

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have dates from Europe to May 18.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Genoa, Italy, in the afternoon of May 12 and proceeded direct to the royal palace, from the balcony of which he presented himself to the assembled populace and received their enthusiastic greetings. He was expected to take his departure from Genoa, for the army, on the 14th.

Soon after his arrival at Genoa, the Emperor issued to the army of Italy the following order of the day:

IMPERIAL ORDER.

"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 its independence and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This a sacred cause which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of Ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds; it is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, 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; there 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 ARMES 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 anxiety re-echo—"The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."

NAPOLEON.

Given at Genoa, May 12th, 1859."

From his head-quarters at Alessandria, Marshal Canrobert issued the following order of the day for his division:

GEN. CANROBERT'S ORDER.

"SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CORPS
D'ARMEE OF THE ARMY OF THE ALPS:
Called together in all haste from the different parts of France, to give your powerful aid to a brave and friendly nation, iniquitously invaded by Austria, you soon assembled here round the chiefs chosen by the Emperor to direct you. Those chiefs you are well acquainted with. They have often been your guides on fields of battle, where most of you have learned to confide in them. For the first time I can, in the campaign which is about to open, address myself to you and say that the honor of having the chief command of soldiers of your value is only equalled by my confidence in you, and in the success which awaits us.

Soldiers! The precipitate march which you have just made across the Alps has not allowed the solicitude of the Emperor's Government to supply you with all of which you stand in need. You will soon receive it. You must call to mind that the warriors, our forefathers, who have preceded us in these fine countries, were in want of everything at the time that they covered the flag of France and the country with immortal glory. The great French army will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army. They are old acquaintances. Both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcole, at Merengo, and at Wagram,—illustrious names, which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

Prince Napoleon addressed the following order of the day to the troops under his command:

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S ORDER.

"SOLDIERS OF THE FIFTH CORPS
OF THE ARMY OF ITALY:
The Emperor calls me to the honor of commanding you. Many of you are my old comrades of Alma and Inkermann. As in the Crimea, and as in Africa, you will sustain your glorious reputation. Discipline, courage, tenacity, such are the military virtues which you will once more display to Europe, which is attentively watching for the great events in preparation.

The country which was the cradle of ancient civilization and of modern renaissance is about to owe its liberty to you; you will deliver that country for ever from its oppressors; from those eternal enemies of France whose name is associated in our history with all our struggles and all our victories.

The reception which the Italian people give to their liberators bears witness to the justice of the cause which the Emperor defends.

Long live the Emperor! Long live France! Long live Italian Independence!

The Prince commanding in chief the 5th Corps of the Army of Italy. NAPOLEON (JEROME).

Victor Emanuel visited the French Emperor at Genoa.

It is stated that Napoleon has decided that no newspaper reporter shall accompany the French army into Italy.

