



## AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Quis est qui pacem desiderat? Quis est qui bellum vult?  
Unus est qui pacem vult, et bellum vult.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

Vol. X.

No. 116

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. D. M. Erskine, dated Foreign Office, 23d January, 1869.

Sir—If there really exists in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new Administration of the United States, that disposition to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition, it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two Governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated, in support of that system of retaliation to which his Majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his Majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after the profession on the part of so many of the leading Ministers of the Government of the U. States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British Government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American Government to explain its meaning and give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbors to the ships of war of France as well as Great Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American Government.

The like extension of the Non-importation Act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections, which must otherwise have preceded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is impossible for Great Britain to entertain propositions, which, while such manifest partiality was shown to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith it appears:—

1st. That the American government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw his Orders in Council of January & November, 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously, on its part, the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war, and all Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation Acts, so far as respects Great Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2dly. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions) That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operations of the Embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the Embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would in fact raise with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of the conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (but the first time) expressed to me, as his opinion, that there will be no disposition on the part of his Government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great Britain of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which these regulations shall continue to apply, but that his Government was itself aware, that without such enforcement, those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American Government.

For this purpose, you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch, in *extenso*, to the American Secretary of State.

Upon receiving, through you, on the part of the American Government, a distinct and official recognition of the three mentioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a formal and regular Treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty may appear to the American Government to deprive this arrangement of its benefits, I am to authorise you, if the American Government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement, before it is reduced to a regular form (either by the immediate repeal of the Embargo, and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to assure the American Government of his Majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note containing an engagement for the adoption by the American Government of the 3 conditions, above specified, his Majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any day, specified by the American Government for that repeal, reciprocally to repeal those Orders in Council, without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty; and you are authorised, in the circumstances here described, to make such reciprocal engagement on his Majesty's behalf.

I am, &c.  
GEORGE CANNING.

#### THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Eberadorff, May 23, 1869.

On the night of the 26th our bridges were carried away by the force of the waters and mills which had been set afloat. We had not time to drive the piles and to fix the great iron chain. One bridge is repaired, another will be tomorrow. On the 27th we heard of the arrival of the army of Italy at Bruck.

Gen. Lauriston has formed a junction with this army, not having heard from them for twelve days. The viceroys this campaign has manifested a *rang froid* and a foresight which evince the great commander, Jellachich, who by his insolent proclamation to the Tyrolese so inflamed their passions, has had his whole corps destroyed. The Archduke John, who wrote with such excessive presumption to the Duke of Ragusa, evacuated Gratz yesterday, scarcely carrying with him 20 or 25,000 men of the fine army that entered Italy—his arrogance has terminated in shame and infamy.

The people of Italy accompanied our soldiers with tears and benedictions, and gave them every assistance. Their contempt and hatred of the Archduke John were only equalled by their joy at our triumphant approach. Certain papers showed that they bore a great love to the Emperor, and would not accept offices under the Austrian government.

The regiments of Italy, who distinguished themselves in Poland, covered their country is rapidly progressing to the most happy destinies. All the accounts from the Austrian army state their loss, on the 21st and 22d, to have

been enormous; the flower of the army perished. The wits of Vienna say that "Gen. Danube saved the Austrian army." Tyrol and Voithberg are subjugated. Carniola, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, are tranquilised and disarmed!

When Trieste was taken possession of, all English colonial produce was confiscated. Saving the Russian squadron was a circumstance peculiar gratifying to the Emperor. The junction of the army of Dalmatia approaches.

The brigand Schill, who truly gives himself the title of general in the service of England, who prostitutes the name of the King of Prussia as the satellites of England do that of Ferdinand, has been driven to an Island in the Elbe. The King of Westphalia, besides 15,000 native troops, has one Dutch and one French division; add to this two divisions of a corps of observation under Ribaud and Despeaux, and Beaumont's 3000 cavalry, now disposable by the pacification of Swebia.

The destruction of forty mills which supplied the city of Vienna with bread is evidence of the hatred of the princes of the house of Lorraine to that city!!

#### FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Eberadorff, June 1.

The bridges on the Danube are entirely rebuilt. They have added to them a flying bridge, and they are preparing all the materials necessary for throwing over another bridge of rafts. Seven machines are driving piles; but the Danube being in several places 24 and 26 feet deep, much time is always taken up in fixing the anchors as the machines are removed. The works however are advancing, and will shortly be finished.

The Brigadier-General of engineers, Lazowski, is working on the left bank, on the head of a bridge which will be 1600 toises in extent, and will be covered with a good ditch, filled with running water.

The 44th crew of the flotilla of Boulogne, commanded by Capt. Baste, has arrived. A great number of boats cruise about the Islands, cover the bridge, and render a variety of services.

