

# THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

Published every Tuesday, by ALLMAND HALL, at Three Dollars a Year, payable in advance, or Four Dollars if not paid within a Year.

[NUMBER 526.]

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1867.

[FIFTH YEAR.]

## Late Foreign News.

LONDON, November 11.

A cutter arrived yesterday, at Yarmouth, from the Elbe, with dispatches for government. The Lark, captain Dell, arrived at the same time, with the Hamburg Mail due on Sunday. It has brought letters and papers to the 5th inst. An article dated Banks of the Elbe, November 31, throws some new light upon the movements of the respective armies, after the battle of the 14th. The Prussians having assembled, as we were already informed, in force, between Brunswick and Magdeburgh, passed the Elbe at Tangermunde and Stendal, on the 26th and 27th, and proceeded to the Oder. The French appear to have been well aware of their intention, and took the most effectual course to defeat it. For that purpose they formed two divisions. One, as has been stated, in a former paper, advanced to Magdeburgh, and from thence pursued the Prussians who had one day's start of this division of the French army, it having crossed the Elbe on the 28th. The other division of the French army passed the Elbe higher up, at Dessau and Wirtemburgh, and consequently, was several days in advance. Had this corps been able to place itself in front of the Prussians, while the other that passed by Magdeburgh attacked them in the rear, the result would, probably, have proved fatal to the Prussians; but they are said to have gained the banks of that river, though, probably, with some loss, as several skirmishes took place on their march. The French were expected at Stettin on the 27th, with intent to pass the Oder at that place, the Prussians having broken down the bridges on the point where they crossed it. It is probable that the Prussian army would await at Custrin the arrival of the Russians. The latter, to the amount of 250,000, it is said, have arrived at Posen, but the number is evidently exaggerated. Report adds, that one of the conditions between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia is, that the latter shall not make peace, be the event of the war what it may, without the consent of the former. The Queen of Prussia is far beyond the reach of the enemy. Her Majesty and children are at Graudentz, in Polish Prussia, upon the banks of the Vistula. The Elector of Saxony was preparing to leave Dresden on the 17th, when the Officer arrived from Buonaparte, with propositions of peace, which were accepted, and his Electoral Highness accordingly remained in his capital; and on the 24th, Buonaparte's Chamberlain arrived to assume the government of that city, in the name of his Master. Buonaparte also promised to honour the Elector with a friendly visit.

Stralsund is declared in a state of siege, and the Dutch army does not appear disposed to remove far from home.

Orders have been transmitted to the Custom Houses at Hull, for the detention of all vessels loading for Embden or Varel; the Hoop, Bakker, for the latter port, which sailed on Friday, from Hull, had a boat dispatched after her, and was brought back.

The Hamburg Correspondent informs, that Buonaparte is at Potsdam. Private accounts state, that he had sent for Talleyrand, who had passed through Leipzig, on his way to Potsdam; this looks like negotiation.

The Swedes who were on their way to Stralsund had deemed it necessary to halt; and finding a junction with the Prussians impracticable, retired to Lubeck, from thence they were to return to Sweden if they could procure a sufficient number of vessels for that purpose. The Swedish troops did not exceed five thousand.

Letters have this day been received from Copenhagen. From one dated the 11th of November, we extract the following passages:

"About two hours ago, I spoke with the English Consul, lately of Stettin, who arrived here this morning, and who reports positively all is over with Prussia, as the only hope of opposition to the enemy rested with Prince Hohenlohe, who was stationed at Magdeburgh, with between fifty and sixty thousand men, well served, protected, and fortified; which, notwithstanding, were forced to yield on the 27th ult. when the Prince was badly wounded and taken prisoner, with many other distinguished Officers. Where is all this to end! It is said that the French are pushing forward to meet the ap-

proaching Russians. No Mails this last week from that quarter, or from Berlin."

Another letter reports, that the King and Queen of Prussia had taken shipping at Stettin, intending to proceed immediately to St. Petersburg. The King of Sweden, it is said, has also been at Stettin, from whence he escaped to his own dominions, by getting on board ship.

November 16.

At a late hour yesterday, a number of letters were received in town from Holland, by the Concordia, Dubina, arrived in the river from Catwyck, one of which, dated from Rotterdam on Tuesday evening, states, that the first column of the Russian army joined the Prussians at Landsburg in Brandenburg, on the 29th ult. and that another corps, chiefly cavalry, had at that date crossed the river Watta at Sweren.