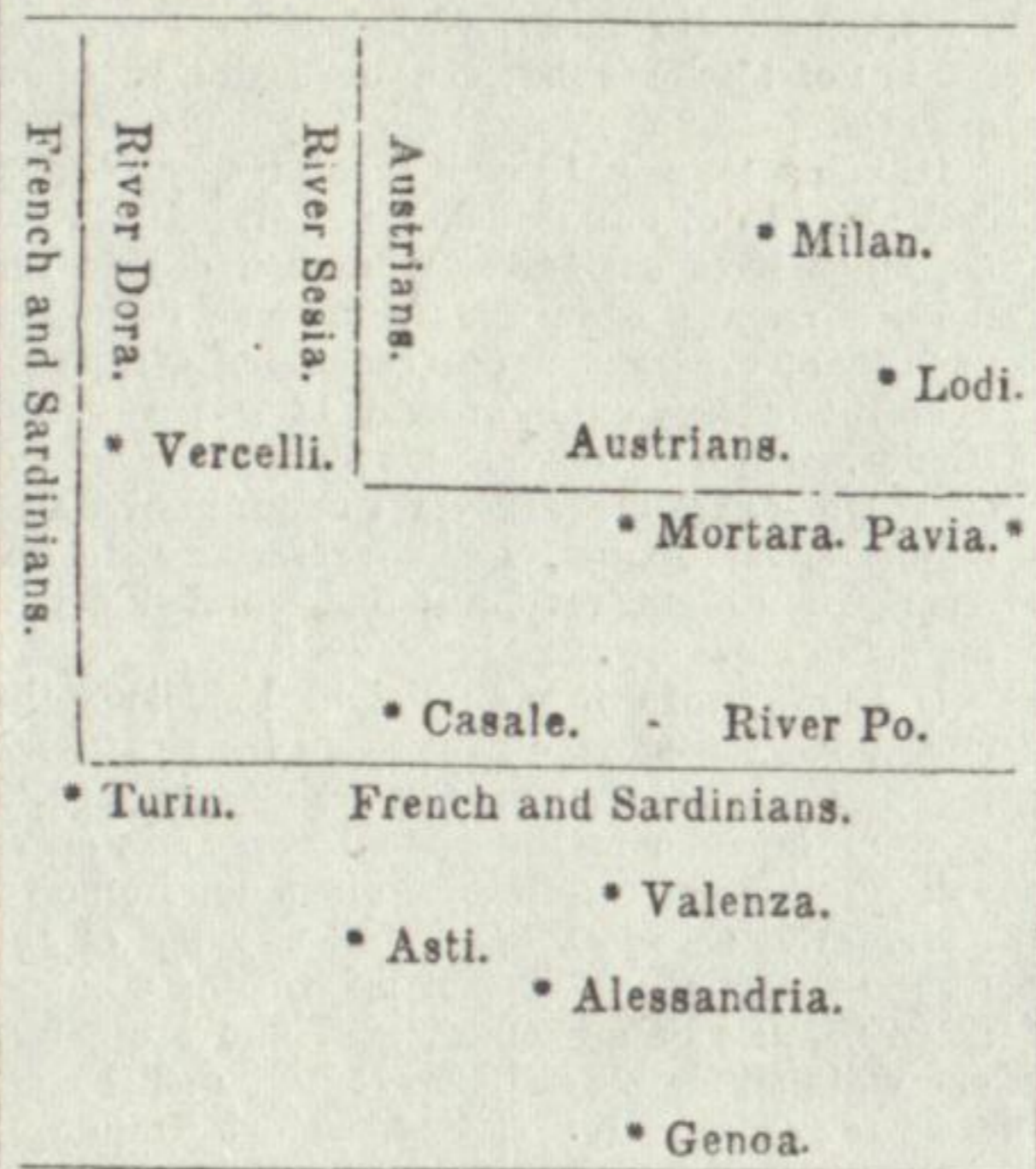
The Austrians are taunted by the French journals on account of their proverbial slowness, but, says the *Pays*, one of the French organs, "the arrival of the Emperor of the French in Italy would instantaneously give a new character to the war."

A correspondent writes:

Up to Friday, the 6th of May, 81,000 men from France and Algeria were conveyed to Genoa by the Imperial navy; 14,000 by the Messageries; 3,000 by the Maria Stuart transport, hired for the occasion; and from 20,000 to 21,000 by land. A despatch received the day before yesterday fixed the total number there at 140,000. The Piedmontese count 80,000 regular troops and 27,000 volunteers.

The French cavalry is not yet complete. Considerable yet remains to be done in preparing the balls for the rifled cannon. There were ten thousand cartridges in the Genoa arsenal.

The following diagram, being a slight improvement from one printed in the *Albany Weekly Journal*, June 4, will afford a view of the relative positions of the belligerent forces, at our latest advices:



Before finally proceeding to his head-quarters at Alessandria, the French Emperor visited Turin.

The Austrian head-quarters were at Mortara. The Emperor Francis Joseph was expected to leave Vienna for the seat of war, May 17.

The Sardinian King has taken up head-quarters at Valenza.

On the night of May 7, near Casale, there was a brisk engagement between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, in which the latter lost a considerable number. Forty-two prisoners were brought to Alessandria.

The Austrian army in Sardinian territory is estimated at two hundred thousand. The allied army of the French and Sardinians is something over that number.

Previous to the arrival of the French Emperor at Genoa, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the following proclamation was posted on the city walls of Genoa:

"INHABITANTS: Genoa will, to-morrow, for the first time, have the honor to receive Napoleon III—the generous and powerful ally of our well-beloved Sovereign, the champion of justice and civilization—the avenger of oppressed nations. The Emperor of the French has espoused our cause with an unexampled magnanimity. Not content with having sent a formidable army to our assistance, he is coming himself, accompanied by the good wishes of all France, to place himself at the head of his troops. In a short time the heir to the name and to the glory of Napoleon the Great will fight side by side with Victor Emanuel, the worthy successor of the heroes of the House of Savoy—the King of all Italian hearts and the family ties which already unite the two Sovereigns will be drawn closer by the perils of the field of battle.

