



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Once at the plans of peaceful and happy peace, Unwary by party rage, to live like brothers.

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Latest European News,

the Truxton, arrived at Baltimore, from Lisbon.

PARIS, DEC. 2.

M. de Stadion, late minister from the Emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the Lieutenant-General Count de Giulay, have been presented to his Majesty the Emperor of the French at Brunn, as plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany. They are pressed with powers to negotiate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. On his side, the Emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (the Minister for foreign relations) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be expected that peace will be the result of their negotiation; but this ought not in the least to diminish the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation: it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march, in order to justify that well known adage, Si vis pacem, para bellum. His Majesty has given orders to the Ministers of War and of the Interior to relax nothing in their preparations.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

St. Pallen, Nov. 13. Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Meccer is destroyed. That General saved himself with an officer of Hussars. General Marmont is at Leoben. Here, they made prisoners of 100 cavalry.

Prince Murat has been these three days within half a league of Vienna. All the Austrian troops have evacuated that city. The national guard perform duty there, and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offered them to engage in battle, on the heights of St. Pallen. (St. Hypolite.) They crossed the Danube at Krems, and immediately after their passage burnt the bridge, which was a very fine structure.

The 11th at day break, Marshal Mortier at the head of 6 battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting to find there a rear-guard—but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Diernstein, which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, these 4000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village of Leoben, they believed the day finished; but the enemy irritated, having lost ten thousand of colours, 6 pieces of cannon, 200 men prisoners and 2000 killed, had given a different direction to their troops, by forced marches, in order to flank the French. As soon as Marshal Mortier perceived this manoeuvre, he marched directly to the troops which had fled off and attacked them at the same time that the 9th regiment of light infantry, and 324 of the line, having charged another Russian corps, had put it to flight, taking two standards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies cover the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed and wounded—1300 have been made prisoners, among the latter, two Colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable. The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The Colonels of the 10th and 103d have been slightly wounded. Col. Waitier of the 4th regiment of dragoons has been killed. His Majesty had chosen him for one of his aids. He was a brave officer, in spite of the disadvantages of his

position, he had made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column, but he was struck with a ball and died in the midst of the battle. It seems that the Russians have retired without bidding good bye!

The Emperor of Germany, the Empress, the minister and court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the nobility have quitted Vienna, but the citizens remained. They expect the Emperor Alexander at Brunn on his return from Berlin.

General Count de Guilay has been the bearer of many dispatches between France and Germany. The Emperor of Germany will no doubt agree to a peace as soon as he can obtain the assent of Russia. In the meantime the discontent of the people is extreme. They say at Vienna and all the provinces of Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed. That for the sole interest of England, they have been dragged into an unjust and ruinous war—that they have inundated Germany with barbarians, a thousand times more destructive than all the scourges of war united—that their finances are in the greatest disorder—that public and private credit are ruined by their great quantity of paper money, which is at a discount of 50 per cent—that they had misfortunes enough before, without adding to them the horrors of war.

The Hungarians complain of an alliberal government which offers nothing to encourage their industry, and which shows a constant jealousy of their privileges and distrust of their national spirit.—In Hungary as well as in Austria—in Vienna as well as all other cities, the people are convinced that the Emperor Napoleon has wished only for peace, that he is the friend of all nations and of every noble sentiment. The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the Emperor of Germany and of their universal hatred. Is it not then time that princes should listen to the voice of the people, and that they should endeavour to arrest the fatal influence of the English oligarchy?

Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has made in the different skirmishes which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had awaited the arrival of the French, it would have been destroyed. Several corps of the army are pursuing the Russians with great vigor. The two proclamations of which the following are translations, were published at Vienna on the 10th and 12th inst.

PROCLAMATION.

“ Since the decree of his Excellency, the Commissary of the Court established in Lower Austria, the public are informed, that for the preservation of peace and order in the interior, it has been decided that a certain number of armed citizens, comprising the nobles as well as the members of the academy of fine arts, and other individuals who have means of putting themselves in a condition of appearing in arms, shall always be ready to perform any service which may be required of them. [Here follow the places appointed for the parades]—When the muster roll is called, the trumpets shall be sounded twice at each place of parade. The citizens of each section shall repair to their post with their arms, and there wait for orders. It is strictly forbidden any persons, except the citizen soldiers, to appear on the public places. Any person who shall contravene this order shall be arrested by the patrols and delivered up to the police. Measures have likewise been taken to put all the sick and poor who have not the means of subsistence into the city hospital in order to be taken care of.

