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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, 12 Vendémiaire (Oct. 4.)

Yesterday at 7 in the evening the signal was given for general rejoicing by the firing of cannon, at the same instant from the quay of the Thuilleries, and esplanade of the Hotel National des Invalides. The citizens having suddenly stopped in the streets, and interrogated each other with regard to the event which the government thus announced, went in a body to the theatres, concluding that the news would, no doubt, be there notified officially. They were right in their conjectures. At all the theatres a note from the minister of the interior, announcing the signature of preliminaries of peace with England had been read, and repeated in the midst of the loudest acclamations. Never did a more lively enthusiasm appear than at the Comedie Françoise, the Theatre de Picard, and at that of Vandeville. At the latter wit is accustomed to find an appropriate expression for sentiments, & on this occasion a copy of extempore verses was received with the most marked approbation. When the play was over, the citizens found the fronts of the theatres, of the public offices, and of a great many private houses, illuminated as on the recurrence of our great many private festivals. The inhabitants of the districts in the neighborhood of the theatres and the palace of government assembled in the public walks. At this moment a numerous train, composed of the commissaries of the police of Paris, escorted by detachments of light infantry and dragoons, preceded by drums and trumpets, and surrounded on all sides by enormous crowds of citizens, traversed the principal streets & squares, proclaiming in the midst of torches the news of the signature of preliminaries.

The windows were all filled with spectators, passages were blocked up, and the streets inundated with the crowd pressing forward to hear the magistrate charged with the proclamation, and to express their joy by acclamations. At every halt of the procession thousands of voices exclaimed! Long live the Republic—Long live Buonaparte!

The news reached Malmaison at four in the afternoon. The strictest orders were immediately given that it should be announced at Paris by discharges of artillery, and that, by means of the Telegraph, it might be transmitted with the utmost possible rapidity to every part of the Republic.

13 Vendémiaire (Oct. 5.)

The First Consul on his arrival this day from Malmaison, found, on his arrival, the primary authorities ready to congratulate him on the happy event of the signing of the preliminaries of peace with England.

The president of the conservative senate, citizen Kallerman, expressed in an appropriate speech, the sentiments of the senate. The First Consul, in his reply answered, that the intelligence of an event calculated to have so mighty an influence on the happiness of France, had a just claim to give birth to joy in the members of the senate, who had ever shown themselves the protectors of the principles of liberty and social order. Citizen Arnou, president of the tribunate, attended by all the members now in Paris, delivered himself in the following terms:

Citizen Consul,

"The members of the tribunate hasten to unite with the public joy, and to present to you the congratulations on the happy signature of preliminaries of peace with England. They only anticipate the acclamations and blessings of the French people for this inestimable benefit, effected by an illustrious warrior, and accomplished by the first magistrates, who have proved themselves the pacificators of Europe."

The First Consul replied, that the French people who had begun to taste the joys of domestic tranquility, were not less in want of external peace. He added, that with pleasure he recognized, in the good choice of the majority of the tribunate in the election of their president, the sentiments of attachment to the government by which the whole body were animated.

A great number of the members of the legislative body having assembled Citizen Gafendi, the president, addressed the First Consul in their name, and spoke in the following manner:—

Citizen First Consul,

"The members of the legislative body, who have at this time assembled, delay not a moment to unite the expression of their satisfaction and gratitude to the congratulations of the Tribunate and the Senate; to the emotions of public joy which are displayed in all parts of this great city, and which will

immediately be diffused over the whole of France, on the happy intelligence of a general peace. Behold, thus gloriously terminated, this terrible contest, in which, one nation has triumphed over the efforts of many powers combined for the destruction of its liberty, and whose wonderful events will illustrate the most striking pages of history. Yes, citizen consul, so many splendid events, so many traits of genuine heroism, and of sublime devotion to the cause of patriotism in all its forms, registered in the records of immortality, will form the wonder of future ages, as they have excited the admiration of the present race of men.—While they do this, they will at the same time confer an appearance of truth on all the miraculous circumstances which history recounts of the heroic ages.

"What praises! what expressions of gratitude can sufficiently express our sense of the merits those brave armies who have conquered Peace by such prodigies; and above all to that genius who has so often led them to victory, and who has constantly prepared and directed their success."

