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[10TH YEAR.]

Latest Foreign News.

Baltimore, August 26.

Last evening we were politely favoured with Liverpool papers to the third, and London to the second of July, both inclusive, received by the ship Abeona, Captain Hobson, in 51 days from Liverpool. The only articles of any interest in these papers are the following.

LONDON, July 1.

After our paper was put to press yesterday, we learned that dispatches had been received from France, forwarded by Lord Keith, from off Boulogne. We repeat that a negotiation is in train, and that it is the cause of the improved state of the funds.

We received yesterday a letter from a respectable house at Hamburg. It gives the following article, which, it adds, was communicated by the French Minister in that city, as the outlines of the expected changes on the continent.

New Constitution of Germany.

"Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, which are to be considerably aggrandized, Nassau, and some other districts comprising the country all along the Rhine, to form a federative body, under the immediate protection of France.

"Switzerland to be divided. One-third to be given to Baden, one-third to the kingdom of Italy, and one-third to France.

"Denmark and Sweden excluded from Germany & from all deliberative influence in its affairs.—The former to remain distinct for itself, the latter to be treated as Pomerania, as she may behave. Some say Pomerania and Mecklenburg are both to fall to Prussia; which, with Austria, are independent powers, and on their own bottoms without regard to the former system of the empire. The emperor of the latter to resign his title of chief of the German Empire, remaining only emperor of his own states.

"Hamburg, and some say all Holstein, Bremen and Lubeck, federative and independent, under the protection of France, whose Emperor is to enjoy in those territories henceforward, the same sovereignty which the Emperor of Germany formerly exercised.—The inhabitants of this federative state shall be called the Franks, being the land where the ancient Franks, spring from.

"Diet of the Empire to be abolished.

"Saxony not mentioned.

"These alterations to take place immediately; the army then to be called back to assist at the grand festivals at Paris, which are to take place very shortly."

Yesterday's policies were opened in the city, giving 5 guineas to receive 100, if preliminaries of peace be signed within a week, and be actually followed by a peace; and 15 guineas to receive 180, if preliminaries be signed within two months.

The report in the city yesterday was, that Mr. Fox had sent his confidential secretary after Mr. Adair to Vienna, with instructions, by which the latter may be enabled to open a communication with Mr. D'Oubril, the Russian minister at that city, and conditionally proceed with him to Paris. The funds were not much affected by this rumor.

Yesterday afternoon Wednesday's Hamburg mail arrived. Its contents are neither copious nor decisive. It appears that a correspondence has commenced between the Kings of Sweden and Prussia, the purport of which has not yet transpired. No counter orders have as yet been issued by Prussia to the garrison of Berlin and Potsdam, which still hold themselves in readiness to march. Gen. Kalreuth's health being impaired, it is said that prince Louis Ferdinand will take the command of the corps under the orders of that General.

July 2.

Baron Jabob, the Prussian ambassador, has applied for his passport, preparatory to his leaving this country for Berlin.

We are happy in having it in our power to acquaint our readers that Mr. Fox was yesterday so far recovered, as to be able to sit down to dinner with the Earl of Moira, Lord Holland, Lady Louisa Copolly, and a few other friends.

Government has received advices from Mr. Stanley, the British consul at Trieste, stating that a proclamation had been issued at that place, bearing date the 29th of May, which notified, that such English and Russian vessels as might be in the port of Trieste, or any of the ports of the Adriatic, were to quit them in the space of three days, unless prevented from so doing by stress of weather; and that the said ports would continue shut against the English and Russians.

July 3.

The following circular letter has been sent by the French Minister of Marine to the commanders at the different French ports: "Sir—I acquaint you that, according to a Decree of his Majesty, of this date, the embargo is taken off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two countries, and that it is his

Majesty's pleasure that all such vessels be at liberty to depart.

"DECRES."

This measure must be considered as indicative of a speedy adjustment of the differences between the two countries. M. D'Oubril was expected to have left Vienna for Paris some time ago; but from the frequent conferences that have taken place between him and Mr. Adair at the arrival of the latter in the Austrian capital, it should seem as if M. D'Oubril had been directed to remain there for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Adair previously to his departure for Paris.

July 5.

Yesterday morning Mr. Basilio, the messenger, arrived from France. He left Boulogne in a flag of truce, which put him on board the Clyde, whence he was sent to Commodore Owen, in a light vessel for Deal.—He proceeded from that place in a post chaise and four, for London. A Privy Council was held in consequence of his arrival; and we understand that another messenger was ordered to be in readiness to set off yesterday evening for Paris. In consequence of this arrival and of some accompanying rumors, the funds experienced some share of fluctuation. Omnium, which had risen to 8, finally closed at 7 1/2; and consols, for the opening 6 1/2. It was stated that preliminaries were adjusted; and that the Definitive Treaty alone waited the presence of Lord Holland. We cannot pass per saltum into these precipitate conclusions however strong appearances may be. The messenger Courvoisier is supposed to have brought some overtures from M. Talleyrand, through the medium of Lord Yarmouth, who still remains at Paris. Lord Holland waited upon Lord Grenville yesterday at noon, and afterwards visited his uncle Mr. Fox, with whom he remained a considerable time. It is generally concluded in the Ministerial circles, that his Lordship will set off without delay from Brighton for Dieppe, as the shortest route to the French capital. We should place a stronger reliance on the success of his Lordship's mission, if it were understood, which does not appear from the foreign Journals; that the Russian minister, M. D'Oubril, had arrived at Paris.

July 6.

The same expectation, and the same grounds of expectation, with regard to Peace, still continue. Our opinion is still the same, that a Negotiation, or something in the shape of a Negotiation, something between sounding each other's sentiments, and mutual though timid advances on both sides,—all this, we say, is going forward, and cannot fail to lead to something. It is objected to this, and it must be confessed, not without excuse, that Lord Yarmouth is not the man who would be employed to negotiate, a peace. Most certainly not; but it is one thing to negotiate, and another to prepare the way to negotiation by a few preliminary civilities. Lord Yarmouth can carry a civil message as well as a person of more weight and abilities. It is certainly a very different thing, and more particularly in the present circumstances of the two countries, to negotiate a peace. Lord Yarmouth will not be the man to sign the Definitive Treaty,—this will require very different abilities than such as are required to make a good player on the German flute.

These expectations of the immediate signature of the Preliminaries of Peace were further confirmed in the political world by the arrival of a messenger on Friday, Mr. Basilio, with dispatches from the French Government to Mr. Fox. The nature of these dispatches has of course not transpired. Conjecture is busy, and gives shape and body to every idea that arises in its fertile fancy. The arrival of a messenger in ordinary times, is nothing, but as Lord Yarmouth is at Paris, the arrival of an English messenger must certainly bring letters. This is in fact the whole that can be concluded upon the arrival of Mr. Basilio.—Whether Lord Yarmouth succeeded or failed in his friendly advances, he would equally in both cases send a messenger. Nothing therefore as to the event of his mission can be concluded from this incident, which has excited so much interest upon the change, and such agitation through the town in general.

A Privy Council was held in consequence of his arrival. But this is in fact a mere form. We expect something, but not from Lord Yarmouth. It is said that Lord Holland departs for France as Minister Plenipotentiary; Lord Holland is a man of undoubted abilities, and more knowledge than is generally believed. With the exception of Lord Minto, or Lord Auckland, there is no one who is more adapted to this office.—Bell's Messenger.

A fresh eruption burst forth from Mount Vesuvius on the night of the 31st of May, at ten o'clock, so suddenly, that, in a few moments, the whole crater was but the basis of one immense column of flame; the enormous masses of fire which projected, were distinctly perceived at the distance of Naples. The streets were filled with wondering Frenchmen, the Neapolitans, however were very tranquil, in the certainty they have derived from experience, that, after this, they have not

for a long time to dread the more serious terrors of an earthquake.

It is at length, we hear, finally settled that Lord Minto shall proceed to India as Governor General. He is to be succeeded in the Presidency of the Board of control by Mr. Thomas Grenville (who, to the surprise of all persons, seemed to have been totally overlooked in the arrangement of the new Ministry.) Mr. Grenville is said to have been actually appointed.—He is also, it is added, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

July 7.

Though the pacific rumors continued on Saturday to be as widely circulated as ever, and the assertion of Lord Holland's immediate departure for Paris, was no less confidently asserted than on the two preceding days, the funds experienced a material depression; and, for the honor and interest of the country, we hope that those who speculate upon the probability of a peace, that would produce nothing but dishonor and disadvantage, to the state, will find themselves disappointed in the result.—Morning Post.

We have received since our last, French and Dutch papers to the 1st inst. some of these state, M. D'Oubril, the Russian Plenipotentiary, has not proceeded farther than Strasburgh, on his way to Paris. There, it is said, he is to remain until he receives an answer to some propositions which he has sent to the French government. Bonaparte's object unquestionably is, to effect a separate peace with Russia, and we are not without our fears that he will be able to accomplish his purpose. Upon this subject, we purpose offering some serious observations in a day or two. The Leyden paper mentions the opening a negotiation between France and England; and after adverting to the frequent intercourse by messengers, says that Lord Yarmouth, who arrived at Paris, on the 17th, was charged by the British government with a mission; and that he was to assume the character of negotiator—a statement which, to its full extent, we cannot possibly bring ourselves to credit. Several of the French Journals also mention the arrival of his Lordship at Paris, but do not presume to state any thing respecting the progress or result of his mission. The report of a treaty having been concluded at Paris on the 31st of May, respecting the affairs of Germany, appears to be unfounded. The British troops on board the squadron off Naples, are stated to have undertaken an expedition against the island of Ischia and Procida. One of the minor French papers contradicts the report of the elevation of Madame Buonaparte to the throne of Rome, with reversion to her son Lucien.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

By the ship Minerva our files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists are completed to the 5th of July. In addition to these Capt. Heron has favoured us with a Plymouth paper of the 10th, containing (under the London head of the 8th) the very important intelligence respecting the prospect of Peace which we this day republish.

It may tend, in the opinion of some, to confirm the article given in Saturday's Mercantile Advertiser, that Preliminaries were signed previous to the 14th of July; but it will be observed that Lord Holland (the minister said to be appointed for that purpose by Great-Britain) had not left London on the 8th; and that, although the terms had been adjusted between the French and English Ministers for Foreign Affairs, they would not be officially sanctioned until the prorogation of the Imperial Parliament.

Captain Heron, of the ship Minerva, from London, was informed by the American Consul, that Mr. Pinckney had met with a favorable reception at the Court of St. James's and that our differences were likely to be amicably adjusted.

LONDON, July 3.

The funds yesterday, after various fluctuations, left off at the same prices at which they opened. This morning they experienced a depression of one per cent. in omnium, and of one half per cent. in the consols.—Some very large sales were made by those who had previously bought to an immense amount. Those who bought so largely last week may themselves in some measure have been the cause of the depression since Saturday. They held out the most confident assurances that peace would be signed immediately—nay, so decisive was their tone and language, that they fixed almost the day and hour. On Thursday last they said that negotiations had advanced so far that a message from the Lord Mayor might be expected in the course of the morning, and that of course it would be immediately transmitted to Lloyd's.

To Lloyd's, therefore, persons crowded from all quarters. The great room was filled; all in expectation of the messenger from the mansion house. The seats and benches which would enable the persons occupying them to hear more distinctly the message read, were warmly contended for

No message came, and the hopes then held out not being realized, many began to think, either that some obstacles had occurred in the negotiation, or that it had entirely broken off. The fall since Saturday is said to have been principally occasioned by a rumour that France had demanded a reduction of our navy to a certain number, a demand which of course could not be complied with. Then, as Lord Holland had not set off on Saturday or yesterday, it was supposed that he would not set off at all. His Lordship may rest assured that the speculators watch his steps well and that the most eager and minute inquiries have been made at Holland house as to his baggage, and whether any preparations are making for a long journey. It is now rumoured that his lordship will not set out until the next week. Basilio, the messenger, is gone back to Paris, he set out on Saturday evening, and sailed in the Basilk gun brig on Sunday. As he is directed to make all possible speed, and as he made the last journey to and from Paris in less than a week, it is supposed he will return by Friday. Another report in circulation is, that Basilio will bring back the passport for Lord Holland, who will set off about Monday or Tuesday. The principal terms having been, according to report, arranged, his lordship will have little else to do than give them an official form, and sign them. They would arrive in this country, according to the wishes and intentions of ministers, after the prorogation of parliament.

Undoubtedly some notice may be expected to be taken of the negotiations in his majesty's speech upon the prorogation. It may be said in it, that his majesty having received, or having made (which ever be the fact) proposals of peace, is employed in negotiations, which he hopes to bring to a favourable issue and to make peace upon terms consistent with the honour, the security, and the interests of his majesty's dominions. But it is probable the session will not be permitted to close without a question being put to his majesty's Ministers upon the subject. It is reported that considerable differences of opinion existed in the cabinet upon the subject, and that a division took place.—Mr. Fox, Lord H. Petty, Earl Moira, Lords Howick, Eskine and Fitz William, for peace; Mr. Windham, Lords Grenville, Spencer, Sidmouth, and Ellenborough for war. Having thus published the rumours which have been circulated with regard to Peace (not pledging ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of any of them) we shall publish another rumour which has reached us since writing the above: it is—That the negotiations are broken off; and that ten battalions are immediately to be sent out upon a secret expedition.

Courier.

The following intelligence respecting the reported pacific negotiation between this Country and France, appeared also in the Courier on Monday.

The depression of the funds on Saturday had damped the expectations of those who thought peace with France at no great distance. Because no official communication was made after the arrival of Basilio, who was supposed to have brought the ultimatum of the French Government, it was immediately believed that the nature of that ultimatum was unfavorable. The fact is rumoured to be quite the contrary.

The negotiation is reported to be so far advanced, that most, if not all the obstacles that have existed are said to have been removed; the principal terms to have been arranged; and nothing it is added, remains to be done but to draw them up in an official form. Lord Holland, it has been asserted, is on the point of going to Paris; he will proceed thither not to commence a negotiation, but to sign the terms agreed upon between Mr. Fox and M. Talleyrand. Affairs having advanced thus far, it appears strange to our readers that no official communication has been made, and any delay should take place in the signing of the preliminaries. The following is rumoured to be the reason. Were the preliminaries signed, they would of course be made public, and would be open to discussion in parliament.—They would in all probability give rise to warm and long debates; but Mr. Fox's health is not sufficiently restored to enable him to take part in them at present; and as he is the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has been principally concerned in negotiating the peace, his presence and active participation in the debates are deemed indispensable.

The negotiation therefore it is added, will not be brought to a final conclusion nor the preliminaries be signed, till after the prorogation of Parliament, which will take place about the 25th instant. By this means, ministers will gain time till