

# Wilmington Gazette

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## Foreign News.

By the English, arrived at Norfolk.

**BERNE, October 24.**  
The Diet of the Confederation, after its longest session, the production of the full content, with the following result:  
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months) referred by the said powers for the fulfilment of the public hopes, is nearly expired.  
Rouillon, 6th Vendémiaire, 8th O.S.

(Signed) LA FORET.

The following is an extract of the ultimate plan for the new modification of the plan of the indemnities, as far as respects Tuscany—

To the archduke, for Tuscany and its dependencies, the archbishopric of Salzburg, the bishopric of Trent and Brixen, the Provostry of Berchtesgaden, that part of the bishopric of Passau which is situated beyond the Inn and the Inn, on the Austrian side, with the exception, however, of Innstadt and Innstadt, with a radius of 500 fathoms, commencing from the extremity of the said fobars; as also the Chapters, Abbots, and convents situated in the dioceses here mentioned. The possessions are held by the archduke, on conditions, engagements and relations founded on the existing treaties; these are to be taken from the circle of Bavaria, and incorporated in the circle of Austria. Their ecclesiastical jurisdictions both metropolitan and diocesan, shall also be separated by the limits of the two circles, in order to be united in the parts which have hitherto detached to the dioceses of Bavaria, Mohldorf, and that part of the county of Newburg which is to the left of the Inn, shall be united to the Duchy of Bavaria with all territorial superiority. The equivalent of the revenue of Mohldorf, and that of the territorial superiority of Newburg, shall be taken from those of Trentino, which lies surrounded by the Austrian territory.

PARIS, October 4.

## PRIVATE LETTERS.

"Bismarck is constantly employed in digesting plans of gigantic measures, if I may use the expression; a hint is sufficient to set him to work, especially if it promises to rebound to the glory of the French nation. At first he receives hints of this nature with a kind of indifference; if he finds any of them practicable, however it is sure to meet with all the attention in his power. He has one great plan in view at present, and it has been in contemplation for some time past, but it is conducted with the greatest secrecy. From the first moment he appears to have laid down a certain system, a proposition of which every day develops. Part of the system was to render Spain tributary to France in the article of Finance; he now attempts to divide the good trade of the new world with Spain, in such a manner as to null all the objections of invading that monopoly; he has proposed a partnership with Spain in the mining business. One bank is to be established at Paris, another at Madrid, and a third at Peru, and all under the guarantee of the two nations. By this means Bismarck will be enabled to import bullion immediately from South America, without passing thro' Old Spain. M. Harpe, a very intelligent Spaniard is appointed on the part of his court to assist in the arrangement of this measure, which is now said to be so such a base of operations, that in all probability it will be made public in a short time."

The measure which has been just adopted of disseminating in the conquered departments, veterans, fit for the enjoyment of their strength, and in a condition to marry, is a conception of M. Dumas. Though presented under a whimsical and equivalent point of view in the minister of war's letter, it is nevertheless, extremely well combined. Soldiers, nearly all of whom are revolutionary, will receive property which will attach them to the government, and make them contract advantageous marriages. Allocated to these families, and in that part of the country where the hatred of the French and the revolution is almost general, they will extend their principles—become spies upon the discontented, educate the executioners of the laws by their influence and activity. In a word they will Frenchify the left bank of the Rhine. It is by this expedient the policy of the first consul manifests itself."

The theory of speech, which for some weeks was advanced, has just experienced an attack which announced a serious result. There was a kind of riot formed at the house of Bridget Mathy, Librarian at the palace royal, at which Recedres, several ecclesiastics, and men who are become tribunes, went before their elevation, to exercise their political eloquence. This meeting though deprived of its ancient chiefs, was preferred under their protection—its even execution. The reading of English papers, inflexibly impeded to it a tone of discontent which has a little contributed to the suppression of those journals. The outrage of its protector, Recedres, who is impudently of the proscribed, has annihilated it, for Bridget Mathy received a note from the Police, that his reading room would be shut up if he allowed the least discussion for or against the government. The same notice was given to Girardin, the book-seller, whose shop the Jacobins particularly frequented.

While the chief consul is intoxicated with the illusions of an unbridled power, discontent becomes general. Every one is sensible that nothing stable can be expected from a man who knows not when to stop; who, after having subjugated France, wishes to subjugate all Europe—who pretends to universal regulation, and who would usurp the titles of legislator prophet and conqueror!