Inhabitants—the Emperor of the French could not give us a greater proof of sympathy or a more certain pledge of victory. Let us express, therefore, in the fullness of our hearts, our feelings of admiration and gratitude to the august chief of the great nation which holds out a fraternal hand to Italy to help her to conquer definitively her so long desired independence."

A letter from Turin, dated May 16, states that "The attacks of advanced posts (by the Austrians) do not cease, and the roar of cannon is continually heard, but the principal advantage gained thus far by the Austrians is that of occupying the enemy's territory and of putting it to ransom."

Advices from Alessandria, the French Emperor's head quarters, up to May 16, state that rain had fallen incessantly for two or three days, but the rain had not prevented the troops from taking the positions assigned them by the Emperor.

The waters of the Po river had risen considerably and even the women and children of the country were compelled by the Austrians to labor at the works.

An official bulletin, published May 16, states that a body of French cavalry had fallen in with and taken prisoner a wounded Austrian corporal and some privates.

On the 17th, the bridge of Stella (near Pavia) was threatened by the Austrians.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

On Saturday, May 15, at noon, the Prince Regent closed the session of the Diet and pronounced a speech, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"Prussia is determined to maintain the basis of European public right and the balance of power in Europe. It is Prussia's right and duty to stand up for the security, the protection, and the national interests of Germany, and she will not resign the assertion of those, her prerogatives.

Prussia expects that all the German Confederate Powers will stand firmly by her side in the fulfillment of that mission, and trusts that her readiness to defend the common Fatherland will merit their confidence."

An address of the Deputies to the Grand Duke of Baden, (Germany) declares for the necessity of all Germany participating in the present struggle.

In Munich as well as in Stuttgart and Dresden, female societies are forming to prevent, as far as possible, the females of Germany from wearing crinoline or any other article of French manufacture.

RUSSIA.

While the Russian Government desires the theater of war to be confined to Italy, should Austria succeed in making the war European, by calling in the German Confederation to defend her possessions in Lombardy, then, it is thought, Russia will no longer remain a spectator. Russia is actively preparing for the contest, if it should be necessary for her to engage in it.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

An angry correspondence was passing between these two governments relative to the permission granted by the English for Austrian vessels to take shelter under the British guns at Malta. The French are indignant at it.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Globe* says that a British eighty-gun ship had taken up berth athwart the entrance of the harbor, in defiance of the Port Captain who pointed out its allotted mooring, and to the intense disgust and indignation of the whole city. As to the French, their forbearance is miraculous, as they have guns and steam frigates alongside enough to blow the English craft out of the water. What on earth can the Foreign Office or Admiralty mean? The British uniform is hissed in the streets, and the officers are refused as fare by the very boatman who ply in the port. The millions who read the *Siecle* this morning throughout France will curse the meddling of Malmesbury, and the sentiment will find an echo all over the peninsula.

In the event of a general European war, the English government will rely upon the power of the United States to keep alive the commerce of England and to make the ocean free to her products. How far this hope will be realized we are not prepared to say; but altogether it is probable that, in the event of a general outbreak, American support of British interests may not be largely counted upon.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The *London Times* of May 14, thus alludes to the British neutrality policy, the French and Austrian prospects and Italian freedom:

"In strong contrast to the lofty tone of the belligerent Emperor, is the proclamation of Her Majesty our own Queen, declaring the neutrality of the British Empire. Although couched in the formal language which has probably more than once done duty on a similar occasion, the proclamation goes in impressive accents to England and the world. It says that this country is disposed to give no help either to the despotism which affects philanthropy, or that which takes its stand on cold legality. All the three States which are engaged in this war are without doubt bringing misery on themselves by their unscrupulous ambition or unreasoning obstinacy. France, even if presently victorious, must pay the penalty in increased burdens, a stricter military rule, and the final destruction of every tendency which could lead her back to the forms of free political life.