Some recent movements of the Austrian troops in Bohemia, appear to have excited strong sensations in Holland. That part of the Bohemian army of observation which was stationed at Pilsen, has advanced to Brix, and another strong corps, which was assembled in Moravia, has occupied a position on the Elbe, near Ausig, within six posts of Dresden. These are probably the dispositions which lately gave rise to the report, that the Austrian army was marching to occupy Silesia. The opinion in Holland was, that the emperor Francis was approaching the neighbourhood of the war in such force as might give influence to his interposition in favour of Prussia, or enable him to take advantage of any occurrence tending to restrain the growing power of France.

The Prussian column under Gen. Winning, was on the 2d inst. at Demio, in Prussian Pomerania.

All the Saxon soldiers have been disarmed, and their parole taken not to serve against France or her allies. Twelve thousand five hundred Bavarians are in garrison at Dresden. The Saxon cavalry are obliged to give up their horses.

Only 200 French troops were left in Brunswick: the arsenal there was well stored.

The Duchy of Oldenburgh is declared neutral.

Part of the army of Prince Hohenlohe, is stated to have thrown itself into Stettin, and to have prepared for vigorous defence.

A letter from Revel of the 14th ult. states that Mons. D'Oubril has been banished for life, to Siberia.

GLASGOW, November 18.

Bulletins from the 24th till the 21th inclusive, eight in number, from the French army were received in London on Thursday last. They consist chiefly of coarse invective and unmanly insult towards the Queen of Prussia, and the Duke of Brunswick, whom they represent as having instigated the King to a line of conduct, of which he disapproved, even when he reluctantly adopted it. They give us very little information with regard to the events of the war. They are followed with a Proclamation, announcing the intention of Buonaparte to march his troops against the Russians, who, it is admitted, have affected a junction with the Prussians; and renewing the threat against Britain, of making no peace with her until she is deprived of the means of disturbing the peace of the Continent.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, December 9.

Gen. Smith observed, that on examining the Rules and Articles of War, there appeared to be no power to punish a citizen who should be found acting as a spy in the army, or attempting to seduce the officers or soldiers from their duty.

He therefore moved that a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments were necessary to the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, January 6.

A bill for the relief of George Little was read the third time.

The bill makes provision for a claim preferred by captain Little commander of a ship of the United States, arising out of the following circumstances. During our differences with France, a law was passed prohibiting commercial intercourse with France. Under this law, and the orders given by the executive government, captain Little captured the Flying Fish, which, on an adjudication by the courts of the United States was restored

as an illegal prize, and damages awarded against captain Little, who claims an indemnity from the government, on the ground of having in the capture executed the orders given him by the secretary of the navy.

The debate principally turned on the point, whether the law, or the instructions ought to have been the guide of captain Little.

Messrs. Holmes, Tallmadge, Cook, Dana, Hastings, Quincy, and Alexander, advocated; and Messrs. Smilie, Gregg, Chandler, Belding, and Fish, opposed the passage of the bill.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed—Yeas 70—Nays 51.

Mr. Stanton, from the committee on claims barred by statutes of limitation, made a report, recommending that all just and equitable claims for services rendered, or supplies furnished during the revolutionary war with G. Britain, &c. now barred, ought to be provided for by law.

Wednesday, January 7.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways & Means, on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the repealing of the acts laying a duty on salt, and to the continuance of the act imposing certain duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund, presented a bill, repealing the acts laying a duty on salt, and continuing for a further time the first section of an act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," which was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. J. Randolph likewise presented a bill authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding 30,000 men, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Thursday, January 8.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said it would be recollected that at the last session the President had laid before the House, after its ratification, a treaty made with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians; that an act had passed the House for carrying it into effect, but had failed from a disagreement of the two houses on certain amendments. The consequence was that the government was unable to make the stipulated payments, and that considerable inconvenience was likely to ensue. Some of the chiefs of this tribe had been here last year; they had relinquished their land, and were greatly dissatisfied at not receiving the sums stipulated to be paid to them. It was almost impossible to make them sensible of the policy of the United States on this subject. To obtain the attention of the House to the subject, Mr. C. moved the following resolution: Resolved, That provision be made for carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the third day of July, 1805.

Referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Tuesday, January 13.

The bill for repealing the acts imposing duties on salt and for continuing the Mediterranean fund was read the third time.

Messrs. J. Randolph, J. Clay, Varnum and Bidwell advocated; and Mr. Quincy opposed the bill. Messrs. Broom and Dana declared themselves in favor of taking off the duties on salt, but against continuing the Mediterranean fund.

The bill passed by a great majority—with only five negatives.

Thursday, January 15.

The bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was read the third time and passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill authorizing the president of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding 30,000 men.

The blanks were so filled as to bind the volunteers to continue for twelve months, unless sooner discharged, and to appropriate 500,000 dollars.

The committee rose and the house concurred in these amendments.

After the insertion of a small verbal amendment, suggested by Mr. Tallmadge, he moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of introducing a provision for the appointment of field officers.

This motion was disagreed to—yeas 43 noes 47.

The question to engross the bill having been put, Mr. Elmer observed that in his opinion, it contained every provision on this subject that was necessary.

When the bill was ordered without a division, to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the House Resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. S."

Mr. J. Randolph called for the reading of the letter of the secretary of the Treasury on this subject, communicated the last session to the committee of Ways and Means,

which he believed contained the most satisfactory and perspicuous reasons in favor of the bill which could be assigned.

This communication having been read, the bill was considered by sections. The various blanks were filled & some amendments introduced touching the details of the bill.

The only part of the bill on which a division was called, was on filling the blank in the third section, so as to entitle the holders of the new six per cent. stock to a sum equal to "sixty five," per cent. of the amount of the sum subscribed by them in three per cent. stock.

On this motion the house divided—Yeas 59—Noes 27.

The committee rose and reported the bill: the amendments proposed were immediately agreed to by the House; and the bill, without a division, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House—Mr. Bassett in the chair—on the bill prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested election for members of the House of Representatives.

After a short debate, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions.

Presented a bill for the defence of the mouth of the Mississippi, and for the protection of New-Orleans, and its dependencies, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution offered by him to make provision for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States, and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, which motion was disagreed to—Yeas 54—Noes 46.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill for continuing the act for suspending commercial intercourse with certain ports of St. Domingo.

After a short discussion, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 12.

Mr. Clay submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, that it is expedient and proper to appropriate a quantity of land, not exceeding acres, at a fair cash valuation, towards the opening of the canal proposed to be cut at the rapids of the Ohio, on the Kentucky shore.

NATCHEZ, December 23.

By COWLES MEAD,

SECRETARY, executing the Powers and performing the Duties of Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information from various sources, as well by affidavits as otherwise, has been communicated to me, of the designs of an association, whose object is the dismemberment of this and the neighboring countries from the Government of the United States—And whereas every attempt of this kind must be ruinous and destructive of the numerous blessings which we now enjoy, under the auspices of a Government founded on the grand principles of political equality, and indiscriminate justice;—And whereas the conspiracy is directed by men of secret and profound intrigue, for the aggrandizement of themselves and their minions, to the oppression of the great mass of the people, whom they are endeavoring to dupe and inveigle;—From the foregoing causes, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, for the purpose of guarding the good people of this Territory against the agents of this diabolical plot, and warn them of their danger from that quarter—And I do hereby solemnly call on and enjoin the officers, both civil and military, and the citizens of this Territory, to perform their sacred duties to their country, by aiding and assisting in the detection of any agents employed in this country, and if found, to be brought without delay, before the proper tribunals of the country, that they may receive their deserts for such high offences against the peace and happiness of the Mississippi Territory, and the dignity and sovereignty of the United States—And I do further enjoin and require the officers and citizens of the Territory, to be on the alert and prove their patriotism by giving such assistance for the development of this traitorous project as their respective situations will afford.

AND WHEREAS I am aware of the influence of intrigue and misrepresentation, and that men of pure intentions may sometimes be deceived; I do therefore invite all of this description, if any, to return to the bosom of their country and the confidence of their Government.

AND WHEREAS I have reason to believe that many of the officers of this Government have not taken the oaths required by the Ordinance of Congress, and the Statute of this Territory: I do, in consequence thereof, require all officers who have not taken the said oaths, to come forward and take the