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ITALY.

THE GENERAL DISSATISFACTION.

The following letter, taken from the London *Times*, indicates wide spread and active dissatisfaction in Italy at the result of the war:

MILAN, July 22.

The petty communities of Central Italy will soon show the world to what extent right can avail against might. It would be impossible for me or any one in the world to convey by mere words an idea, even the faintest, of the excitement of the Italian population throughout the country. Even here, at Milan, where the people's destinies seem so happily secured, there is for present no talk but peace, all agree and conditions, no other subject of talk than politics. Milan already boasts its half dozen penny papers, and about noon the post brings it the half dozen Turin penny papers. It is impossible to deny that these people, in spite of the deep ignorance of all things to which Austria doomed them for so long a period, show a little acuteness and discrimination in their discussion of political matters. They are loud and somewhat violent, free-spoken to an incredible degree, but they give evidence of sterling good sense and of genuine good feeling.

The peace is made, they say, and some of its conditions are clearly not to be averted. Venice is sacrificed, and the Lital Quadrangle renders Austria stronger in Italy than she ever was; but the restoration of the Sovereigns of Central Italy is a fact more easily projected than carried into execution, and it is of the greatest importance that every good Italian should do all in his power to prevent it. The people of Parma and Modena, of the Legations and Tuscany, are arming, and organizing a diplomatic no less than a military defence. In the Duchies, municipal assemblies re-affirmed the vote by which their territories were annexed to Sardinia, and send deputations to all the European powers, intimating that the popular will is not to be disregarded with impunity. In Tuscany an appeal is made to the public suffrage. In the Legations a government is established, the first act of which is a declaration of war against the Papal Government.

Are these States to settle their own matters free from foreign intervention? Is the threatened restoration of their respective Sovereigns to be left to such forces as those sovereigns may dispose of, and the favor of such partisans as they may have left behind? The Duke of Modena leads some 1500 men into the field. The Pope musters, may be, 3000, between Swiss and native troops. The Duchess of Parma and the Grand Duke of Tuscany have not even so much under their orders. On the other hand, Mazzacapa, Garibaldi, and other *condottieri* muster little less than 40,000 volunteers, most of whom are, or soon will be, within the borders of the Central Italian States.

The Tuscan Division, 10,000 men strong, with a reserve of several thousand, is travelling homeward, and will soon take its place in the ranks of the Tuscan Army. Besides, is mustering in the battalions of the National Guard, which is everywhere organized and actively mobilized. Private citizens and municipal bodies generally supply the means for its vast armament, and, when it is needed, men and money would be freely given by Piedmont, Lombardy, and Romagna. The dethroned sovereigns have, indeed, a few partisans, but these never showed any great spirit of devotion when their princes still wielded the supreme power, when they disposed of their own and of the Austrian forces. Now they are utterly cowed and prostrate; they are only anxious to escape the public gaze. Many of them are notorious for their want of all sense of things, and cry against their rulers all the louder as their zeal is more likely to be suspected.

In the Tuscan army, it is true, there are elements of municipalism among the officers. But even those who wish for an independent Tuscany recall with bitterness the treachery of the Grand Duke. The Hapsburg Lorraine dynasty has discouraged its staunchest supporters by its strong adherence to Austria on and after April 27. The Austrian bombardment of Florence and his appearance at the head of a Croatian regiment, have rendered the young heir of Tuscany as "impossible" as his perjured father.

How is, then, the restoration of the exiled sovereigns to be effected? A few words in the Moniteur contain the sum of it. A French corps d'armee through Parma, Modena, Bologna, Florence and Leghorn, on its way to France, might lead the Italians to stern necessity and teach them