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Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

The arrival of the Brandywine-Miller-Dunley, in 31 days from Greenock, has put us in possession of Glasgow papers to the 31st of August, and London dates to the 27th.

STRASBURG, August 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vast forests near Freudenstadt and Knecht, has lasted for 10 days. The smoke was still seen from this place yesterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent districts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progress. The flames have already extended over a space of between 8 or 10 leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the forests of Hagenau have been 3 times razed by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine 60 acres of wood have been consumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Keyfersburg and Warth, about 2 leagues from this place.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.

The Count de Kelenbueky set out from Petersburg on the 26th of last month for this capital, entrusted as it is said, with an important mission relative to the march of a Russian army towards the frontiers of the two Galicias.

August 9.

Count St. Julien, the very next day after his arrival, had a long conference with Baron Thugut, who went afterwards to the emperor at Hotzendorf, of whom the count had likewise a long audience on the 7th inst. The general report was, that a basis of the preliminaries between France and Austria, planned at Paris, would be accepted with some modifications. The emperor is said to have held a great council of state, in which he accepted those preliminaries, and declined the subsidiary aid offered by Britain, in consequence of the great alteration in his affairs since the 20th of June, when the treaty with Great-Britain was concluded.

With Count St. Julien arrived also gen. Zach, who was a prisoner of war in Paris; he has leave of absence for 6 weeks, within which time he will be exchanged. It was at first said that citizen Durac had arrived, but he has not reached Vienna—General Zach was mistaken for him on his first arrival.

The intelligence has been received that the Queen of Naples, with her children, had arrived at Trieste, accompanied by admiral Hamilton and lady Hamilton, after resting a few days, she was to continue her journey to Vienna.

FRANKFORT, August 13.

All the French troops that were here, both infantry and cavalry, marched out yesterday and proceeded to the Upper Main. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the best possible condition. The commander in chief, Angereau, is expected this day, and there is every appearance that he will fix his headquarters at Frankfort.

There is little room to hope that we shall be freed from the French soldiery during the affair. They are most probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot easily be conjectured. It is even presumed, not without grounds, and though the preliminaries should immediately be signed between France and Austria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrograde movement will only take place at the conclusion of a definitive peace with the Emperor and the Empire.

MILAN, August 2.

On the 31st of July, a requisition of beds and other things was sent to many houses for the use of the French Caispian officers, quartered in the public buildings. On the next day several hundred French soldiers were sent to enforce military execution against those merchants who refused to contribute their part of the forced loan. Those to whom they were sent were obliged to pay 5 soldi each, 50 soldi for the first hour, 60 for the second, 100 for the 3d, and thus in arithmetical progression for each succeeding hour, till the sum required was paid. On the 27th of July, the minister plenipotentiary from the king of Spain to the Cisalpine republic, the Chevalier Blanche de Orosko, who continued to assume the title after the late abolition of that republic, gave in his credentials, having been appointed in the same capacity to the United States of America. The minister on this occasion addressed a discourse to the President of the commission of government.

BERLIN, August 7.

The report for some time past in circulation that Prussia and Austria would have recourse to an armed mediation, for the purpose of re-establishing tranquility, is destitute of foundation. Exertions made by our court in conjunction with that of Petersburg, to induce the belligerent powers, to conclude a peace that will restore, as far as possible, the balance of Europe; but those exertions do not exceed the medium of negotiation.

BERNE, August 10.

The new Government has been installed, and has published a proclamation to the people. Nevertheless, the members of the Senate, who refused to agree to the new measures, and were prevented from assembling in the ordinary place of their sittings, but by order of government, have assembled at an Inn, held their sittings, voted aside the Government, and had solemnly declared the members of it outlawed. It was to credit certain whispers from this faculty of the laws, in spite of the profound mystery in which they wrap themselves, they are proposing to fix their place of meeting in some other town, and take every measure to overthrow the usurping go-

vernment. They are endeavouring, it is said, to bring over some members of the Grand Council to their side, to aid the execution of this fine project.

AUGSBURG, August 12.

