

GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

THE PROSPECTS of peace are not as yet very promising. Napoleon cannot rest satisfied till he has achieved that which he openly declared as his design at the commencement of the war, namely, to drive Austria entirely out of Italy. His glory will not be complete till he has done this. This he must accomplish or acknowledge himself unequal to the task. He has called for one hundred thousand more troops from France to invest Austrian fortresses. The Austrians, also, are moving towards Italy in increasing numbers, determined to defend their dominions against the aggressions of enemies.

That England or Prussia will intervene to compel peace, there is now little probability. Prussia is restrained by Russia and, the late English ministry having been decapitated by a parliamentary majority, England will soon, if she is not ere this, be in the hands of a cabinet whose sympathies are with Louis Napoleon and the cause of Italian liberty.

NAPOLEON issued, June 8, from his headquarters at Milan, the following address and manifesto of his principles in engaging in the present conflict. Some of the objects of the great contest now going on upon the plains of Italy, between the ambitious French and Sardinians and the obstinate Austrians, may be gleaned from it:

NAPOLEON III TO THE LOMBARDS.

ITALIANS: The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont I resolved to support my ally the King of Sardinia, the honor and the interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavored to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in contributing to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the Sovereign nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes. Providence sometimes favors nations as well as individuals by giving it a sudden opportunity for greatness, but it is on condition that it knows how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence. Organize yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. To-day only soldiers, and tomorrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

NAPOLEON.

To his army he has addressed the following:

NAPOLEON III TO HIS ARMY.

SOLDIERS: A month ago, confiding in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready. Men, horses, material and supplies were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared before hand. The danger was great; the energy of the nation and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues and, united in one feeling and for one object, she has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrians hors de combat, taken 17 cannon, two colors and 8,000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome.

I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the Army of Italy! Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

NAPOLEON.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, under date of St. Petersburg, May 27, has issued a circular to the representatives of Russia at the different courts of Germany, in which the relative positions of Great Britain, France, Russia and the German Confederation are clearly delineated. Germany is warned against any interference in the present struggle between Austria and the Franco-Sardinia allies. Austria is declared altogether in the wrong, and, as the war cannot be averted, Russia will exert herself to confine it to the country where events have called it forth.

Germany is assured that for her there is no cause of fear; that no enterprise is in prospect that will injure the interests or compromise the dignity of the Great Power of which Prussia is the acknowledged head and protector.

France, he says, has a righteous quarrel with Austria, and Russia will stand by and see fair play on all sides.

Russia, it is significantly intimated, if Germany interferes in this matter, so long as it

remains only an Italian quarrel, will also interfere and restore the equilibrium of the contest.

The London Times of June 14, in a liberal spirit, awards full credit to the respective avowals of the two great Powers—France and Russia—and argues thus:

We must believe that Napoleon when he has driven the Austrians from Italy will hand over Italy to the Italians—will unite Lombardy with Piedmont—will secularize the government of the Roman States—will give back to Naples its Constitution, and accord guarantees for its continuance. We must give our confidence to Russia that when she favors this chivalrous course she also has no hidden object in view; that she also has sympathy with Italy, and, if any other motive mingles with her pity, it is only a not unnatural desire to pour some slight humiliation upon the head of Austria, and to exalt Prussia at the expense of her rival. It is not to be suggested that these State papers should speak that which is not true. When two great Sovereigns come forward to protest before Europe that their policy is of a conservative and disinterested character, and that if they are fighting battles and conquering kingdoms, it is for the progress of civilization, for the advance of moral influences, and not from selfish motives, we are bound to believe them—not, indeed, to throw ourselves off our guard, but still to believe them. We can not cease from our astonishment that these things should be so; we cannot even yet quite comprehend how the Emperor Napoleon should wish to build up in Italy a form of government which would be inconvenient to him in France; still less can we understand why Russia should seek to give consistency and power and material form to those ideas which must always be antagonistic to absolute rule. But it is vain to argue against the probability of a fact, when the fact itself stands bodily in evidence. Here are the declarations voluntarily put forth to Europe, uncalculated for by any special scheme of policy, carrying with them no particular benefit to the persons who there, by commit their own honor and the honor of the nations whom they represent to the good faith of the professions which they thus spontaneously make.

That it is the true interest of both France and Russia that Europe should be at peace, there is no question. When Napoleon shall have restored freedom to Italy; when he shall have utterly annihilated Austrian domination in Italy and that long-oppressed people once more arise in unity—a nation of confederated States—his deeds will impart a lustre to his name like unto that of his great prototype, the First Napoleon, and give to France an increase of influence throughout the world.