"The title of one who has triumphed, over nations, is, without doubt, splendid and glorious, but how much more splendid and pure is the title of him who has given peace to the world! The first for ever recalls to view, all those painful circumstances which calls forth the groans of humanity. The second presents only ideas of prosperity and happiness."

"In preparing by victory, & by alluring general pacification, citizen consul, you have done enough it is true, for celebrity; but we may declare, with boldness, you have not yet done enough for the true glory and felicity of France. Warlike exploits have rendered her the most powerful, the most considerable nation of the universe. She must become, by your cares, the most flourishing and the most happy."

In the answer of the first consul, these words were remarkable: "The stability of social organization, principally contributed to the restoration of peace."

The members of the tribunal of cassation being introduced, citizen MARATRE, president, pronounced the following speech:

First Consul,

"When, at your call, every hope is re-animated, and by the attendance which a government firm, just, and generous, gains over its enemies, every hope is realized when peace the object of every wish, is the fruit of your wisdom; when, I say, maritime is about to be added to the blessings of continental peace, the presage of France of the return of her prosperity and splendor, as well as the accomplishment of her high destiny, this is a homage well due, which every heart which is alive to the due feelings of Frenchmen, will hasten to pay you."

"In circumstances so honorable for you, and so happy for us, the tribunal of cassation feels the propriety of approaching, to re-echo the transports of public joy, and the cries of thankfulness, which on all sides display the sentiments with which all true citizens are penetrated."

"Entire devotion to the public interest, constant zeal for the execution of the laws, and the maintenance of order, inviolable fidelity to the government, intimate and sincere attachment to your person, ardent wishes (not for your glory, for what accession can it receive!) but for your preservation, and for the continuance of that peace so precious to the world; such are the sentiments which all my colleagues partake with me, whose organ, at this moment, it is to me so agreeable and so honourable to appear."

The first consul thanked him for the sentiments he had expressed in the name of the Tribunal of Cassation. He added, that he had not lost a moment in appointing the president of the signature of the preliminaries of peace, well knowing the pleasure this intelligence would afford, and being desirous at the same time to give a proof of his special regard and esteem.

Citizen Berthier, president of the council of Maritime Prizes, spoke in these terms:

Citizen Consul,

"In the midst of the public joy, the council of maritime prizes approach to join their congratulations to those of the public functionaries of state."

"They approach, through me as their organ, to testify their joy and gratitude for that peace conquered by the persevering efforts of the French people, and settled by the wisdom of their government. This brilliant epoch,

which fixes the destinies of the republic, will soon see its prosperity carried to a new pitch of glory."

"For this great work, citizen consul, thanks be given to you; the love of a great nation will constitute the reward of your paternal solicitude."

"Maritime peace! This blessing, which penetrates our souls with the most pleasing emotions, points out to us also the period of our labours as near at hand."

"Members of an institution created for a time of war, we shall soon see, citizen first consul, those powers cease with which you were pleased to invest us, and which, when they become useless, complete our happiness."

"With all our wishes we desired an event so essentially connected with public felicity, and each of the members will esteem himself happy, if in his retreat he can hope that his labours have obtained your approbation."

The ex-director Treilhard, vice-president of the tribunal of appeal, president of the chamber of vacations, being introduced along with a deputy of the tribunal and presented by the minister of justice, addressed Buonaparte in the following short speech:

Citizen First Consul,

"Victory obtained under the banners of the republic, peace concluded on the continent, this reconciliation, so much desired, brought about with our most fierce and eternal rivals; internal administration restored, civil laws prepared and matured by long meditation; a criminal code which is formed in the silence of a calm and profound discussion; order restored in the finances, exactness in the payments; confidence at length restored, and a confidence too which is founded on an opinion of wisdom united with strength; these are some of the things which you have accomplished within the space of two years."

"Suffer me, Citizen Consul, to present the homage of the Tribunal of Appeal, whose organ I now am, and it is with pleasure that I go now only expressing the sentiments which I have long felt in my heart, and which I firmly publicly declared at a period, ever most dear to my recollection, the period when I was member of a Legislation of which you was the Chief."