General Moreau, on receiving some dispatches brought him last Friday by a courier, who proceeded on his way to Vienna, expressed himself highly gratified, and said, "There is no doubt of peace; the dispatches which Buonaparte has sent to Vienna will enable the house of Austria to sign a peace without England."

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 18.

Letters from Cherbourg, of the 11th, state, that the British squadron off that place appeared a few days before, to the number of twenty-one sail in the bay of Dorville, within a league and a half of Cherbourg. Our privateers dare not put to sea, in consequence of the vigilance with which they watch the coast.

The First Consul has charged citizens Tronchet, Portalis, and Bigot Prémineux, to draw up the civil code of war.

August 20.

Among the 47 articles of regulation on the subject of the French Marine, the following are the chief articles respecting promotions:

Promotions shall take place by seniority, or by appointment, in the following promotions:

The superior officers (admirals) shall be in the choice of the chief consul.

The captains of ships of the line shall be appointed one fourth by seniority, and three fourths by the choice of the chief consul.

Captains of frigates one half by seniority, one half by choice.

Lieutenants three-fourths by seniority, one fourth by choice.

Midshipmen seven-eighths by seniority, one eighth by choice.

No person can be promoted a step without being two years in the preceding one.

No midshipman to be appointed without being four years in the naval employment, or two years entirely in active service by sea.

Disgraced actions are not subject to those conditions, &c.

NO CREDIT.

It is but one year since the best bank paper was at 1 and 1/2 per cent. per month.

Commercial paper was at 2, 3, and 4 per cent. per month.

The delegations of the government were on the point of falling last 30 and 40 per cent.

By a successive progression since the 20th October, the interest of all these securities has been lowered.

Bank paper has fallen 1-4 per cent. and more. It is placed at the Bank of France at 1 per cent. for two months.

The Bank of Commerce reckons all the effects of known merchants at 7-8 per cent. per month.

The capitalists offer and place funds at 6 per cent. for a year.

The effects of the government, as well as the obligations of the receivers, having been duly acquired up to this day, are receivable like ordinary commercial effects, and lose less than the bills of the firms of Calcutta.

In short, the rents are twelve per cent. that is to say, the property of the renter is ameliorated more than 4-5 per cent.

A year, less than a year, has produced this change; and during that year there have been created three armies, without reckoning that which was organized at Amiens, part of the arrears of the preceding year have been paid off, a new administration has been organized. We have vanquished wherever we have fought, and paved the way for peace.

What will be the result, if that peace offered by the republic before entering the field, offered after victory, shall at last re-animate commerce, industry, and the arts?

Offer these short observations, citizens, to the hopes of republicans, and the reflections of their enemies. [Journal du Debat.]

The news from the North of Germany, and the best informed journals in that quarter, state the Russians are more and more approaching towards the Austrian frontiers. The army which is now at Breszell, and on the banks of the Vistula, consists of four grand divisions, each of 80,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. The first commanded by gen. Lasley, the second by gen. Rebindez, the third by gen. Solnikow, and the fourth by Korakoff. Prince Panzow is finally appointed commander in chief of all these forces. Besides this army a second is forming in Lithuania, and on the shores of the Baltic. At the same time it is now certain that the best intelligence prevails between the two Imperial Courts, and that Russia takes the most lively interest in the conclusion of the war, and in the future destiny of her empire.

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Austria amounted to 330,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in spite of recruits they have received; desertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deserters have gone to Prussia to offer their services. The extraordinary levy of horses has already produced above 45,000, though 40,000 was the number originally proposed.

The senate of Hamburg has implored the mediation of the King of Prussia on the subject of the arrest of the authors of the Confes, as they did in the case of Napper Tandy. The King answered that the point did not concern the armed neutrality, and he would not interfere.

Gen. Berthier left Paris for Madrid this morning. His mission is said to be of great importance to both countries.

The great activity employed in demolishing the castle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Cervi, Coni, and Tortona.

It is said that the blockade of Genoa will be raised for the benefit of commerce.

August 21.

Though there is no rumour unfavorable to peace circulating in this city, yet the Tiers Confide fell yesterday with a remarkable declension. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the mysteries of the stock jobbers to account for this fall. It is probably owing to this, that some financiers having fixed in their own head the day, on which a peace was to be signed, and having made their bargains in consequence, the necessity of fulfilling their engagements made them fall out, and in this way reduced the funds, by making the number of sellers greater than that of the buyers.

Citizen Durac arrived yesterday at half past 5 o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the Confes Palace he instantly changed his horses and carriage, and set out for Malmaison. Nothing is known of the success of his mission, but his courier being interrogated by some curious persons, replied as he went along, "Good news! Good news!"

ARMY OF BATAVIA.

Head-quarters, at Hordt, August 13.

The general in chief, Ancreau, having considered the representation of the tenets of the city of Frankfort, in which it states to him the great inconveniences which result to the inhabitants from the orders given to the guards placed at the gates of the city, and from the preventing of the free passage of passages laden with merchandise; and considering further, that such an arrangement, by retaining the commercial connections between France and Germany, is prejudicial to the well understood interests of the Republic, decrees:

ART. 1. The military posts of the French army are forbidden to oppose, in any manner, the free passage of provisions or merchandize of whatever kind, entering into, or coming out of the city of Frankfort, either in carriages or vessels.

ART. 2. Whatever may be done contrary to the preceding article shall be regarded as null and void. (Signed) ANGEREAU.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Summary of a letter from the adjutant General Dauvergne, second in command of Staff.

Head-quarters, Cointernoon, August 19.

The commander of the army of reserve, received on the 15th inst. orders to set out immediately to take the command of the brave army of Italy.—This general, before his departure, gave up the command of the army of Reserve to gen. Canclaux, inspector general of cavalry; an officer in every respect worthy of esteem, and who has given, upon every occasion, unequivocal proofs of his devotion to the public good. The general in chief Buge, before he left the army of Reserve, gave orders to the 4th provisional de-mo-brigade of the East, and to the first battalion of the volunteers of reserve, to set out for the army of Italy.—These corps will be replaced by an equal number of troops from the army of Italy, who require to recruit themselves in France.

This small column marching in the direction for Milan, under the command of General Clermont, and Adjutant General Dauvergne.

The signal services which Gen. Buge has rendered the different armies, and particularly that of Italy, are certain pledges of the new triumphs which he is preparing for his country. (Signed) DAUVERGNE.

LONDON, August 23.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday, arrived this morning. By it we learn, the arrival of Lord Whitworth at the place of his destination. This intelligence is contained in the following letter:

Extract of a private letter from Elsinore, August 12.

"On the 10th in the evening, his majesty's ship Andromeda, J. Bradby, eq. commander, with Lord Whitworth and Mr. D. Ummon, the future Charge d'Affairs at Copenhagen, on board, arrived, a little before the castle. No doubt is entertained here, that every misunderstanding, on account of the capture of the Danish vessels, will soon be adjusted in an amicable manner.

The mail brings us advices from Vienna of the 6th, the same date as that of the dispatches which government received by the last mail. Count St. Julien and citizen Durac have arrived there; but this event, from the manner in which the article speaks of it, does not appear to have happened many hours. On the subject of negotiations we are not furnished with any new light whatever.

The report of the death of Kleber, by the hands of an Arab, is rejected, as a report from Constantinople, but with expressions of doubt to its truth.

Buonaparte, we learn from Rome, is negotiating with the Pope for a restoration of the Catholic religion in France. It is difficult to say what could be the necessity for negotiation on this subject. The same article adds that it is the intention of Buonaparte to march a force through the Ecclesiastical State, against the kingdom of Naples. This would be the error by which the Directory lost in 1799. War is not carried on with impunity at the same moment, on the Lake of Garda and at the foot of Mount Veluvius.

This morning's mail was received in town from Lisbon, dated 3d August, brought to Falkow in the King George Packet, capt. Yelcombe.

The intelligence which this mail brings is of considerable importance.

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, received by the mail this morning.

Lisbon, August 2.

Last week an express arrived in great speed from Madrid, and a Council of State was immediately called; since then two other expresses have arrived, and there have been many councils held. Orders have been issued to press every person that could be laid hold of for the army and navy. The frontiers have been directed to be held in readiness for defence; and the Packet, has been detained till to-morrow, to send the result of the councils to England.

