

INTERESTING EUROPEAN NEWS.

The North British foreign files bring us some interesting extracts, from which we publish the following:

The History of the Armistice.—At nine o'clock this (Monday) morning, the two Emperors of France and Austria are to meet at Villafraña, Napoleon having expressly desired this friendly interview. The armistice, which took the world by surprise on Friday, was agreed to by these two principals without the intervention of their ministers, and it is not impossible that even the outline of a peace may be settled in the same unceremonious manner. It is a course of proceeding which offers great advantages to the more sagacious and the stronger of the two belligerents. The armistice was a result of a letter from the Emperor of Austria, but the public mind, excited by the sudden cessation of the great din of war, is still anxiously asking for or imagining occult causes and dramatic incidents in so unexpected an event. The cause is undoubtedly a conviction in the mind of the Emperor that a suspension of hostilities is at this moment of time very convenient and very expedient to himself. With this conviction it is not very difficult to find a means of opening a correspondence, Louis Napoleon accordingly wrote to Francis Joseph, regretting the necessity he found himself under of bombarding Venice. Everything was prepared, the fleet was quite ready to begin, but the tender heart of the French Emperor could not bear the emotion which the possibility of damage to that beautiful city caused him. For himself, his most earnest desire was to spare that interesting monument of mediæval civilization. He put it to his Imperial messenger—could nothing be done to avert this dire necessity?

This was a respectable excuse for an overture from the victor, and it was at the same time a decent pretext to be vanquished. To Francis Joseph it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no confidence in him. He could not see for peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1813 and 1814, when they served as a pause to mark the change from Austrian defeats to Austrian victories. A truce was salved to Francis Joseph. He accepted it with a contentment that diminished his delight, and with an attention to appearances which Napoleon, with future object in his mind, might not be sorry to notice.—*London Times, July 11.*

The Prisoners of War—Six Hundred Austrian Prisoners in Paris.—A column of six hundred Austrian prisoners passed through Paris a day or two ago. The band was composed of specimens of almost every nationality which Austria governs with her long arm and iron hand. Some of the costumes were most picturesque, and called to mind old legends of the Danube, which sometimes reach the West of Europe through the medium of translation. The flat round cap of the Croat, the high conical hat of the Tyrolese, all adorned with floating ribbons, and most of them still decorated with the same bunch of flowers which some loving hand had placed there on departure from home—flowers dried and faded long since, but still religiously preserved—gathered on the mountain top, and destined to rot and perish in the close work room or back shop; or worse, perhaps, to be replaced again by others, gathered on the green plains or in the forest glades of Compagne.

This detachment of prisoners was being transferred thither. They did not seem either downcast or abashed. To some of the railway officials, who spoke German, they answered cheerfully, and full of hope of a speedy return to their homes. When questioned concerning the Austrian army, the reply excited no small surprise in the minds of the questioners, for it appeared that the greatest humiliation was experienced by the casualties which had evidently been spread against their young Emperor—casualties which they, one and all, repudiated with the greatest indignation. The monstrous assertion of the flight of Francis Joseph to Vienna, seemed most of all to fill them with fury. It seems certain that his Majesty never left his headquarters for an instant, and never thought of deserting his army, as the positive assertion was made in the French reports.

Paris July 10 Cor. London Star.

Arrival of Allied Prisoners of war at Vienna.—A number of French and Sardinian prisoners of war arrived in Vienna on the 31st inst., on the Southern Railway, escorted by 600 infantry. The prisoners consisted of men of all corps, and besides elements of the regular infantry and cavalry regiments, were Turcos and Zouaves in their African dresses, which were a source of much excitement to the Viennese, and also of Sardinian's free corps, with their hats adorned with feathers, and wearing a sort of a Carbonari club; and after these came a carriage full of camp followers. On leaving the railway station they were marched to the Freres Joseph barracks, and early next morning were conveyed towards Trenta by a special train on the Northern Railway.

As soon as the important intelligence of the capture of the prisoners was received, a Piedmontese major, a captain, and several lieutenants, and among them French soldiers, a Prussian by birth, who had been ten years in the French service.