The Prefect of the department, the secretary general, the council of the Prefecture, the council general of the department, the prefects of the districts of Franciade and Beauvais, the Mayors and Adjuncts of Paris, the council general and the administrative commission of Hospitals, the commissaries of contributions having met to the number of a hundred, at the hotel of the prefecture of the department, set out on foot at one o'clock, to the Palace of the government.

They were presented to the First Consul by the Minister of the Interior. The prefect of the department, thus expressed his sentiments:

Citizen Consul,

"We &c. (as above enumerated) present to you the wishes and the benedictions of those who live under our administration."

"The Preliminaries of Peace with England have been signed, and the joy excited by this news was the more lively in proportion to its being more unexpected; in proportion as the government of England had accustomed Europe less to hope from it a return to pacific views."

"Thus the government, ever uniting force to wisdom, has been able to inspire at once terror of our arms, & ambition for our alliance."

"Thus two nations, formed to esteem each other, will associate their efforts with their activity, and their genius to console the world, which have distinguished the progress of a disastrous contest."

"General Consul, the Peace of the World is your Work. Who before you was truly anxious for its restoration? Who had dared to hope for it?"

"You alone, General Consul, you alone embracing the true interest of all nations, thought that the obstacles which opposed their happiness could be overcome. You have consoled the universe to say with us—the individual, the greatest of mankind the most worthy of esteem and of love, is he who, accustomed to the favours of victory, bends his whole mind to obtain the title of pacificator."

"In this great era, Citizen Consul, the city of Paris owed you the first of its homage & its gratitude. Its population is immense & necessarily industrious. War had chained down their activity and suspended their labours; the arts, the offspring of Peace, will now give them all the means of prosperity. Workshops will be re-opened, commerce and industry,

free from their trammels, will assume new energy. Good morals will spring from honest labour, and hospitals will henceforth be only places of repose to the aged. From this period it will be impossible for us to take a single step in this great city without meeting some individuals whom your labours have rendered happy."

"Organs of the people of Paris and of the department of the Seine, it is by transmitting to you these expressions that we best can convey to you an idea of their sentiments. It is in their name, and almost in their language, that we this day address you citizen Consul, at length reprieved from your long labours, enjoy in your reflections all the good which you have accomplished. May your life be long and happy, for the example of government, for the glory and prosperity of the Republic."

Speech delivered by gen. Mortier, commanding the first military division—

General Consul,

"General Peace, the object of so many a wish, is at length acquired. To arrive at this august and brilliant result, the valour and constancy which the French people displayed in the great contest, which is finished, were not sufficient. There was need of firm and vigorous resolutions, which arrive without agitation at their end, and command even fortune itself. There was need of the powerful union of the genius which conceives, and the force which executes; of the knowledge of combats which commands victory, and of the arts of governing which turns them to advantage."

"If France cherishes, in her chief magistrate, the immortal benefactor of his country, warriors, while they partake these sweet affections, love to behold in him the illustrious chief, who has so often led them to glory. Organ of those who compose the first division, I renew the expression of that devotion and zeal which they will never cease to feel for your person."

Cardinal Caprara, Legate a letters arrived yesterday evening at Paris, about half after six. His suite consists of four prelates of Rome and two other ecclesiastics. The carriage were escorted on the road by the Gendarmerie. His excellency alighted at the Hotel de Rome, which belongs to the archbishop of Corinth; but he is to occupy the superb Hotel de Monmorency, in Lille-street.

Prince Dolgorouky has received a sabre enriched with diamonds, worth 50,000 francs, as a present to general Clarke, from his imperial majesty Paul I. This is a mark of gratitude to general Clarke, for the attention he bestowed upon the arrangements with regard to the return of the Russian prisoners into their native country.

Seid Amet Effendi, secretary to the Ottoman ambassador, Hauf Bey his intendant, and Ifer, domestic to Hauf Bey, have received passports to return to their own country.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
October 13th, 1861.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republic, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas preliminaries for restoring Peace between us and the French Republic were signed at London on the first day of this instant October, by the Plenipotentiary of us, and by the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic; and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of War as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us, and the French Republic as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French Republic, by Sea and Land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and disputes which might arise on account of prizes which might be made at sea after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British Channel and in the North Sea, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British Channel and the North Sea as far as the Canary Islands including, whether in