To guard against incidents, the other Packet is to sail on Thursday next, with duplicates. You will ask, why all this confusion? I am going to tell you—Buonaparte has sent propositions of peace to the government, which are said to be a demand of ten millions of crosses (about 25 61. each) that the north should be open to the French, and that they should be here upon equal privileges with the most favoured nations. He gives sixty days for a definitive answer; after which none will be accepted; and threatens in case of refusal, to march 60,000 men into Portugal.—He concludes by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never do any thing that I do not perform."—If England agrees to these requisitions, we may go on pretty well, but on her determination depends every thing. The troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie left Minorca some time last month.

August 25.

A young Frenchman, at Madrid, private secretary to the French Ambassador, has been sentenced to ten years banishment to the Philippine Islands, on the charge of infidelity he having lately digested a plan for a revolution, which he transmitted to M. Urquijo, with an appointment to meet him alone, and at midnight, upon the Prado; but in stead of the answer expected he was there seized by the officers of the Police.

Orders were given on the 9th to get ready for sea the following 6 ships of the line, the Neptune, Waldemar, Odin, Dismarschen, Eyhufen, and Louisa Augusta.

Count Bernstorff, the Danish Secretary of State, had a long conference with the British and Russian Charge d'Affairs on the morning of the 9th; and immediately after a report prevailed, that our agent, Mr. Murray was about to return to Britain. Certain it is that an order was issued to suspend all intercourse with Great-Britain, and the several outward bound vessels were directed to wait further instructions.

The Hamburg mail which arrived on Saturday brought letters and papers from India, which contain the intelligence that a conspiracy has been discovered at Malacca, which had for its object the delivery of that settlement to the Republicans. The plan has been arranged by the Government of Batavia, whence a communication had been for some time carried on with the Dutch residents at Malacca. Mr. Terina, formerly first in Council, has been sent to Madras by the Gangway, as has Mr. Ruddy, the Fiscal by the Eliza; by those persons appearing to have been principally active in the plot.

PLYMOUTH, August 25.

This morning a number of French prisoners to the amount of about 300 were taken from the prison at this place to be removed to the prison at Bristol; among whom, a lieutenant, late of his majesty's ship Danse, of 24 guns, recognized an old acquaintance that belonged to the ship at the time she was carried into Brest, by the mutinous part of the crew, in which transaction it was stated that this man was an active ringleader, and the person who held a pistol to the head of Lord Proby, the Commandeur, he was immediately taken into custody, and secured, and does not deny the charge alleged against him; he is a native of Guernsey, and by being conversant with the French language, escaped early detection.

HULL, August 12.

The fleet now ready at this port, for the Baltic, and which has been detained for some time by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, has received permission to proceed on the voyage; and will sail from hence on Wednesday, under convoy of the Prince William, armed ship, captain Kitchell.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, August 29.

On Thursday last arrived in Leith roads, the Lark armed lugger, from the Sound. The merchant ships that have arrived, and which failed under convoy of the Lark and Martin Hoop, left Elsinore for Leith Thursday last, at which time admiral Dickson, with the ships of war under his command, were at anchor near the Castle. They had cruised some days in the offing, and had sent up a ship to learn the state of things; when the ships of war were invited up, and orders given for their being supplied with provisions and water. A passenger who came in one of the merchant ships reports, that the opinion before he left Elsinore was, that matters would be amicably settled. Admiral Dickson and several of his Officers having been invited on shore to dine on the 24th the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yesterday evening. He brings intelligence that Admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Elsinore, near which a Danish fleet consisting of ships of war, was lying. The British and Danish fleets faced each other with great politeness. Admiral Dickson's fleet, by order of Lord Whitworth had sailed up above the Castle, and was lying on the inside of the Danish fleet.

A letter received by a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated Petersburg, July 17, O. S. says, "It is of some importance to you to know, that ships coming hither, having on board a protected matter, while the seal is still appraised as proper, supercargo, or common factor, are exposed to the risk of being sent away without being permitted to unload or enter the port."

Blank Entries, For sale at this Office.