

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, July 16, 1859.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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CIRCULATION. ARGENT THIANANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville. Advertisers call up and examine our list of 177 SUBSCRIBERS.

S. H. PAVES, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our agent to procure advertisements.

Notice to Advertisers. Hereafter all Legal Advertising will be charged as transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN, JERE KEENEY.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAIL ROAD. TIME TABLE.

Trains leave the Crawfordville Depot as follows: Going North.

Accommodation 11 A. M.; Freight 2:10 P. M.; Through Express 7 P. M.

Going South.

Through Express 5 A. M.; Freight 8:55 A. M.; Accommodation 4:15 P. M.

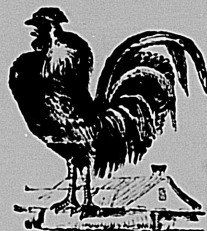
The Accommodation Train going North connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

For President in 1860, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

Attention Democrats.



The Old Line Democracy of Montgomery county are requested to hold at their earliest convenience, their township meetings, and select a day for the holding of a

County Convention,

for the nomination of County officers.

Let no time be lost as the enemy are already in the field.

Remember we are on the eve of the great Presidential election of 1860.

By order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE OWENS MURDER TRIAL.

A special term of the Circuit Court will convene on next Tuesday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of trying this case.

Owens has been confined in jail ever since last December, and is very anxious we understand to have the case tried.

The counsel for the defence are Willson & McDonald, Daniel W. Voorhees and the Hon. James Wilson; for the prosecution, Lew Wallace, R. C. Gregory, and the prosecuting attorney, R. W. Harrison.

The defence, we are informed, will admit that the wife of OWENS died from the effects of strychnine, and will attempt to prove that the deadly poison was administered by herself.

The trial promises to be one of the most important that has ever occurred in our courts, and will undoubtedly attract an immense concourse of people from all parts of the county.

Jerry Pober's who was convicted at the last term of the Common Pleas Court for larceny, was forwarded to Jeffersonville on last Monday morning.

THIEVES ABOUT.—An attempt was made a few nights since to break into the house of Samuel Binaford.

The weather is decidedly torrid at present.

Our town was blessed with a splendid rain on last Wednesday evening.

The Commencement Ball on last Wednesday night was the finest affair of the season. The hall was elegantly decorated with paintings, and the whole affair reflected the highest credit upon the managers.

EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.—Accounts from Scotland state that the drought during May and the latter part of June, was more severe than during any past year since 1826. The rivers Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Doon, immortalized by Burns, would slide through a gallon measure, and other well known streams and rivers were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce, that in villages it was sold at 5s per barrel! and many had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops, notwithstanding, are reported as looking excellent; and recent rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

Marrying for money is a species of prostitution.

Van Amburgh & Co's Menageries show in Evansville next Tuesday.

In another column our readers will observe a Card from Mr. A. G. DIEHL, in which he complains of "mine host" of the Crane House. It seems that Mr. D. is a gentleman whose musical powers are largely developed, and who in his leisure moments whiles away the dull hours of summer evenings with the dulcet strains of a clarinet. On last Thursday night he retired to his room in the Crane House, between the elfin hours of ten and eleven.

Quickly placing himself in *dishabille*, he awaited a reasonable time for each denizen of the hotel to wander into the beautiful villas, groves and dells of Dreamland, when drawing forth his magic instrument, an antiquated clarinet, he struck up one of Mozart's most brilliant waltzes. The effect is said (by an eye witness) to have been startling; a hundred sleepers sprang from their couches and whirled themselves with a wild delirium of intoxicated joy through the mazy dance. "Mine host" was for a moment dumb-founded. His senses reeled under so singular and strange a spectacle. In the meantime shrill shrieks from the dancers were heard proceeding from various apartments, beseeching "for God's sake to hold on the music!"

The host quickly recovered himself and made for the room of the magic player; on his way he experienced an involuntary movement of his pedal extremities, which with his strong will he succeeded in overcoming in a measure, though we are credibly informed that he cut the pigeon-wing several times in passing through the hall. On reaching the door from which these magic and bewitching strains proceeded, he promptly ordered a cessation of the notes that had so unexpectedly startled the hotel from its propriety. The player reluctantly obeyed, and as stated in his Card, left in high dudgeon. We suggest to Mr. TAYLOR that he have apartments constructed in his cellar, so that in future his musical genius may practice without annoying those who desire a quiet and refreshing sleep.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—We understand that steps will soon be taken to get up a military encampment at this place, to come off during the county fair. Some five or six companies from abroad will be invited to participate. We think our merchants and citizens generally will find it to their interest to aid in this matter. A military encampment together with our county fair, would attract to our town an immense crowd of people.