The Times further says:

In this nineteenth century even Emperors will be held to their public promises. Solemn declarations made voluntarily to their brother Sovereigns cannot be treated as idle words, uttered without meaning and broken without hesitation. It is more pleasing to search the policy of powerful nations for tokens of a rational and generous course of action than to point out how a policy based upon meaner motives would be certain to call millions of armed men into conflict, and to loosen all the foundations of civil order throughout Europe. If Russia and France honestly mean what they have so distinctly said, this Italian War will soon be at an end.

THE RECEPTION of Emperor Napoleon III and King Victor Emanuel, on their entry into Milan, June 8, after the battle of Magenta, is said to have been one of the most exciting and interesting scenes of modern history. The London News correspondent writes relative to it, from Vercelli, June 10, as follows:

A friend of mine, just arrived from Milan, tells me that the most powerful imagination cannot conceive the enthusiastic reception which both the Emperor and the King met in the ancient dwelling place of Visconti and Sforza. On this solemn occasion the people of Milan went beyond the limits of Italian enthusiasm, and greeted their liberators with a hearty warmth that has made the deepest impression on the minds of Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. Although the entrance of their Majesties had been anticipated for four hours the Milanese were on their guard, so that the march through the streets of the town was really a glorious triumphal one. The King did not try to conceal the deep emotion which his face betrayed, and the Emperor himself could not control the joy he felt on that memorable occasion.

The Austrians, on their passing through Milan after the bloody battle, had spread the news that the whole Piedmontese army had been destroyed. Great distress prevailed until the arrival of the victorious Sovereigns and the army, proved that the Austrian statements were false, which had a most overwhelming effect.

Throughout Piedmont the great victory was enthusiastically celebrated and the glorious names of Frasinetto, Montebello, Palestro and Magenta were interwoven with those of Victor Emanuel, Napoleon, Italy and France.

—OVER A BRIDGE in Athens, Georgia, the following notice is posted:

Any person driving over this bridge at a pace faster than a walk, shall, if a white man, be fined \$5; if a negro, receive 25 lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on the informer.

—IT IS SAID that in China a man can obtain a divorce from his wife, if he can prove that she is jealous. If so, that beats Indiana and an editor out West thinks, that if China ever should become fully civilized, that an immense emigration would set in for the Celestial Empire, from all Christian countries.

THE RUSSIAN Grand Duke Constantine has been paying a visit to the holy city, Jerusalem. He stayed there nine days, during which time it is said that Jerusalem presented all the aspects of a Russian city—the streets being filled, not only with Russian pilgrims, but with marines and sailors (also trained as soldiers), by hundreds, in white uniforms, from the frigates at Jaffa. A peculiar visit was paid to the Holy Sepulchre as such, independent of the church, where the Greek Patriarch bestowed on the Imperial party, crosses of gold, containing portions of the true cross.

The Grand Duke visited the sepulchre of David, alone.

Most of the time was spent by the Grand Duke in the inspection of the ground purchased by the Russian government for buildings outside the city; endeavoring, as the correspondent of the London Daily News states, "to get, by any means, their convent from the poor Abyssinians, by means of the Copts;" which, however, was not accomplished.

The amount of money poured into Jerusalem by this "simply religious pilgrimage"—says the same correspondent—was immense. It was with difficulty that the shop keepers provided articles to supply the demand and most exorbitant prices were asked for everything—nearly equal to the present Salt Lake prices.

At the Royal Naval Hotel, kept by Mrs. Rosenthal, four men came to their officer, cap in hand, asking permission to go on a pilgrimage to Rachel's sepulchre; which request was most freely granted, with permission also, with four days absence, to visit the sepulchre of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob at Hebron, and a gold coin given to each for spending money.

A sailor, in the white uniform, with blue shirt-collar, neck open, was seen weeping bitterly in front of the Castle. A Jew was sent to inquire the reason. The sailor replied, "Why should I not weep? Is not this the holy city?—and is not this the Castle of David the King?" The "poor weeping man was alone, wearing the Gentile uniform and without the Cocks or the Tallith."

—THE SPIRITUALISTS hold a national convention at Plymouth, Mass., August 5, 6 and 7. Among the speakers to be present, Judge Edmonds, Gen. N. P. Tallmadge, Prof. Brittan, A. J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch, are named.