The War Ballons.—Between the armistice and the peace, the French established a regular system of balloons, under the direction of Godard. On the 4th of July, the balloon of Montu was raised as seen over Piedmont, much to the amusement of the gaily dressed French. At 6 o'clock, the aerial reconnaissance was over, and the balloon having safely descended in the vicinity of Castel Nuovo, Godard and two officers of the French staff, who were his companions, hastened to report that their balloon had descended in the vicinity of the Duomo di Piedmont. A party of Zouaves was soon dispatched in that direction, and a few hours afterwards the captured balloon was approached by the French camp. The ascent was kept up, and the owners went to the Emperor, and told him that the balloon had been taken the night before by a man of the name of...

His Majesty soon ordered the herd to be restored to the proprietors, who went back to the village blessing the name of the generous monarch. Victor Emanuel did the same thing at Montebano.

The following additional intelligence was received by the Europa:

The Peace News in Germany.—The conclusion of peace between France and Austria, of which we have just received the first notice from Paris, will undoubtedly become the signal of a great internal movement in Germany, the final issue of which it is impossible to foresee at the present moment. The point which first merits attention is the discontent prevailing throughout all the armies of the German States. These armies, consisting in great part of men only temporarily drawn from their usual avocations to make up the full war strength of the regiments, are not fitted for an attitude of expectancy; and if they are now to discover that the burdens and efforts they have been subjected to were all to no purpose, the discontent already too visible among them will increase to a fearful extent. Prussia, from the great feeling of unity which is wont to pervade her people, as soon as the hour of danger sojourns approaches, is comparatively safer than the remainder of the German States; but for the internal tranquillity of these latter the most anxious apprehension is now felt. In Munich, for instance, it was but last week that the discontented and highly excited soldiery, without paying any regard to the rigor of the military code of discipline, proceeded to acts which were very little short of open mutiny. A battalion which had been quartered in the Munich Crystal Palace, the town being already crisscrossed with other troops, being under the impression that it was to be led against the French, and growing impatient of the delay, formed itself into a political meeting. The men constructed a platform of tables, and one of the privates delivered a violent speech, filled with abuse of the German sovereigns, in which he proposed that all the men of the reserve should demand either to be led against the enemy at once, or to be dismissed to their homes. In vain the commissioned officers who were present attempted to persuade the rank and file to have patience and be submissive; their pacifying addresses were drowned in hooting and hisses, and the tumult went on increasing, so that the officers, who had hurried to the spot, being likewise unable to master the mutineers, thought it at last best to send for the General Division, who happened to be one of the Royal Princes, Prince Lutpold, the Prince, by promising to the troops they should march towards the frontier in a few days, succeeded in quelling this onerous outbreak for the moment; and on the 9th inst., five days afterwards, this battalion with others actually left. But what the feelings of the soldiers will be when the authorities will now have to tell them that Lombardy has been lost, and that their services are no longer required, remains to be seen. The present altercation and negotiation between the rank and file and their officers, who in secret share their discontent, are certainly not reassuring for the future. And the menacing symptoms have been by no means confined to this single instance. It has lately been a general complaint among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bavarian army in particular, that they found the private soldier more rude and untractable, and more given to form political opinions of their own, than they ever before knew him to be.

(Cologne July 13) Cor. London Star.

THE NEWS OF PEACE IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated Thursday evening, July 14, says: "The Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy, which appears in today's Monitor, has not much diminished the satisfaction of those who counted upon a complete fulfilment of the Imperial programme—the emancipation of Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic."—while the tradesman, the merchant, the banker, and professional man all rejoice that the carnage has ceased, yet the results of the war have produced many marked disappointments. Great proclamations being torn or defaced in certain quarters of the city inhabited by the mechanical or the student class—and of every strong comment by several who tried to read them. I fear much that those destined to take the helm from the Emperor's carriage and draw it to the railway station, when he was leaving for Italy on the 10th of May last, would now allow the cottage to enter without any such lot or hindrance, troublesome though flattering."

Paris, July 14—6 p. m.

As the day wears on, and people have time to ponder on the new aspect of affairs, the alarm for the future of both Italy and France is on the increase. Profound discontent at this paltry result from the shedding of so much chivalrous blood on the plains of the peninsula is openly expressed; and though the mere selfish and unscrupulous portion of the community may hail this disaster as a deliverance from the plague of the continental and the wrong part of the public harassment.

Correspondence London Globe.

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troops, and there are likely to be political disturbances at Milan.

One of our correspondents, says the Nord of Brussels, who passed through the Duchy of Modena some few days since, assures us that nothing is changed there but the flag; everything else, men and institutions, remain as they were.

THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter from Rome, dated the 7th instant, and published in a Continental journal, says: "The Prince of Tour d'Auvergne, Auditor of the Rota for the French Government, has received orders to hold himself ready to leave for the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said that he is commissioned to present to the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter from the Pope, and to announce in the name of his Holiness that he is determined to demand of the Catholic powers an armed intervention. It is certain that the Spanish and Portuguese Governments have offered assistance if required. A meeting of Cardinals took place last evening at the Vatican, composed of Antonelli, Mattei, Patrizi Feretti, Alteri Santucci and Di Pietro. The subject of the council was to consider what measures should be adopted under existing circumstances. The Government of the Holy See is determined to maintain its temporal power by force of arms. It will concentrate all its troops at Ancona, and when the reinforcements arrive which it expects from the Catholic powers, it will command them to enter into the legations and to retake Rimini and the neighboring towns. Mr. Russell, British Charge d'Affaires, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him, smiling, 'England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord John Russell, who in order to obtain office, united with Lord Palmerston. Both are enemies of Rome, and with their ministry the Government of the Holy See will, no doubt, be exposed to some unpleasantness; but I assure you, that, in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many governments overthrowing the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence and the history of so many centuries are my guarantee for that. What matter that the papacy be annoyed or even persecuted. Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God.'"

ARE THEY IN FAVOR OF DISUNION.

Under the heading of "Disunion," we copy from the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, an editorial in which it urges that, to attempt a disunion of the Union of these States, in the event of the election of a Black Republican President, would be unwarlike.

We agree with the Advertiser, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the people of the South have no idea of being guilty of such folly, because the candidate is a Black Republican. If he is constitutionally elected, the South has no cause to complain. The people will quietly await the inauguration of his Administration, and submit to his authority so long as he administers the affairs of the Government in accordance with the Constitution. But an attempt on his part to enforce the principles of his party would produce a revolution, ending in a dissolution of the Union. However, we have no doubt that a Black Republican will, or can be elected, and all that has been said or written by politicians upon the subject, including 'Disunion of the Union if a Black Republican is elected to occupy the Presidential chair, is merely quackery. On the happening of such a state of things, they would soon back down and counsel the people that...

THAT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

We cheerfully give place this week to the card of the late Finance Committee of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The document is one of dignified bearing and biting a few phrases, such as the intimation that we may be disposed to 'juggle,' it is worthy of a dignified review.

We assure the committee that we should not willingly or knowingly permit any statement in our columns, concerning the railroad, that we thought not to be true. It is truth—the whole truth—that we seek and which we shall continue to seek until we find it, if it is within the range of possibility. "With the lights before us" we see no cause for disputing the statements of the committee in their card. They are good enough so far as they go, but we are sure the world has yet misgivings concerning that fifty thousand.

Admitting that the amount was included in the reported \$93,973.21 discount on the State bonds, it still leaves room for many dark suspicions, unless the skin could be still further unravelled. As one difficulty recedes another arises more dark and mysterious than the first. The loss of \$50,000 on \$400,000 would be a loss of one-eighth. This heavy loss looks like something unparalleled in the history of North Carolina State bonds. It is beyond our most extravagant dreams, and seems to argue something rotten in Denmark. Can it be possible that North Carolina State bonds were sold at a discount of one-eighth? And that two hundred millions have always sold so well in the money market, the world? Surely there must have been some very inexperienced financier when those bonds were bargained away.

OF THESE FAILURES TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY, WE CHARITABLY AScribe to DEGRADED SOULS UNTIL WE ARE SATISFIED TO THE CONTRARY.

The Committee think that the \$50,000 will not all be lost, which we are glad indeed to learn, but if it is not yet known to a certainty when will it ever be? In this the way of business men, to trade off State bonds and report so much "loss," and then wait for years to know whether the loss actually amounts to the sum stated? Surely this is a loose way of doing business! The stockholders would like to be enlightened more on this subject. Who blames them! Then in the name of the stockholders in the State we ask how came this great difference in the loss on the two parcels of the State's bonds? To set the matter right, would not a statement giving the transactions in detail, throw the necessary light on the subject? And in order to make the whole transaction plain to the comprehension of every mind, will the committee state the whole amount of State bonds on hand the first of June, 1855, and the amount that have been sold since, and at what price, and to what persons? Such a statement, of the sale of State bonds would give general satisfaction to all the stockholders and taxpayers, and if the accounts of the company have been properly kept, such a statement would involve but little time and trouble, and would forever put at rest all further discussion as to the \$50,000 loss on State bonds.—*Car. City Times.*

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of those failures to account for money, we charitably ascribe to degraded souls until we are satisfied to the contrary.