“ Brave inhabitants of Vienna! you will thank me for the wisdom of those measures which are taken for the good of your country. The magistracy will concur in their execution with the same sentiments which have always actuated them. We expect every thing from the inhabitants of this city, who have always distinguished themselves in every situation.

The Vice-BURGMASER, Vienna, Nov. 11,

NOTIFICATION.

His Imperial majesty, who, according to the promise which he made to the respectable states of Hungary, has designed to close the diet, has been prevented by intervening circumstances from returning to Vienna before going to Brunn agreeably to his first determination. But in the meantime, it is possible the French imperial troops may enter Vienna. Experience has proved they observe a strict discipline and disregard the dangers of war. Should this take place he expects that his people will remain quiet, and conduct themselves with order. I recommend it to each one in particular; and his Majesty our sovereign, far from expecting a zeal which might only compromise the lives and property of his subjects, would punish severely the least disorder, not only because he himself has declined defending his own capital, but because he entertains a most gracious solicitude for the welfare of his inhabitants. RODOLPHE COMTE WERNA, Commissary of the Court Vienna, Nov. 12.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

From the Battle of Schobenbrunn, Nov. 14. At the battle of Diernstein, where 4000 French attacked on the 11th, between 25 and 30,000 Russians, kept their position, killed between 3 and 4000 men, captured their colours, and made 1300 prisoners: the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry and the 100th and 32d regiments of light infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. Gen. Gazza there displayed great valour and good conduct. The Russians the day after the battle evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners in the greatest distress. They found on the road many men who had been wounded and died during the night. The intention of the Russians seems to have been to have waited at Krems for reinforcements and to have established themselves on the Danube, but the battle of Diernstein has disconcerted their plans. They have seen by what 4000 Frenchmen could do, what they might expect when contending against equal numbers.

Marshal Mortier pursued the Russians, while another corps of the army passed the Danube by the bridge of Vienna, to intercept them to the right, and the corps of Marshal Bernadotte marched to intercept them on the left. Yesterday the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Prince Murat passed through Vienna. At the break of day a column of cavalry established themselves on the bridge of the Danube, and passed it after several conferences with the Austrian commanders. The engineers who had orders to burn the bridge, attempted it several times, but were unable to succeed. Marshal Lannes and Gen. Bertrand, aide-camp of the Emperor, were the first to cross the bridge. The troops did not stop in Vienna, but continued their destined route.

Prince Murat has established his head-quarters at the house of Duke Albert. Duke Albert has done much for the city. Many quarters wanted water. He introduced it at his own expence, and is well known to have spent large sums on this object. Great quantities of ammunition and artillery were found in Vienna, an account of which is herewith annexed. The house of Austria has no foundry or arsenal except in Vienna. The Austrians have not had time to carry off above a fifth or fourth of their artillery, or any thing else of consequence. We have warlike stores sufficient for four campaigns, and to renew our artillery equipage four times if we should lose it. We have also provisions against a siege for a great number of places. The Emperor has established himself at Schoenbrunn. He went to-day to Vienna at two o'clock in the morning. He passed the rest of the night in visiting the advanced posts on the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and to satisfy himself that every duty was well performed. He returned to Schoenbrunn at break

of day. The weather has become delightful. This day is one of the finest of the winter, though cold. Commercial and all other transactions go on at Vienna in the usual way. The inhabitants are full of confidence, and perfectly at their ease. The population of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is not supposed to have diminished above ten thousand by the departure of the Court and Nobility.

The Emperor received at noon M. de Wrbara, who is now placed at the head of the administration of all Austria.

The corps of Marshal Soult passed through Vienna this morning at nine o'clock. That of Marshal Davoust is marching through it at this moment. Gen. Marsmont has gained different trifling advantages at Leoben, with his advanced posts.

The Bavarian army receives great reinforcements every day. The Emperor has just made some fresh presents to the Elector. He has given him 15,000 stand of arms taken in Vienna, and has restored to him all the artillery which Austria had at different periods taken from the states of Bavaria.

The city of Kuffstein has capitulated to Col. Pompei.

Gen. Miltard has driven the enemy on the road to Brunn as far as Volkersdorff. To-day at noon he had made 600 prisoners, and taken a part of 40 pieces of artillery complete.