The meaning of the word Solferino, the name of the town at which the last great battle was fought, is *sulphur*. Significant.

WHAT THE GUARDS THINK OF THE LAFAYETTE ENCAMPMENT.

At a meeting of the Montgomery Guards held at their Armory, on last Wednesday evening, the following action was had touching the recent Encampment at Lafayette:

On motion of Sergeant A. C. Wilson, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the obligations of the Company to their friends in Lafayette, for attentions and courtesies during the recent Encampment at that City.

The committee reported the following: WHEREAS, The Encampment near Lafayette during the 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, being the first experiment of the kind held in Indiana, and the Montgomery Guards having attended the same pursuant to invitation,

Resolved, That in our opinion, the said Encampment was in every respect a grand success, worthy the Lafayette Guards, by whom it was projected, and the citizens of Lafayette whose liberal contributions made it what it was; in view of which, we hope it will be the initiative to similar celebrations hereafter.

Resolved, That the Lafayette Guards are entitled to our gratitude for countless favors and courtesies rendered; that their readiness to assist and relieve us, when onerous duty was to be done, have won them our lasting regards; while their whole behavior, from the beginning to the latest hour of the encampment, established them in our hearts as a corps of gentlemen-soldiers, whom their city should delight to honor. May their flag forever wave, and always over spirits as soldierly as marched in its shade on last Independence day!

Resolved, That John L. Reynolds, Esq., "Prince John"—is in truth a *host* in himself, high-souled and free-handed; if all the world were like him, life would be made up of days of laughter and nights of song and dance—Catawba and royal good-fellowship would become "the higher law." He has our life-long remembrance, and is, by acclamation, hereby voted an honorary member of the Montgomery Guards.

Resolved, That in common with all the military in Camp Piquette, we are indebted to Commissary Levering for the excellent catering arrangements of the Round House. A better selection for the particular post he occupied could not have been made; he discharged his duties promptly, honorably, and as became a gentleman of rare Commissary genius.

THE BALLOON ATLANTIC.—Professor La Mountain is still at Watertown with his mammoth aerial ship. It is an object of great curiosity, and is visited daily by hundreds, all pronouncing it the wonder of the nineteenth century. Mr. L. proposes to repair the monster and make an ascension from Watertown, providing he meets with sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The necessary repairs would take about three or four weeks. We hope to be able to announce in a few days, that the balloon *Atlantic* will positively sail from Watertown to the sea-board.—*Utica* (N. Y. Herald).

SUSPENDED.—The N. Y. Tribune announces that "the Republican party is just now lying in a state of suspense." The New York News replies as for its lying habitually, there is no doubt about the fact, and that it is at last suspended, is no more than it deserves. It should have been long ago. Where are the mourners?

## DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

NEW YORK, July 12th.

The New York Times publishes a letter from the battle-field of Solferino, by an eye-witness, giving the first accurate details.

The battle commenced a little before 5 o'clock in the morning, not far from sunrise. Just back Castiglione rises a high range of hills, which projects a mile, or thereabouts, into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills, planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione, which they could not now approach, as the French army was in full force around that little village, and had stationed their numerous array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here, and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opened fire upon them, upon the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these, a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire point, and directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small village of Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation. They were three times driven out of the town before they would stay out. The people of the village moreover took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence to burn the town.

When they found it impossible to hold their position any longer, they fell back slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, directly south-east of Castiglione, and only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of town and overlooking it completely on the south and south-east sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries, and when I arrived upon the field I went at once to the highest of the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops. These batteries were blazing away upon the French, who were stationed upon the plain below. The general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, by the falling back of the smoke and a corresponding advance of that which arose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour, but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows southward, from the lower end of Lake Garda, and empties into the Po. But the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of the line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta. At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise, and continue for a half or three quarters of an hour. After each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians, and the advance of the French forces. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear, but the weather hot, but clouds began to gather about noon, and at 5 o'clock while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous storm rolled up from the north west. The storm lasted for about an hour and the cannonade, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rains ceased, the clouds flew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cool and perfectly delightful.

Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had in the meantime gone on, when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me. The cannonading commenced quite on the extreme of the entire field, on the very borders of the lake, north east from Castiglione, and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commands them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after night-fall, an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor, but the Austrians gradually slackened their fire, and several times took up new positions while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, spending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury.

The wind had now gone down, the air was still and the sound of musketry as well as of cannons was distinctly heard, as sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark, when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of cannons and the clattering of the guns of the Infantry.

The Austrians have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced by the representations of the neutral powers to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number of killed and wounded in this battle, but from the nature of the case, it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than 10,000 wounded have been brought into this village alone, during the day, to say nothing of those that were left on the field, or taken to other places.

The N. Y. Express says "it is becoming quite fashionable for a lady to appear with hair cropped closely behind, the front locks long enough to curl. So rapidly has this fashion gained in favor, that it will not be wonderful should it become general for a time."

## SPEECH OF TEMPLE C. HARRISON, On presenting a Gold Watch to Prof. A. M. HADLEY, of Walsh College, July 9th, 1859.

PROF. HADLEY.—In behalf of the class, I have the honor of presenting you with a Gold Watch, as a testimonial of our regard for you as a scholar, a teacher, a christian and a man. And as our connection with you in the Preparatory Department of this College is now about to cease, we deem the present an appropriate time, and this an appropriate manner, to manifest in some degree, the affection and esteem for you which that connection has kindled in our hearts.

With you we have passed through many scenes of labor and toil, calculated alike to weary the mind of the pupil and exhaust the patience of the teacher. But at all times, whether amid clouds or sunshine, you have been the same to us; and oft have you strengthened us in weakness, encouraged us in despondency, admonished us in waywardness, aided us in difficulties, and counseled us when counsel was needed.

In all our gropings through the labyrinths of knowledge, you have been to us what the light-house is to the sea-beaten sailor, or the guideboard to the weary and bewildered traveler; and it is fitting that we should exhibit our appreciation of your merits, and our gratitude for your labors in our behalf. But the gift which we present, you will regard only as a feeble token of that affection and love which is rooted in our hearts, ever to be cherished but never erased.

Few men are sufficiently qualified for the high responsibilities which rest upon the teacher. To him the youth of the world are entrusted. He moulds, as it were, the destiny of men, and shapes the course of millions for time and eternity. He is the light of the past, the guide of the present, and the hope of the future—His mission indeed is a noble one. And not only does he bless the world in shedding forth upon the rising youth of each age, the lights of science and knowledge and literature, but also in extending the truths of religion, and scattering the seed of the christian faith, to bud and blossom in the heart, till it ripens into that glorious hope that points its possessor to an eternal home beyond the stars.

We consider ourselves fortunate, fortunate indeed, that we enjoy the privileges of this Institution. We love each member of its Faculty, and we love the associations which daily bring us into nearer relation with them, and it shall ever give us pleasure to cherish their names in grateful remembrance.

The college indeed is our foster parent, and when, after enjoying its advantages for a few more years, we shall leave its classic shades and launch forth into the great ocean of life, to steer our course through its storms and its breakers, it shall be our aim to preserve the name and character of our *Alma Mater*. And when we come to battle in earnest with the stern realities of life, we hope to show ourselves men, worthy the name of men, and worthy the approbation of heaven.

And, sir, you will now accept this token of our regard, not for its intrinsic worth, not for any value which it may possess in itself, but for the associations connected with it. And may those associations ever be pleasant to you and to us. May that chain of affection which now binds us together grow stronger and stronger, with the lapse of time, till it can be severed only by the hand of death, and then only to be united again in a glorious eternity beyond the grave.

OUR NATURAL BOUNDARIES.—A NAVAL OFFICER'S DEFINITION.—The following story, in the New Hampshire Patriot, is from the pen of ex-President Pierce:

Capt. —, of the United States Navy, was equally distinguished for its eccentricity of manner and for his proficiency in seamanship. On one occasion, during a cruise in the Mediterranean, he so acquitted himself as to induce some English and French officers, who were engaged upon similar service, (cruising) to tender him a complimentary dinner, as an evidence of their appreciation of his professional skill.

At the time designated, many were present. Customary courtesies were being exchanged, and international toasts and sentiments were being liberally indulged in, accompanied by corresponding potations, when one of the officers in Her Majesty's service having become somewhat oblivious, remarked with characteristic brusqueness:

"Captain, I have but one great objection to your countrymen."