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CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1855.

CROSS MARK.—Please look out for the cross mark. It is given to remind you of the expiration of your year, in order that you may renew your subscription, if you desire to do so.

THE ELECTION.

With satisfaction and pride we begin the record of last Thursday's work. The political aspect of North Carolina is beginning to change. After all, the people will do right when they come to understand the nature of the case, and that too for the sake of right, and not merely to oblige this or that man or party. It is not too late to be regretted, we think, that they are so slow in determining upon questions which so deeply concern them, permitting them to run on, working out mischief until fairly started by their enormity, than it is a relief to find that, sooner or later the people will wake up, and when fairly aroused take their own matters into their own hands and dispose of them according to the highest convictions of duty. We are experiencing such an awakening now. All praise to those who, having taken the trouble to search for the truth, went boldly to the polls and indicated it against the false pretensions and noisy clamors of party. All praise to those noble old Whigs every where, who have steadily contended for their principles through prosperity and adversity, holding on the more firmly as they have seen, one after another of their associates fall away and join our adversaries. For years have they disputed with the enemy in the gaps; and if the signs of the times do not deceive us, the day is at hand, when victory will return to perch upon the Whig banners.

ROMAN-OFFICIAL.

Castellon	407	117	135	105	465
Alcala	407	117	135	105	465
Sevilla	407	117	135	105	465
Madrid	407	117	135	105	465
Barcelona	407	117	135	105	465
Valencia	407	117	135	105	465
Zaragoza	407	117	135	105	465
Palma	407	117	135	105	465
Murcia	407	117	135	105	465
Granada	407	117	135	105	465
Jaen	407	117	135	105	465
Logrono	407	117	135	105	465
Vitoria	407	117	135	105	465
Bilbao	407	117	135	105	465
San Sebastian	407	117	135	105	465
Pamplona	407	117	135	105	465
Leizor	407	117	135	105	465
Estella	407	117	135	105	465
Olite	407	117	135	105	465
Navarra	407	117	135	105	465
Burgos	407	117	135	105	465
Valladolid	407	117	135	105	465
Salamanca	407	117	135	105	465
Tordesillas	407	117	135	105	465
León	407	117	135	105	465
Orense	407	117	135	105	465
Lugo	407	117	135	105	465
Coruna	407	117	135	105	465
Asturias	407	117	135	105	465
Gijón	407	117	135	105	465
San Pedro de Candazo	407	117	135	105	465
León	407	117	135	105	465
Castellon	407	117	135	105	465
Alcala	407	117	135	105	465
Sevilla	407	117	135	105	465
Madrid	407	117	135	105	465
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Pamplona	407	117	135	105	465
Leizor	407	117	135	105	465
Estella	407	117	135	105	465
Olite	407	117	135	105	465
Navarra	407	117	135	105	465
Burgos	407	117	135	105	465
Valladolid	407	117	135	105	465
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Lugo	407	117	135	105	465
Coruna	407	117	135	105	465
Asturias	407	117	135	105	465
Gijón	407	117	135	105	465
San Pedro de Candazo	407	117	135	105	465

DAVID COUNTY.

The following is the official vote of this glorious David County. All honor to the Whigs for the bold stand they have taken against corruption and extravagance in the administration of the government!

Leach	327	297
Mocksville	186	26
Farmington	101	49
Falton	57	16
Cheshire	681	379
Leach's majority	302	and a gain over
Leach's vote of 1852	127	

STANLY COUNTY.

Centre	17	104
Row	12	85
Harris	2	86
Rodenhour	2	41
Almond	2	68
Farmington	14	94
Troy	0	89
Albemarle	8	174
Cumberland	68	771
Harratt	393	295
Windsor	190	35
Morris	417	491
Albemarle	8	174

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

It will be seen from the returns in this paper, that after all the vilification which could be belched forth by every little demagogue, for and near, Mr. Gilmer has been triumphantly re-elected. The vote received by him is Gifford is a high compliment, and is the best evidence of the estimation in which he is held in his own County, where he is known, as well as the increased vote received throughout the District.

Sad Railroad Accident.—An affair occurred on the South Carolina railroad on Thursday evening last, by the explosion of a