Marshal Lannes arrived at 2 P. M. at Stockerau. He there found an immense magazine of cloathing, 100,000 pair of shoes and boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole army. They have also taken many boats which were descending the Danube with artillery, leather and clothing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular inventory of 1547 pieces of cannon, 473 mortars, 109,292 muskets and carbines: a great number of swords and pistols; an immense quantity of powder, cannon, musket and pistol balls, flints, lead, and many other military stores.]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

—Vienna, Nov. 13. ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Emperor testifies his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry; to the 100th of the line; to the 9th of light infantry, and to the 32d of the line, for the intrepidity which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their bravery in preserving the position which they occupied, obliged the enemy to quit that which he held on the Danube. His Majesty also signifies his approbation to the 9th regiment of the line, and to the 36th, which at the battle of Lambach, made a stand against the rear guard of the Russians, and not only gave the first blow, but made 400 prisoners. His Majesty further expresses his approbation to the grenadiers of Oudinot, who at the battle of Amstatten, drove the Russian and Austrian corps from their strong and commanding position, and made 1500 prisoners, of whom 600 were Russians. His Majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 5th and 22d regiment of Chasseurs, and with the 9th and 10th regiments of Hussars, for their good conduct in all the skirmishes which took place from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the 800 Russian prisoners made at Stein.

Prince Murat, Marshal Dannes, the reserve of cavalry, and their corps of the army, entered Vienna the 13th November, made themselves master of the same day of the bridge over the Danube, prevented it from being burnt, passed it immediately, and put to flight the Russian army. We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, 100,000 guns, ammunition of every kind, in fine e-

very kind of equipage necessary for 3 or 4 armies. The people of Vienna seemed to receive the army with friendship.

The Emperor decrees, that the property of the people of this capital shall be held sacred, and that they shall be treated with the greatest respect, for they have beheld with sorrow the unjust war which has been carried on against us; and they testify by their conduct as much friendship for us, as they entertain hatred for the Russians; a people who, by their savage and barbarous manners, ought to be detested by every civilized nation.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Palace of Schoenbrunn, Nov. 15.

At the battle of Diernstein, the Austrian Major General Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed, as well as two Russian Generals. It seems that Col. Waitier is not dead, but his horse having been wounded in the attack, he was made prisoner. This news was highly pleasing to the Emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer.

A column of 4000 Austrian infantry and a regiment of Cuirassiers passed through our army, who permitted them to go off, a false report of a suspension of arms having been spread among our soldiers. On this occasion we recognize the character of the French—who, brave in the midst of battle, are possessed of the utmost generosity when the action is over.

Gen. Miltard, commanding the advanced corps of Marshal Davoust, has taken 191 pieces of cannon, with all the provision waggons and 400 men. Thus almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy is in our possession. The palace of Schoenbrunn, in which the Emperor resides, was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be seen in almost every apartment. In the cabinet which the Emperor now occupies, is a marble monument of that Empress. The Emperor on seeing it, observed, that if that great queen was yet living, she would not let herself be governed by the intrigues of such a woman as Madame de Colledredo. Constantly surrounded as she always was by the great men of her nation, she would have known the will of her people. She would not have permitted her provinces to be ravaged by Cossacks and Muscovites. In debating on a war she would not have consulted such a courier as Cobenzel, who, by far too well acquainted with the intrigues of his court, fears to displease a strange woman, shamefully invested with an influence which she abuses—nor by such a writer as Collembach—by a man, in fine, as universally detested as Lomberry. She would not have given the command of her army to such a man as Mack, appointed not by the will of the sovereign, nor by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion in the nation against the measures of the court. Citizens of all classes, the most enlightened men, even the princes themselves, are opposed to the war. It is said that Prince Charles, at the moment of setting out for the army of Italy, wrote to the Emperor, representing to him the imprudence of his conduct and predicting the downfall of the Empire. The elector of Salzburg, the archdukes, the nobles, all held the same language. The whole continent ought to regret what the Emperor of Germany has done, who wishes well, who sees better than his ministers, and who might be a great prince, but for his diffidence of himself and living so constantly retired. He would learn from the nobles of the Empire, w-

(Continued in the last Page.)

VERY TIGHTLY BOUND

Jan. 20, 1866.

JOSIAH AYKIN