Austria can gain nothing, and should she even retain what she now holds, it will be at a cost of blood and treasure which a generation cannot replace. As for Sardinia, the instrument of the one and the intended victim of

the other, we can see clearly only one thing—that the short-lived Constitution which attracts the sympathies of Europe has now passed away, to be replaced by obsequious Assemblies after the Bonapartist type. As for the freedom of Italy, the professed object of this crusade, we can afford to stand aloof and allow it to be accomplished by other hands. We have done our part in the liberation of peoples. The "fond ally which bleeds for all" has too often "bled in vain" for Englishmen to be enthusiastic in this matter.

If the Italians can be made happy we shall rejoice at it, and be content to give to France all the glory of the deed. In the meantime, the people of this country will do as their Sovereign bids them, and keep out of a contest begun in duplicity and violence, and of which the end is hidden in darkness. In Paris, Turin, or Vienna, our countrymen will abstain from anything which may be construed into active partizanship with the belligerents; no soldier shall be enlisted, no vessel fitted out in these islands, for the purpose of either, and the blockades established by any one over the ports of another will be respected according to the rules of international law. By a strict adherence to this policy we shall be placed in a position to look with calmness on the drama which is now on the point of opening."

THE PAPAL STATES

Had declared their neutrality, which had been accepted by France and Austria.

TURKEY.

Is on the eve of an insurrectionary conflict.

AUSTRIAN BARBARITY.

The characteristic barbarity of the Austrians is again exhibited in the conduct of the general of the Austrian army. We extract:

The depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are now (says the *Pays*) explained. They are razzias executed, not for the immediate wants of the army, but in order to fill the storehouses of Lombardy. Every day, long files of wagons laden with hay, vegetables, grain and provisions of all kinds, are seen passing by Novara and Vigevano for the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians literally strip the Piedmontese provinces and carry off their booty to a place of safety. This manner of making war is that of the ancient barbarians, or rather it is that of an army without money. The Austrians cannot pay for what they take. If they were to plunder in Lombardy they would run the risk of an insurrection of the peasantry. They therefore go into Piedmont and make a clean sweep of everything they can find. They do this with a rigor and a cruelty which have created a melancholy and profound sensation in Europe.

The official bulletins of the Sardinian government have already published to Europe some of the excesses. Here are a few more details not less authentic.

On entering Novara General Gyulai demanded a daily supply of 100,000 rations of bread, 30,000 rations of meat, 50,000 rations of rice, 30,000 of salt, 100,000 of tobacco, 22,500 of oats, 1,000 quintals of hay, and 2,400 breutes of wine. These enormous supplies were to be continued during five days. They were altogether out of proportion to the number of troops stationed in the town, and were, moreover, sent at once into Lombardy. If there was any delay in complying with the demand, the town was to be fined five times the value of the provisions required, and in default of the payment of the fine, the town was to be given up to pillage. All horses had also to be given up.

At Vercelli, requisitions were made of the same kind and on the same scale, the destinations of the supplies being also the same. On the 6th of the month all the leather in the town was demanded, as well as an enormous quantity of shirts and cloth; and not only this, but a contribution of 300,000 francs was imposed upon the town. The supplies of provisions continue to be demanded, and according to the latest news, all the provisions in Vercelli will be exhausted, and the town will be exposed to famine.

At Voghera a daily supply was demanded, to continue for five days, consisting of 50,000 rations of bread, 50,000 of meat, 50,000 of wine, 50,000 of tobacco, 50,000 of rice, 7,500 of hay, and oats in proportion.

At Terra-Nuova, a mere village, a requisition was made for 35,000 rations; at Castellnuova, also a small village, for 50,000 rations; and at Olleggio, another village, for 50 oxen, 100 quintals of hay, and 1,000 rations of bread during five days.

The demands made at Lomellina are still more extortionate. The exact figures cannot be stated, as no regular and formal requisition has been made. Officers and soldiers are allowed to commit excesses of all kinds. The persons of the inhabitants are respected no more than their property, and the municipal authorities are treated with the utmost barbarity. On the smallest pretext, the Austrian officers have recourse to corporal punishment. At Scoppiana, the syndic, the vice-syndic and one of the members of the municipal council were arrested and carried off as hostages.—The syndics of Mortara and Meda have met with the same treatment.

Deeds of this kind, committed in a country

[Continued on the last page.]