"Ah!" naively said the Captain, "what is that?"

"An insatiable desire for the acquisition of territory." Then, becoming excited by subject, he continued: "I am satisfied, Captain, there will be no end to it."

"Oh, yes," quaintly and coolly replied the Captain.

"For God sake, when?" emphatically inquired the officer.

"When," responded the Captain, preserving his equanimity, "we reach our natural boundaries."

"Will you please inform me where those may be?" interrogated the English officer, sarcastically.

"Where," said the Captain, assuming an inimitable manner, "from b—ll to the Aurora Borealis!"

Tomatoes, cut in slices, sprinkled with pulverized sugar, and covered with claret wine, have imparted to them a rich and pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

MEDICAL.—Two thin shoes make one cold, two colds one attack of bronchitis, two attacks of bronchitis, one elm coffin.

If a man imagines all his neighbors to be mean men, he is very apt to be a mean man himself.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AETNA.

Details of the Great Battle.

NARROW ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON.

18,000 French Killed.

Fresh Recruits Pouring over the Alps!

NEW YORK, July 13.

The steamship *Aetna*, from Liverpool on the 2d instant, arrived at this port this morning.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

At Paris, it is believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle amounted to 16,000 to 18,000 men, as follows: Gen. Neill's corps 6,000 to 7,000; De Hilliers', nearly 5,000; McMahon's 2,500; Canrobert's 1,000, besides casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

The *Patre* says Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. Gen. Dien is reported among the dead. The Austrians had seven or eight Generals and very many of the superior officers wounded. Gen. Greschke was killed.

Some of the French Infantry regiments, were nearly cut to pieces. The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th, says, that some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received. The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army, have become very difficult to manage, the men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste, a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel. A vessel on the coast under the American flag, had been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to despatch the garrison at Vienna, to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent, his headquarters were at Valleggio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

It is reported that at Solferino, nearly every officer and man of the Artillery attached to the Imperial Guard was put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians account of the battle, admit their loss to be 20,000 killed, wounded and missing. The Austrian official report of the battle, says the right wing of the army occupied Bosc. Solgno, Solferino and Cariana. The left wing marched on the 24th, to Goridisso, Castelofredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides.

As the Imperial army continued its advance towards Chiasso, the enemy who had also assumed the offensive, with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops, that there was a general engagement between the two armies. At 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, on the morning of the 24th, the right wing, which was formed of the second army, under Count Schilleck, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, left wing, under Count Winpiform, continually gained ground in the direction of Chiasso. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours hard fighting, obtained possession of the place which had been heroically defended by the fifth corps of army. An attack was then made on Cariana, which place was courageously defended until evening, by the 1st and 7th corps of army, but was eventually lost in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Cariana was going on, the 8th corps of army, which was on the outer flank, right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The 3d and 9th corps of army, which were supported by the 11th corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve Cavalry attached to this wing, made several most brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre, against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm.

The correspondent of the London Herald says: So little did the French expect a battle, that at 1 o'clock the previous night, a message from the King, asking for support, if he should be attacked, was met by the Austrians, who were not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal De Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted the attack to the best of his power, and sent off his aid-de-camps for support, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage had elapsed, that the corps of Gen. Neill made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground. Heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses, marking the fluctuations of the fight.

The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Being admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down at a single discharge.

In the meantime, at the right and left wings the Austrians were decidedly getting the best of it. The Piedmontese were being slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful general in the Austrian army to concentrate their forces against the weak points of the enemy's line, matters would have had a different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit is entirely due, whether it be Neill, McMahon or the Emperor him-

self, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of the Infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their cavalry to repel the formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino but the French strongly held it, and the bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, which led to an encounter between the French chassateurs and the Austrian Hulons, in which the former were rapidly put to the right about. It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

EXCALIBUR.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Brougham called attention to the war in Italy, and asked if there was any truth in the report that the Government intended to reduce the Navy estimates. The Duke of Somerset denied the truth of the report. Earl Darwidge enquired the late Government for the effort to strengthen the Navy, and gave various statistics to show that even yet it was not what it ought to be. Earl Ellenborough fully recognized the necessity of placing the Navy in a proper condition, but trusted that some attention would also be devoted to the army, in the House of Commons, on Thursday. Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the new Ministry to pursue a policy of strict neutrality with reference to foreign affairs. He also announced that a Reform bill would be introduced immediately after the meeting of the next session of Parliament. Mr. Baxter gave notice of an inquiry into the advisability of cancelling the contracts of the late Government with the Galway line of steamers.

