?

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—The particular attention of the trade is invited to the sale of straw goods, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. It will comprise a great variety of ladies' and misses' bonnets, bloomers, &c., men and boys' hats, French flowers, &c. &c.

**AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, PLATED WARE, &C.**—The sale this morning, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, comprises a large assortment of new and second hand furniture, piano fortes, carpets, silver-plated ware, &c.

**GERMANTOWN BUILDING SITES AT PEREMPTORY SALE.**—On Saturday afternoon, at four and a half o'clock, J. M. Gummey & Sons, auctioneers, will sell at public sale, on the premises, a number of elegant building sites on Queen, Penn, and Fulaski streets, Germantown. See auction sales.

## BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

**Letter from "Occasional."**

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1859.

Mr. Buchanan's unaccountable differences with the leading men of the Democratic party, and the painful disclosures to which these differences have given birth, will form a curious chapter when the history of his Administration comes to be written. The case of John Forsyth, of Alabama, revives recollections of the whole series. The Mobile *Register* of the 21st, of which Mr. Forsyth is the editor, after a bitter attack upon the President, whom he charges with double-dealing and treachery towards him in reference to the Mexican mission, says:

"We expected, of course, that Mr. President's organ crew would open all their pipes at once upon Mr. F. Well, he can stand the din, so long as they do not even attempt to controvert his statement and facts, and this has been postponed by a general accord, 'until the next session of Congress,' which means *sine die*. Meantime, we do not intend that the personal issues in the case shall be changed and lost sight of amid the 'noise and confusion' of the organs. Mr. F.'s complaints are against his Excellency Mr. James Buchanan, President of the United States, and until he calls off his Presidential hounds from Mr. F.'s heels, we shall continue to show up Sage's virtues to the people of the South. There is no Bob Letcher seal of obligation to close our mouth or fetter our pen, and if that honest Kentucky ex-Governor goes to the grave without letting out his secret about Mr. Buchanan's part in the famous Clay and Adams coalition of 1825, it is no reason why we should not make free use of our information touching Mr. B.'s history, acquired in our own time, and reaching back to an anterior generation."

Mr. Forsyth is amply qualified to write upon the subject to which he refers. His father, the late distinguished John Forsyth, of Georgia, was a contemporary of the President, and no doubt has left many curious papers which are at the service of his son. Nothing is more questionable than the revelation of private correspondence. No matter what differences may arise between public men, it must be a very grave provocation to justify an exposal of that which has passed under the seal of confidence and friendship. If this rule did not hold good, there could be no intimate relationship between men. Mr. Buchanan has done more than any man of our, or of any day, to weaken this heretofore almost inviolably recognised rule. He has trampled upon more obligations, and violated more of the true instincts that should adorn the statesman and the patriot, than any other public man within my recollection. And yet I know of no one who so exactingly relies upon the preservation of his secret correspondence to protect him against the judgment of his countrymen. The case of Gov. Walker is a familiar one. After inducing him to stake his whole fortune and future upon a certain policy in Kansas, he deserted him in the very crisis of the game, and allowed him to be traduced with unsparing bitterness, notwithstanding Governor Walker held in his possession private letters from the President, earnestly imploring him to take the very course which the President afterwards pecvmitted his creatures to assail Walker for pursuing. Governor Walker has withheld these letters from the press to avoid the charge of betraying confidence. The personal history of the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has deported himself to Governor Wise, would furnish a rich *pareregon* if it could be revealed. But the correspondence between Wikoff and the President, and between Bennett and the President, negotiating the terms by which the support of the New York *Herald* was secured for the Administration, would be richer than all. The case of Hon. F. P. Stanton, late of Tennessee, and now of Kansas, who, after having carried the instructions of the President, was permitted to be assaulted by his organs in the most ruthless manner, is another *instance* of Mr. Buchanan's characteristic operations. The removal of Hon. John McKeon, of New York, from office, because he took a certain position in the local politics of New York city; the shameless persecution of Mr. Westcott, in your city; and last, but not least, the continued, excuseless, and remorseless crusade upon Judge Douglas, not to mention other cases, make up an aggregate of delinquencies such as can be laid to the door of no other public officer, and, fortunately for the honor of the country, of no other American President.

An intelligent German friend, now in this city, informs me that quite a movement is on foot among the German Republicans to organize a distinct party, for the purpose of demanding at the hands of the Republican Convention a repudiation of the acts of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the exclusion of the delegates from Massachusetts from the Republican National Convention. Scattered all over the free States are many of the ablest intellects of the German nationality participating in this feeling. Naturally Democratic in their proclivities, and zealous advocates of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, and in 1856, led on by such men as Kinkel, Bohnz, Bienstein, and the present Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, they gave a most enthusiastic and effective support to Colonel Fremont. But, however *intensely* they may feel against slavery, nothing is so well calculated to excite the German mind, and to infuse the sensibilities of those transcendental freethinkers, who have such an influence upon that mind, as the attempt to draw an offensive discrimination against the adopted citizens. I refer to these events as a part of the history of the times.

The indications are that Missouri will close very steadily against the Administration doctrine for the protection of slavery in the Territories in defence of the popular will. Senator Green is not the representative of the Democratic party of that State, neither in his ready endorsement of this theory in the debate during the last Congress, nor in his subsequent attempts to frame a platform on that subject. I have it *from reliable authority* that ex-Governor King, of Missouri, heretofore known as a Benton Democrat, and a man of great popularity, has come out in support of the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention as you advocate it, and will run as a candidate for delegate to the Charleston Convention on that distinctive issue, and against all competitors. Mr. Craig, Representative of Congress from the same district, was re-elected last year by fifty-five hundred majority, in the face of his published proclivities in support of the same doctrine, and his known devotion to Judge Douglas. Another fact no less significant is given—namely, that *Colonel Silas Woodson*, (one of the finest stump orators in Western Missouri,) heretofore an anti-Benton man, is now out in favor of the positions assumed by Craig and King. All those points are significant, in view of the fact that this is what is termed the "border-ruffian" district, adjoining, as it does, the Territory of Kansas. In their resolutions in county conventions and township meetings they have declared that they will be satisfied with this doctrine, and that they believe it to be in accordance with the Democratic faith that the people of Kansas shall determine for themselves whether slavery shall be one of the institutions of their State or not.

Washington was never more dull than it is at the present moment. The arrivals are few, and the whole community are relapsing into preparations for their stay at home or for going away during the rapidly approaching summer season.

OCCASIONAL.

**Excursion to Atlantic City.**

Yesterday morning, a very pleasant party, composed almost exclusively of members of the press of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, went (on the invitation of the Board of Directors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company) upon an excursion, the first of the season, to Atlantic City. Every arrangement had been made to conduce not only to the convenience, but to the pleasure of the *guests*. The first stopping place was at Great-Egg Harbor, which is so called on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, for there happens to be no harbor anywhere about the place. One is astonished, however, to find broad avenues laid out, and well graded, with trees planted on each side, large and splendidly constructed *dwelling houses*, fine hotels, imposing edifices erected for public purposes, and the surrounding country in a high state of cultivation; in fact, every evidence, on every side, of a prospering civilization where only a short time ago all was a wilderness and without a habitation. All this prosperity flows to New Jersey from the enterprise and energy of German-born citizens of the United States in Philadelphia.

The guests were received in this Teutonic settlement in an exceedingly Teutonic manner. They were invited to a large hall which was festooned with evergreens, and were then saluted in a *very hearty* manner with glee songs in German, with creamy inger, and the most appetizing bread and sausages. But a short stay was made here, and the party next found *themselves* upon the shores of the Atlantic.

After much cogitation and many elevated and significant remarks about the vast commercial resources of Atlantic City, the party embarked to witness for themselves if there were two inlets or two ways to approach that city from the ocean.

With surprising unanimity, the sumptuous dinner which awaited them was hailed on the landing of the voyagers, and at the dinner occurred, as at every dinner on a like occasion, speeches witty, speeches amusing, *speeches severe, speeches complimentary*, speeches heavy with facts, and speeches graceful with "airy nothings." Amidst all this variety there *seemed to be but one profound* and deep-rooted sentiment—that, in some way or other, the Camden and Atlantic Railroad was to inure largely, not only to the benefit of Philadelphia, but to the State of New Jersey; and that for this both the city of Philadelphia and the State of New Jersey were, to a great extent, indebted to John Brodhead, Esq., the President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company.

We have neither time nor space to elaborate, but we have time and space to say that in taking charge of the guests, Mr. Brodhead fully came up to every expectation, and was deserving of all the encomiums which were so freely lavished upon him.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

VACILLATION OF THE AUSTRIANS.

NO BATTLE YET.

AUSTRIA, TUSCANY, AND ROME.

DUC DE CHARTRES.

NAPOLEON LANDS AT GENOA.

HIS RECEPTION.

JOINS THE ARMY.

NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION.

PARTING SCENE AT THE TUILERIES.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

TROUBLES IN TURKEY.

ENGLAND PROCLAIMS HER NEUTRALITY

HER WAR PREPARATIONS.

Prince Albert's Austrian Proclivities.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

THE DUKE DE MALAKOFF.

PALMERSTON AND LORD DERBY.

A Royal Viceroy for Ireland.

THE FUNDS RISE.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS ADVANCE.

COTTON 1-8 HIGHER.

CONSOLS 91 5-8 a 91 7-8.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived at New York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

She left Liverpool at 3 30 P. M., on Saturday, the 14th inst, having been detained till that time to enable merchants to answer their letters per Arabia, which arrived at Liverpool on that day, being only nine days and eighteen hours.

The steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived out at Southampton at 1 30 on the morning of the 13th inst.; and the City of Manchester touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th.

Baron de Stockel, Russian minister to Washington, is a passenger on the Asia.

No battle had been fought. England has proclaimed her neutrality.

THE WAR.

The military critics who figure in the newspapers are sorely puzzled at the movements and counter-movements of the Austrian army—now receding from the Ticino, now approaching it—now threatening Turin, and anon about to recenter Lombardy, thus affording food for every imaginable kind of speculation, and puzzling all who profess in the matter of military strategy to be wiser than their neighbors. According to the last accounts the headquarters of the Austrians were at Mortara. Various reasons have been assigned for the apparent vacillation which this last movement would seem to indicate. According to some authorities, it is the weather, for the rains in Piedmont at this season are heavy, and the tributary streams of the Po are swollen by the melting snows of the Alps, which render the embankments of the rivers so soft and yielding as to seriously embarrass the movements of an invading army According to another version, the object is to draw the Sardinians into a disadvantageous position, or to delude them with false tactics. Another version for the Austrian retrograde movement is, it seems, to avoid the fortified quadrilateral between the towns of Mantua and Peschiera, on the Mincio, and of Verona and Legnago, on the Adige, and, above all and beyond all, of Milan, the capital of Austrian Italy, likely to be threatened by the French. Nothing but time, and that not very remote, can clear up the doubts and conflicting conjectures so perplexing to the politicians of Western Europe—*European Times.*

The *Times* says: "Two great armies, animated by strong military spirit, and disposing of abundant resources, have been opposed to each other for more than a fortnight in a country less than one hundred miles broad A couple of matches might at any time have brought them face to face, but hitherto the result has only been patient and almost bloodless manœuvring. This result, too, has probably been as natural as it has been politic. The French to enter Sardinia without further preparation, and this, perhaps, was their design. But, after achieving this much by their *abrupt advance*, they have done little more. They have taken no advantage, that we can see, of their strong and well-appointed army, comprising all the energies and appliances which half a century of military progress has developed. It is true, on the other side, that the French, though Europe gave them credit for four months' preparation, were by no means well prepared."

The official Sardinian bulletin continued to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose headquarters were at Robbio, which is about midway between Vercelli and Mortara.

TURIN, May 14 —The enemy (the Austrians) are increasing their forces near the Castle of St Giovanni, *on the road from Piacenza to Stradella.*

They have constructed bridges near Vigevano and Mezzo to protect their retreat.

To day our soldiers pushed forward, in a strong reconnoitering party, as far as Casone di Sira, near Vercelli, and our artillery began cannonading the enemy, which, however, was not replied to.

Our troops have retaken their former position.

Intelligence, in the early part of the week, was declared to be in a state of siege. The Pope protested, and France declared that she would consider such a proceeding as a violation of neutral territory. The French regiments at Rome are to be increased to the extent of three thousand men. These proceedings appear to have had their effect. The fortresses of Ancona has been raised, and Austria has promised not to enter Tuscany through the Pontifical States.

The statement that the Duc de Chartres had left Turin turns out to be unfounded. The young Duke offered his services to the Piedmontese, and they have *been accepted. He is now at the advanced post* of the Piedmontese army, with his regiment. The supposition that he had left Piedmont for England arose from a rumor that the presence of an aspirant to the French throne was distasteful to Louis Napoleon. The Emperor would be, it was thought, unwilling to see a royal rival *fighting by the side of French* soldiers, and perhaps winning their suffrages by his gallant and chivalrous behavior.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AT GENOA.

GENOA, May 12-h, 1 P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon has not yet arrived, but the steamer Hortense is in sight. The population present the appearance of a fête, and an immense crowd assembled in the landing place A huge structure, covered with flags and symbolical representations of the French and Sardinian alliance, has been *erected in the* spot where the Emperor is to land. Eight orchestras are ready to throw out strains of music as soon as the Emperor has landed in the inner port (Darsena), and gone direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he has just shown himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, the French ambassador.

TURIN, Thursday, May 12.—Details have arrived respecting the arrival of the Emperor at Genoa. The port was full of gay boats crowded with spectators, who saluted *his Majesty* with acclamations of welcome, and cast flowers before him. The Emperor held a review of some old soldiers of the first Empire in the court-yard of the Palace. Crowds of people have been collected during the whole day beneath the Emperor's window, cheering and applauding him incessantly. *His Majesty goes this evening to the* theatre. The official bulletin of the war, published to-day, contains nothing of importance

The Emperor left for the army immediately after his arrival at Genoa.

The *Moniteur* publishes a telegram from Genoa, announcing the enthusiastic reception which welcomed the Emperor on his arrival at that town. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that, from the hot haste with which the Emperor traversed France and reached Genoa, and he departed thence at once for the army, it is inferred that news of importance may be soon expected; and although the movements of the Austrian troops appear as if a retreat were contemplated, they may only be choosing their ground for a battle, which they may not be able to decline, even if they would.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

GENOA, May 13 —The following order of the day has been this day issued by the Emperor Napoleon to the army of Italy:

"Soldiers! I come to place myself at your head *to conduct you to the combat.* We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating their independence, and to rescue them from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world.

"I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were engraved upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Montebello, Marengo, Lodi, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army. Here, forget it not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new *arms de precision* are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been—the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

"Soldiers! Let us all do our duty and put our confidence in God Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury resecho: 'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister.'

"*Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859*

"NAPOLEON."

The correspondent of the *Times* says that the *Count de Persigny* is instructed to repeat the assurance to the English Government that the Emperor has no intention to extend the war beyond Italy. The French Government expects that Germany will remain strictly neutral, but should *my* second rate Power commit any act of hostility against France, the Emperor will, it is said, name Marshal *Pelissier* to the command over all the garrison in France. The Marshal at present has only the command of the troops on the eastern frontier; they are still distributed in the garrison towns, and are no longer called an army of observation, in order to avoid creating alarm in Germany.

Baron Poelro has arrived in Paris.

The Austrian postal service, by sea, between Trieste and foreign parts, has been interrupted, and the General Postoffice, yesterday, gave notice, indicating the arrangement which this change has rendered necessary.

THE PARTING SCENE AT THE TUILERIES.

The following is the extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Post*: "For several hours previous to that at which I am writing Paris has presented a scene of animation which belongs alone to large cities and great events—the event on the present occasion being the Emperor's departure from the Tuileries at six o'clock to head the army of Italy. A Bonaparte was once more turning his back on Paris to join the imperial eagles on the plains of Italy. This day will be memorable in the modern history of Europe, for great events must follow. The people of Paris seemed to feel the occasion, for they flocked from all quarters of the city at an early hour, and took up positions along the Rue de Ravoli to the Lyons Railway station Every window was crowded with spectators, whilst the pathways on either side presented a dense mass of human beings so closely packed as to prevent the possibility of circulation. Before the departure of the Emperor took place several carriages passed down the Rue de Rivoli, with the ladies and friends of officers attached to the Emperor's staff and household They all drove on to the railway terminus, there to bid farewell to those nearest and dearest to them. Prince Jerome, and all the members of the imperial family, the ministers of State, and many personal and particular friends of his Majesty, proceeded to the Tuileries about four o'clock, to bid farewell to the Emperor, and console the Empress. His Majesty I was told by one present, observed his usual calm and confident aspect, saying a kind word to all who approached. The little Prince was amongst the group which surrounded the Emperor and Empress, and appeared, I am informed, remarkably amused and childishly delighted with the bustling scene. There were about 200 persons permitted to approach their majesties on this occasion. Exactly at half past five the Emperor mounted a magnificent charger at the foot of the grand staircase of the Tuileries, dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor His Majesty was preceded by the Hundred Guards as he rode on, followed by a few cavalry of the line, and then a carriage containing the Empress, and a second vehicle with the ladies in waiting "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live Italy!" burst from the lips of thousands of well-dressed persons, and I heard the same shouts echoed faintly many miles after the Imperial train had passed out of sight The crowd was most enthusiastic, as far as I was able to judge.

GERMANY.

It is affirmed in the ministerial circles of Berlin that Prussia, for the moment, maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any Power to remain neutral.

Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defence.

The Vienna *Gazette*, of the 10th, announces that only such news from the seat of war will be made public as refer to operations concluded or carried out, and proceeds to say that the army occupies a position between the Po and Sesia, from which every offensive movement can be made.

The *Austrians complain* bitterly of the injury inflicted upon them by Lord Malmesbury's last proposition, which delayed their crossing earlier into Piedmont.

The Senate of Hamburg, in the anticipation of Germany being involved in the present war, has applied to the British Government to take under its protection the vessels which sail under the Hamburg flag, and to protect them in connection with it. Obviously this would be to involve this country in the war at once, and Lord Malmesbury has replied that he knows no international law that would enable England to assume the protectorate required.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has unanimously voted the loan required by Government for the military and naval administration.

BERLIN, May 13.—In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the money supplies demanded by Government were unanimously voted with many expressions of confidence. All the speakers were anti-Napoleonic, and in favor of German nationality.

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 13 —In an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to day the proposition of the military commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing was agreed to. The Hanoverian representative proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure. The President of the Diet had, in consequence of a summons to repair to Vienna, quitted Frankfort without being present at the sitting.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 5 —The Grand Duke Constantine has relinquished his project of visiting Jerusalem, and will leave to-morrow for St. Petersburg.

The *Esperance* says that the Grand Duke Constantine has strongly recommended the Greek Government to keep neutral.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Thursday Evening, May 12 —Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 4th inst. The agitation is increasing in the Turkish provinces adjacent to Servia. The Turkish Government has, therefore, increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro.

Austrian vessels have been advised merely to navigate the Danube and the Dardanelles.

The Austrian Government has stopped the transmission of political news to Constantino, le by telegraph.

[illegible] joined to the Russian [illegible]

Yesterday a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and Austrians residing here.

ENGLAND.

THE WAR.—THE PROCLAMATION ENJOINING NEUTRALITY.—A supplement to the London *Gazette* contains a proclamation in reference to the war on the Continent, enjoining her *Majesty's subjects* to observe a strict neutrality during the war, and to abstain from violating or contravening the laws and statutes of the realm in that behalf, or the laws of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

WAR PREPARATIONS.—The *Times* gives a long account of the immensely-increased activity going on in the production of weapons and warlike preparations of all kinds at Woolwich, which is said to be as great as at the height of the