—TAPE-WORM has recently been cured in Boston by the meat of two ounces of pumpkin seed, bruised in a mortar, with water and taken upon an empty stomach.

—GERRIT SMITH, at a reform convention held at Peterborough, N. Y., June 25 and 26, offered a resolution to the effect that, inasmuch as the slaves at the South had nothing to hope for from the Pro-slavery people of the North, that the only alternative left them, as a remedy for the evils under which they suffer, was insurrection. The resolution was unanimously approved.

—THE Chili revolution is ended.

—JAMES REDPATH, the Tribune Hayti correspondent, writes that "Mulattoes are rare in the rural districts, for our merchants and mariners seldom leave the seaports."

—THIRTY FOUR persons were killed and nearly twice that number wounded, by an accident on the South Bend (Ind.) railroad, June 27.

—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has written a letter defining upon what grounds he will accept the nomination for President of the United States, at the coming election. He says:

"If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the convention, if they see proper to do so."

"If on the contrary," he continues, "it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs; and in lieu of them, the convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property—it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me."

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, of June 24, says that "Judge Douglas' letter is denounced as dictatorial, by the Administration and many Democrats and considered impolitic by his own friends;" also that "it must increase the party schism and, if adopted as the basis for a Northern wing to act upon, will rupture the Charleston convention."

—TWO HUNDRED incumbents of the New York Custom House were to be dismissed as superfluous, on the 1st of July.

—POSTMASTER GENERAL HOLT, says the Tribune Washington cor. of June 29, intends presenting the alternatives to Congress of making the Post Office Department as nearly as practicable self-sustaining, or of relying upon legislation.

—PUBLIC OFFICERS are required, under penalty of removal, to subscribe to the Constitution, printed in Washington. One thousand dollars were raised on the 28th ult., from these compulsory contributions. "This," says the letter, "is the only instance of such oppression since Gen. Tyler's interference on behalf of the Madisonian." Between Mr. Wendell, Superintendent of Public Printing, and the Departmental advertising, alone, the Constitution receives annually some thirteen thousand dollars.

—NEARLY thirteen hundred dollars of Government funds were paid, without color of law, to defray the funeral expenses of the late P. M. General, A. V. Brown. The matter remains to be investigated. The despatch states that "a poor clerk died recently and was buried through a subscription among his associates;" but Gov. Brown was rich and must be buried at the expense of government!

—WOMEN in Kansas are signing petitions to the new constitutional convention, asking for equal political rights with men, on the popular sovereignty principle. It is said that the men will find it easier to vote against these petitions than to answer their arguments.

—TERESA BAGIOLI, (Mrs. Sickles) is preparing for the stage and is to appear on the boards next autumn. She will unquestionably attract large audiences.

She is prepared to resist all efforts on the part of Mr. Sickles for obtaining a divorce, on the ground of evidence of his previous criminal intercourse.

—WHEELER GREEN of Ashley Falls, Mass., aged 100 years and Mrs. Schimmerhorne of Norfolk, aged 80, were recently bound in hymen's bands "till death shall them part."

—FIFTY EDITORS in Maine recently went out on some excursion of pleasure; they made up a common purse and bought a box of sardines for dinner. It is reported that in consequence of that reckless extravagance forty-nine of them have since took the benefit of the bankrupt act.

—A WELL KNOWN miser who recently died in New Jersey, left a large sum of money, which will go to his nephews. He was eighty years old, and died in the firm belief, that after some years of slumber, he should return to this country a young man, when he is to receive the money with interest. His heirs seem quite willing to take the money on these terms.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives, New Hampshire Legislature, on the 27th of June, re-affirming the declaration of American independence and denouncing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case and Mr. Buchanan's administration in strong terms. One of the Democratic members moved to amend the resolutions by substituting the following:—

Resolved, That all political power primarily resides in the people; that by the Constitution they have vested in the federal government limited and enumerated powers—all not granted remaining in them; that these grants should be strictly construed, and no power of doubtful constitutionality should be exercised.

Resolved, That the true, safe, conservative and constitutional principle upon which the government should be administered is non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, and that every attempt on the part of the federal government to control their internal policy should be frowned on by a free and patriotic people.

The amendment was voted down by a vote of 162 to 67.

Democracy seems to be on the wane in the old Granite State.

More Cheap Goods!

We understand that there are several other trains of merchandise about to arrive, which will be sold at rates as low if not lower than those mentioned in another column.