GERMANY.—The Independence Belge says that the new English Ministry had addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

SWITZERLAND.—A telegram from Berne says that the Federal Council had made amandations to the Sardinian government on the subject of ill-treatment, suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Council had also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope, and King of Naples.

FRANCE.—Paris, July 1st.—The Bourse opened firm.

A telegram from the seat of war says that an American, named E. H. Perkins, of Boston, together with his wife and three other ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A letter from Jeddah says that a vessel going from Jaffa to Mecca, with 200 Musselman pilgrims, had foundered near Jeddah, and all on board drowned.

WAR NEWS.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried, and many yet lying in the ditches and corn fields.

The Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis of combined mediation.

The military commission of the Frankfort Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move all armies of observation to the Rhine.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic.

Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs, and two three masted vessels were at Antivari. They have many troops and enormous supplies on board.

The Admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

The real difficulty there is, in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants of the city of Verona.

The British fleet is said to be composed of 9 ships of the line, 2 heavy frigates, and 1 floating battery.

Two of the London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris of the interior diplomatic agents of France, in the Levant, and that they have been dispatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is presumed that they have orders to aid in the getting up of an insurrection in Turkey, in the interest of Russia.

Gen. Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the upper Vallette, and was expected at Taurano, with 2,000 men, and where 5,000 Piedmontese had already arrived.

Skirmishes have taken place near Borgo between the French corps of Vallette, and the Austrians guarding the Silvio pass. The Austrians number 13 companies of Infantry and two companies of Carabiniers. They occupy positions between Glausius and Traforo, and a battery has been placed in position to command the road to Silvio. Baricades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent by Garibaldi.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided in concert with the belligerents that any soldier seeking shelter on Swiss territory shall be sent back to their country. Their governments engaging not to employ them in the present war.

The garrison of Levano and the soldiers of Garibaldi will consequently be sent back.

It is said that the Austrian monarch ordered the re-crossing of the Mincio, in opposition to the advice of Gen. Hess.

The Sardinian account of the Battle of Solferino, says on the 24th the Emperor ordered the Sardinian army to occupy Puzolgo and invest Peschiera, while the French occupied Solferino and Cariana.

Marshal D'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties, and the Piedmontese remounts also encountered great forces of the enemy. While D'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solferino, the masses of the enemy continued to advance at Castiglione. The Emperor, perceiving that he was contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Marshals Neill and McMahon in place, and ordered Canrobert to join with the Imperial Guard.

The King had been requested to use all possible force against Solferino, and accordingly ordered General Rauti and Decandoli to convey succor to the French general. The 3d and 5th divisions and Brigadier dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended this contest of 15 hours, which was sustained with heroic bravery.

The French account of the battle in the *Moniteur* thus describes it: At 5 o'clock

in the morning the first corps under Marshal D'Hilliers began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and village were occupied after a sanguinary combat. During this time the second corps d'armee, Marshal McMahon's, which was on the right of the first corps on the plain, extended itself to the right to join the column of Marshal Neill, which was marching upon Medole. The Emperor had taken command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the Infantry and Artillery of the Guard to advance and place themselves between the 1st and 2d corps, and carry San Cassiano; then in order to re-inforce the right of McMahon's command, which was a little exposed in consequence of the distance which separated them and the troops of Gen. Neill. His Majesty sent all the Cavalry of the Guard, and two divisions of Cavalry of the 1st and 2d corps up.

Gen. Canrobert has been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua. During the whole day they fought, advancing slowly, but always in good order, the corps going up to each other. The 1st corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions, one after another, in Rozzolino. Neill alone stopped their career. The Guards seized San Cassiano and Carrario, without losing time. The last village was carried with great spirit, under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery. The 4th corps under General Neill, advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time, when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the 2d and 4th corps. A fierce struggle occurred. The Infantry and Artillery took part in the conflict, and the Cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of the day.

This was the last act of the battle. The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line. Their retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted for more than an hour. The thunder, hail and wind, produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. When the weather improved, the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance.