SELECTION ...

DAT .: MAY 81, 1869. They View of the War Question This the Cole line Ving Sciences a second they had libered or American y the Sulfangust grounding and the line tony Plack condition and the line tony Plack condition for the mattern and in Jayor of the mattern Italy, was migraly to be anti-

the periody, the capricious tyranny which Austria has exercised in her Italian dominions, no other Power is justified in interfering to put down the wrong-doing! Tory Blackwood holds a different and more humane opinion; and contends that, as Anstria has mirgoverned Tisty, it is quite justifiable for the Italians not only to muring but to revolt, and that the Powers who assist them, disinterestedly, deserve lands for upholding the cause of Rumanity and Freedom. This may be strangely at variance with the political tendencies of Hischwood, as generally expressed and accepted, but it is in complete unison with its broad humanitaries principles.

In the May number of Blackwood's Magazine, just republished at New York, is an article called "Tidings from Turin," written at the capital of Piedmont, in the middle of April, which we recommend to general attention. As Blackwood is not taken, perhaps, by thousands who read The Pares, we shall briefly give a summary of the leading points in this remarkable article. At the Congress of Paris, in 1856, the re-

so often and so powerfully stated and vindi-

presentatives of Picdmont were allowed to take their piaces, on perfect equality with the piculpotentiaries of the great European Powers, as a reward for the share-h although small—that their country had taken in the war then just terminated. Sardinia, the avowed champion of the ill governed and oppressed Italian countries, was allowed thus to prominently participate, chiefly through Lord Parkerson's influence. Into the war Sardinia had brought only 15,000 soldlers, and was compelled to borrow money, for their equipment, from the British Parliament, ere this small force could be placed on the battle-

Count Cantillo Cavous set in the Congress of Paris, on behalf of Bardinia on behalf. too, of all Italy, and while he assisted in settling the terms of arrangement with Bussia, ntedly and particularly addressed himself to calling the attention of Europe to the state of Italy, and of endeavoring to obtain redress of her grievances and a diminution of her aufferings. He boldly declared—what public now repeats—that Austria, while rigidly sticking up for the Treaties of 1815,

hat fligitiously violated them; from the time they were signed. He addressed himself more particularly to the representatives of France and England, by whom he was favorably received. The Austrian Human returned to discuss the specifics. Lord Oxidation (the Foreign Secretary for England) expressed a gireff opinion that Italy was greatly secretary event, the population of various points of the peninsula by foreign troops was wrong, and that the particular misgovernment of the Roman States demanded an entire change of system Count Buog, the Austrice change of system Count Buog, the Austria change c tire change of system. Count Buoz, the Austrian Premier, said, with reference to Austrian interference in some of the minor Italian States, " that one Power had a right to inter-fere in the internal affairs of another country when called upon to do so by the legitimate Government of the other." Lord CLARENDON who expressed the greatest sympathy for Italy, earnestly repudiated this doctrine.

The Congress of Paris separated without

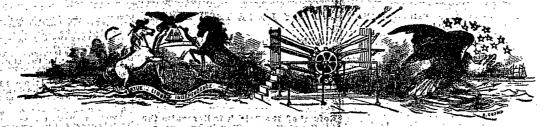
any Inriher discussion, without any step to-wards the settlement of the Italian question. But by special invitation, the Sardinian diplomatiets addressed a note, dated April 18th, 1856, to Lord Clarendon and Count Wa-Lawer, in which they strongly stated the misgovernment of Austrian Italy, but more par-ticularly since 1848-9. Also, that the noninterference with this state of wrong, by the Congress of Paris, would greatly irritate and provoke the Italians, and awaken their revolutionary passions more than ever—a state of things likely to be annoying and dangerous to ont, which was flourishing with a liberal constitution, and a free press. Further, that the energischments of Austria kept Piedmont on the defensive, compelling her to keep up a military force, at a cost beyond her means.

of Austria in Italy admit of no defence," says

Blackwood's Magazine, But England, with

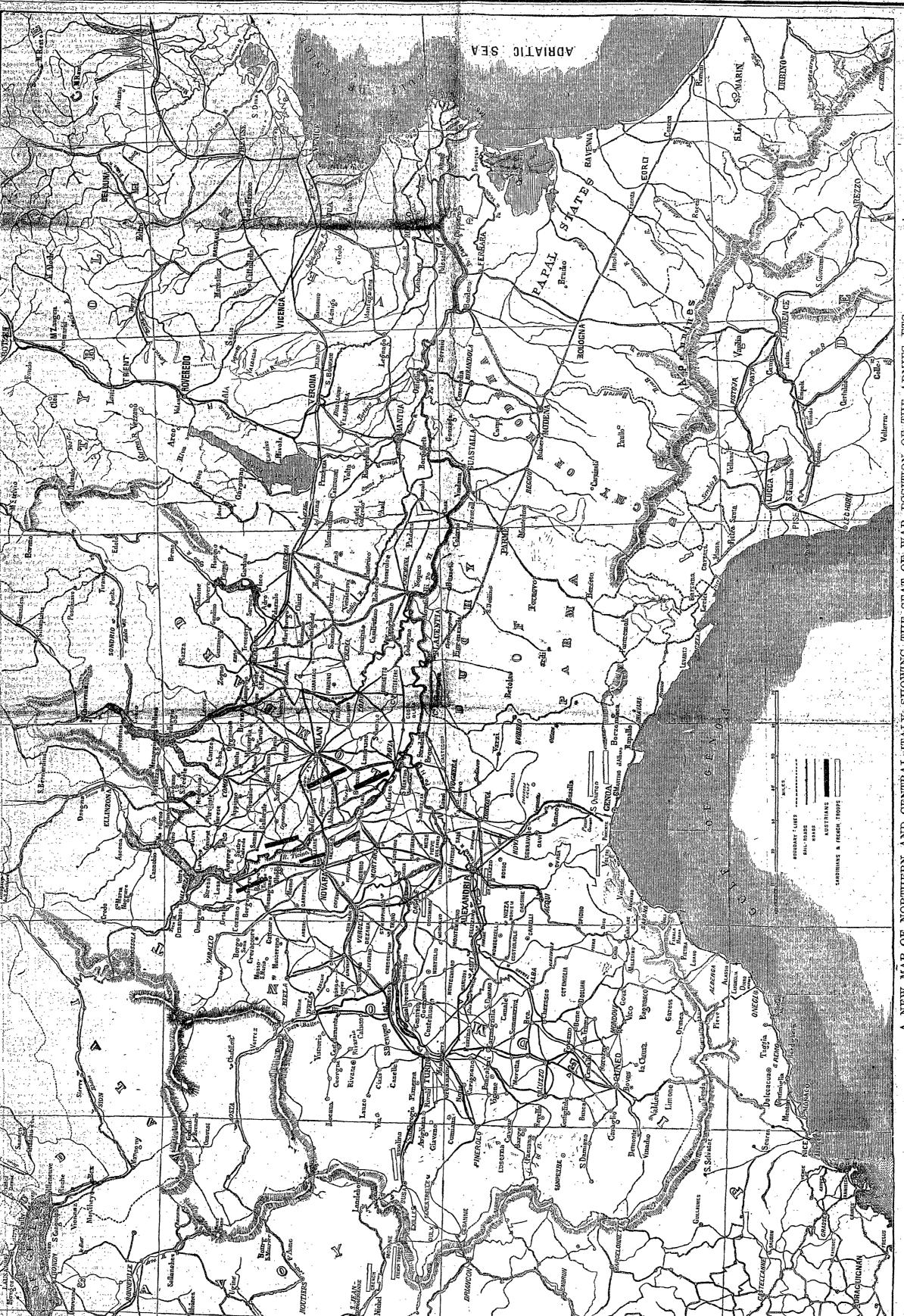
this Sardinian remonstrance in the hand of her Foreign Minister, did nothing to remove or mitigate the evils complained of. France did, and the overtures for a matrimonial alliance between the houses of Savov and Bonaparra were made fully two years before they were matured by that arrangement which made Prisce Marozzos the husband of the Princess Cornigos. Constant communication between Oxyge and the French Emperor ensued. Austria Brew the reins yet lighter in Lombardy in 1857, and yet tiguter in 1858-as if its object was to provoke insurrection—and thrust her soldiers into parts of Italy where they had no right to be. Very well, and her enemies, since remonstrances are lost upon you, and you will neither desist nor depart, wa will compel you, and, at the same time, we'will drive you out of Lombardo-Venetia. This is what the Italians mean to do, or die. They would have preferred aid from England: Lord Paracenerous (then premier) had always pretended great regard for Italy, and Lord Channerous had deployed the hard fate of that fine country. But soft words are of no use. Count Cavous had to enlist France on the side of Sardinis, and many causes combined to engage Louis Naroznoz to throwdown the gauntlet to Austria, as he has done. England, under Parmeneron, west drawing closer to Austria. Clarencer's sympathy expended likelf in words. Pareneron was careless. Lord Jose Russell, who is always doing and saying foolish things, which are certain of being remembered against him, had declared very orsoblarly, "that to Austria alone mus Italy look for her future welfare." Sardinia grows to have been driven into the alliance

VOL. 2-NO. 260.



PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1859.

TWO CENTS.



THE WAR IN ITALY.

Italy, including the provinces held by Aus

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ķ.	Austrian Italy, 1850	107,17
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held by Venice, adjoining to Lombardy, were made over to Austria partly as an equivalent for the Netherlands (which had become Aus-

Within that land was many a malcontent, Who cursed the tyrancy to which he beat; That soil full many a wringing derpet saw Who worked his wantonness in form of law;

Much has been said about these Treaties, event of "an attack from without" and the Land Mirandola as also of the principalities The first point of the properties and by the properties and the A few weeks ago, by command of Queen Vic. Emperor further promises to lond every mili- of Massa and Carrara, were preserved. The onia, a Parliamentary paper was issued con- tary assistance necessary for the maintenance reversion of the duchy of Parma and Placentia

WEEKLY PRESS. For a Clinb of Twenty-one or over, we will send anstra copy to the getter-up of the Olab. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Issued Semi-Montaly, in time for the California gaged to furnish at least 80,000 men of all arms or that purpose, and the Grand Duke 6.000. When a territory is given by treaty to say Power, the laws of humanity, supposed to override everything else, demand that the inabitants shall be treated with justice. If not with mercy. These laws violated, the treaties, which are virtually annulled, are waste paper. so ought Austria to find—if there be a fair stand-up" fight between herself and France, or the real battle is between France and Austria, though the battle-field may be in Pied-

In the Annuario Satistico Italiano for 1858

CALIFORNIA PRESS.

re the following details, which include many facts as yet only imperfectly known in this country: The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,047 inhabitants. They are divided into 15 circumscriptions—8 containing 19,918,304 souls, are under Italian Governments, and seven, with a population of 7,198,743, obey foreign rule: Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, 19 of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and 8-Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics; the number of those who profess other Ohristian creeds only amounting to 36,676, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in 78 years. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe-256 out of 558. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for every 400,000 souls. The regular and secular clergy of both sexes count in Italy 189,000, and they are, as compared with the number of the population, as I to 142. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or parhaps in the world, the number of priests, monks, or nuns being 36,266, or 1 out of 69 inhabitants. There are nearly 800 journals published in Italy, of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1858, Italy possessed 1757 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of railways completed, 2,339 in course of construction, and 684 for which concessions had been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000f. to 230,000,000f. Lombardy alone, which is only the 15th part of Italy, produces one-third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000£, and the expense to 640,000,000f. The public debt is 2,000,000,000f. Commerce is active, but ousiness is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the States, and by the lines of custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted.

The War. By the Hungarian, from Liverpool on the 18th, we have later news than that received by the steamers from Hamburg and Bremen. No battle as yet. Napolnon, on leaving lenos, on the 14th, proceeded to Allessandria, where he has established his headquarters. His reception was extremely enusiastic. The locality is well chosen. The ween Novarra and the Ticino. Draw an angle, with Novarra at the summit, Turin at ne western extramity. Allessandria at the astern base, and the relative positions of the hree places is readily ascertained. Had Austria acted with any thing like rapidity, Novarra, would have been first attacked. Thence, by rapid movements, Turin would have been esieged, and, the capital once taken, the contest would have been as good as ended. In stead of this, the Austrians, actually airaid of the war being carried into Lombardy, entered Piedmont, and have done little except march and countermarch, and rob the peasantry of provisions, and lay the villages under contripution for money. Hitherto they have re-

With forty thousand men, Marched up the hill and then-marched down sgain. Where Napoleon now is, at Allessandria, e can have railway communication with Novarra on the North and with Turin on the Vest. He was rapidly bringing up his troops, and every day's delay was adding to the force of the Allied armies of France and Sardinia. The strength of Austria must not be too lightly estimated. Her military force is enornous. Apprehensions of disaffection in her emote provinces-particularly in Hungary, where Mr. Kossuru is not, preferring safety and a sound skin in England—force her te seep a great military force, at all times. We lare say that in one month Austria could pour 500,000 soldiers into Piedmont, but for fear of weakening the defences of her frontierrovinces. As it is, there will probably be 250,000 Austrian troops "on hand" by the first of June. There must be a great battle, before long, and a severe contest it will be eyond all doubt. English Trade as Affected by the War.

The London Times, in its city article, has the following remarks upon the possible effects of the war upon the commerce of England, in the even of that Power being involved in hostilities: "The est important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have upon our comnerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any period have scaled our rule, and the grand effort of Napoleon was to achieve a European combinaon, such as should exclude us from every port. so long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed, we are sure to tire out our op-ponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now, as heretofore, to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged, in number and power of guns, to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to antertain misgiv-ings. But these persons omit to recognise the alterations effected by the lapse of a generation n the international system of maritime law. Under no conceivable circumstances of temporary, or even prolonged, disaster, could our general commerce now be interfered with.
We might for a time lose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be indicted upon us. The doctrine accepted uring the Russian war, and subsequently confirmed during the Russian war, and subsequently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitely. Our in-terchange of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements, and would in turn distribute our manufactures over the world. Thus we should go on buying, selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents were suffering ex-haustion under the effects of financial mismanage-