His numerous and brilliant guard; his palace, more sumptuous than those of kings; his family publicly called to share with him the spoils of an impoverished people, exhausted by a long revolution; his constant persecutions for his safety which seem to indicate he is in the midst of a nation of assassins; the mixture of boldness and pusillanimity, popularity and pride; republican ideas and despotic forms; pretensions to public gratitude and contempt for its opinion; apparent disinterestedness and excessive prodigality; insatiable for the profanity of compliments and manufactures, and measures of extravagance of public credit; continual allusions to the character of a nation, still haughty and insouciant, and to which he compares the blighted and fertility of Saxa;

contradictions have dissipated all prejudices in his favor, and shewn how dreadful are our expectations of the future. Every one is undecid; every wish for the legitimate authority—for that family which in the course of eight centuries has not produced a tyrant.

This change of opinion has been long remarked by persons accustomed to observe, and sometimes to excite it. It has been particularly attended to by M. Seyes, who seems desirous of raising from his insurrection—not to confide against the government, but to avoid being enveloped in the fate that attends it. In fact, for three months past, Seyes has become more serious and meditative; he has been observed to notice those of his colleagues whom he supposes to be discontented and disaffected, and particularly he frequents those houses where he can meet with discharged generals.

The consul persists in his plan of desolating Switzerland, if it does not obey his orders. Some senators have pretended that his manifesto was a declaration of war, on which it was at least necessary to consult; but it appears they will not extend the prerogative too far, but will content themselves with limiting that important circumstance to those bounds in the political picture of France which will be presented in the name of the confals.

A colonel of hussars and a captain of light artillery have been ordered before the commandant of arms at Paris, for having publicly said at the house of a restaurateur, "that the expedition against Switzerland was a butchery; and that where there was such a great superiority of force to obtain trifling success, the conquerors were executioners."

At the same time that the consul ordered from Lyons a deputation of the clergy of the diocese, he desired M. Portalis to send for the bishop of Angers, to whom he proposed to prove there were heretics in a commandment which he had published. It is by such puerile conduct he pretends to establish the evidence of his divine mission. Arrests have been frequent within these few days. Three ladies are mentioned, who were conducted to the Magdalen, and prince Pignatelli, who was arrested the moment he was entering his carriage to quit France. It is not thought his imprisonment will last long.

The Aid-de-Camp of the first consul Lemisson, is returned from the diet of Rastatt in relict. The effect of this has been, that in addition to the strong force sent to the Swiss frontier, 100,000 men have fled from different quarters towards the borders of the Rhine.

October 30.  
A letter from Balle of the 24th inf. states, that A. Goyard Reding has sent the following laconic answer to General Rapp's dispatches:

"As it was late, (10 o'clock in the evening) when I received your dispatches, I have not had time to convene the senate for the purpose of notifying to it your summons, and as the messenger is in a great hurry to set off, I shall only say that I have received your letter."

This answer was communicated in a very short time to citizen Rapp, and the effect which it produced was to bring General Ney to Berne yesterday morning.

Convicted of the perfidy of the Diet which instead of disbanding its army and dissolving itself, was organizing another counter revolution in several cantons that appeared well disposed to return to their duty, he immediately dispatched messengers to the French commanders posted on the frontiers, with orders to march their troops without delay into Switzerland.

The unexpected arrival of Gen. Ney at Berne, which was announced by a discharge of fifteen pieces of ordnance, excited much momentary alarm, as it was thought that another appeal was making to arms; but the Landman Dolder, by order of the General, proclaimed through the town that there was no cause for apprehension.

The superior authorities of Zurich, Scaffhouse, Soleur, Basle, &c. have not as yet submitted to Buonaparte's proclamation; they have protested against the Helvetic garrison which has been sent to them.—At Basle the inhabitants declared aloud they will oppose with arms in their hands, such Helvetic troops as shall be sent among them.

The Diet of Schwiz has summoned the cantons to send their contingents once more to Zurich, St. Gall, Turgovia, &c. where the Helvetic troops have been for some days, victorious; the summons was every where cordially received in the cities—the French alone can put an end to this anarchy; they are marching into Switzerland in every direction. The 16th demt. brigade which has been for a year in the Frickthal, is on its march to St. Gall.

There is much talk of forming a congress at Neuchatel, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of Switzerland. The First Consul, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, it is added, are to send Envoys to that meeting.

October 31.  
The news from Switzerland states, that the Diet of Schwiz has written a letter dated the 11th to Gen. Rapp, to express to him their thanks for having listened to the representations of their Deputies, Peytler and Neuler, who gave him a letter to the First Consul. The following is an extract of the note which colonel Peytler wrote, on the demand of Gen. Rapp, to whom he had given verbal assurances expressive of the sentiments of the Diet with respect to Gen. Rapp.

The Swiss Diet at Schwiz has charged me to make known to Gen. Rapp, that they are assured the First Consul will abandon, after he receives the letter addressed to him, the fatal impression which has been attempted to be made upon his mind, with respect to the state of anarchy and sedition in which he might believe that Switzerland is at present.

If the First Consul persists in fulfilling the verbal assurances which General Rapp has made in his name of sending 40,000 men into Switzerland, I have the honour to acquiesce the general, that we shall yield to force, and that no one thinks of con ending with the power of the First Consul; but there remains in our possession arms which he himself esteem-

they are the justice of our cause, the voice of the people and posterity.

(Signed) Col. PEYFFER:  
Member of the Council of State.

Berne, October 9.

BERNE, October 24.  
Yesterday evening a battalion of the 104th French demt. brigade, coming from Bienne, entered this city.

The army of the confederates has not been disbanded, though intelligence to that effect has been circulated for several days. The diet has confirmed the authorities established in the different cantons since the insurrection.

The French troops entered the Grisons some days ago.

October 25.  
Since the arrival of Gen. Ney, orders have been given to a battalion of French troops to proceed to Berne. This battalion actually arrived here the 23d, in the evening; two days before, 1600 men had arrived to take possession of the town of Basle. The arrival of the French troops strangely disconcerts the agitators, who a few moments before, said in a high tone, they would never enter Switzerland.

The government has certain information, that in the cantons of Argovia and Soleure, the people are still active in counter revolutionary schemes; and however burthenome to our country the presence of the French troops may be, it cannot be concealed, that without them, we should yet see a number of insurrections break forth, and the most complete anarchy organize itself anew. Gen. Rapp attended this morning at the sitting of the Senate. He displayed the most favourable sentiments towards the Helvetic Republic, and declared to the Government that he would give it every support requisite for the re-establishment of order and tranquillity. The senate passed a decree, ordering the national prefects to convoke the cantonal Diets, to elect Deputies who are to repair to Paris by the 15th November, in order to point out the means of restoring union and tranquillity, and conciliating all parties.

The appointment of the Deputies of the Senate also took place this morning. The choice fell on citizens Ruttiman, Pidou, and Mully Friedberg. Every moderate person much applauded this choice.

The Diet of Schwiz is not yet dissolved; it continues to regard itself as the central authority of Helvetia. Subsequent to its declaration of submission it addressed circular letters to the greater part of the Cantons, to invite them to cause their contingents to set out anew for Eastern Switzerland, and to support their employments the Confederate Functionaries. It has also addressed to the Functionaries of every canton, a protest which they are to present, in the name of their respective cantons, to the French commanders who shall enter them. This is without doubt all the opposition which their troops will meet with.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The last letters from Gibraltar, state that the communication between the Spaniards and the garrison had been shut up, by orders from the Spanish Court; and the commandant at St. Roque had been changed, in consequence of a suspicion that he was too intimate with certain officers of the garrison.

November 3.  
Dover letters state, that several of Gen. Andreoff's attendants arrived at Calais on Monday, and that the General himself was expected there yesterday, but the wind was unfavorable for his coming over. He will probably arrive at Dover this day, and may therefore be expected in town to-morrow.

Lord Whitworth arrived yesterday evening at his house at Whitehall, in consequence of a dispatch sent to his Lordship at Knowle early in the morning. He will not leave London until intelligence of General Andreoff's arrival at Dover be transmitted to him. A messenger is in constant attendance there for that purpose.

Dispatches continue to be sent with the greatest expedition from the different ports. The Imogene which sailed from Plymouth on Sunday, is gone to the Cape.

The Resistance frigate sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for the Mediterranean.—The Donegal, of 24 guns, Sir R. S. S. has, will sail as soon as she is manned. Very pressing invitations continue to be made to seamen to enter; fresh bills have been posted up through Portsmouth and the adjacent towns, and another large hulk of tenders has been opened at Portsmouth.

We are sorry to state the death of Lieut. Slingsby, of the Hon. Company's Infantry, at Malacca. He belonged to the Madras establishment, and was treacherously shot and killed, by a Malley chieftain near the post at which he commanded.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Scrutt, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and particularly distinguished for his antiquarian researches.

We are happy to state that Lord St. Vincent has in contemplation a plan for paying all the pensioners of the chert at Chatham at their respective homes, without requiring them to make their appearance once in three years at Chatham. By such a regulation those unfortunate mutilated seamen will be rescued from the horrors who have hitherto plundered them of nearly half the gratuities and pensions given to them by a grateful country.

Gen. Andreoff will certainly arrive this day or to-morrow. We hope that pains will be taken by the police, to prevent a hired mob disgracing this country in taking the horses from the French Ambassador's carriage, as was done with Lauriston's last year. We have no doubt that a hired mob was employed to drive about and harass Lauriston. They had particular intelligence of his movements. On the morning he went away they were a the door at 10 o'clock, though the time of his departure was unknown to the public. One day on drawing him home, we know he was driven down to guinea to the mob. This mob depured two delegates to receive it. Is this the conduct of a mob? No There was discipline and

William Carter