The battalion of navy workmen is employed in making small armed vessels, which will serve to command the river perfectly.

After the defeat of the corps of Gen. Jellachich, M. Mathieu, an officer attached to the army of Italy, was sent with a dragoon express on the road to Salzburg; having met in succession with a column of 650 troops of the line, and a column of 2000 Landwehrs who were wounded and straggling, summoned them to surrender, and they laid down their arms.

Lauriston, general of division, arrived at Oldenburg, the first county of Hungary, with a strong advanced guard. It appears that there is some commotion in Hungary, that the minds of the people are very much divided, and that the majority is not in favor of Austria.

Lassele, general of division has his headquarters opposite Presburg, and has advanced his posts to Altenburg and near Raab.

Three divisions of the army of Italy have arrived at Neusadt. The viceroy has been for two days at the headquarters of the Emperor.

Gen. Macdonald, commander of a corps of the army of Italy, has entered Gratz. They found in this capital of Styria, immense magazines of provisions and clothing, and equipments of every sort.

The Duke of Dantzick is at Lintz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo [Berthier] is marching for Vienna, with the Wurtembergers, is at Saint Polten, Mautern and Krems.

Tranquillity prevails in the Tyrol. Cut off by the movements of the Duke of Dantzick and of the army of Italy, all the Austrians, who had imprudently engaged at this point, have been destroyed, partly by the Duke of Dantzick; and the rest, such as the corps of Jellachich, by the army of Italy. Those who were in Snabia had no other resource but to attempt in parties to traverse Germany on their way to the Upper Palatinate. They formed a small column of infantry and cavalry who escaped from Linden, and was met by Col. Reiser, of Gen. Beaumont's corps of observation. The column was cut off at Neumarck, and the whole body, officers and soldiers, laid down their arms.

Vienna is quiet; bread and wine are abundant, but meat, which this capital gets from the interior of Hungary, be-

gins to grow scarce. Contrary to all reasons of policy and humanity, the enemy do every thing to starve their countrymen, and this city, which contains their wives and children. This conduct is very different from that of our Henry IV, who himself supplied an enemy city he was besieging.

The Duke of Montebello [Lasnes] died yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning.—Some time before the Emperor conversed an hour with him. His Majesty sent, by Gen. Rapp, his Aid-de-camp, for Dr. Franc, one of the most celebrated physicians of Europe. His wounds were in good condition; but a destructive fever had made the most injurious progress in a few hours. All the aid of the art was unavailing. His Majesty ordered the body of the Duke of Montebello to be embalmed and carried to France, to receive the honors due to his high rank and eminent services. Thus has departed one of the most distinguished soldiers that France has had. In the numerous battles he had been in he had received 13 wounds. The Emperor has shown great sensibility on this loss, which will be felt by all Frenchmen.

#### FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Eberadorff, June 2.

The army of Dalmatia has gained the greatest success. It has defeated every thing that opposed it at Mont Kittz, Gradchatz, Lieca and Ottachatz. The Commander in Chief, Spoissevich, was taken. The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the 28th May at Plume, and formed a junction with the grand army, of which the army of Dalmatia was the right extreme. We will make known the relation of the Duke of Ragusa on these events.

On the 28th an English squadron of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates and a brig appeared before Trieste, with the intention of taking the Russian squadron. The Gen. Count Cafferelli, had just arrived there. As the city had had no cannon, the Russians landed 24 thirty-sixes, and 16 twenty-fours, and fixed them in battery, and immediately clapped springs on their cables. Every thing was prepared to receive the enemy, who having missed his aim retired. 1000 Austrians who had passed from Krems to the right bank of the Danube were defeated by the Wirtemberg corps, who made 90 prisoners.

#### SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Eberadorff, June 4.

The enemy had thrown a division of nine thousand men on the right side of the Danube, opposite Presburg, which was entrenched in the village of Engerau. The Duke of Auerstadt ordered the riflemen (tirailleurs) of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by the 12th of the line, (infantry) to attack it yesterday. The village was soon carried. A Major six Officers of the reg. of Beaulieu (among them the grand son of that field Marshal) and 400 men were taken. The remainder of the division secured themselves in an island, till they could repossess the river. The riflemen of Hesse Darmstadt fought well.

The Viceroy's headquarters are this day at Oldenburg.

The most valuable effects of the court were removed from Bude to Peteravadin, whither the Empress is retired.

The Duke of Ragusa is arrived at Laibach.

Gen. Macdonald is master of Gratz. He is surrounding the citadel, which makes a show of resistance.

At the battle of Essling the Brigadier Foulers, being wounded, was thrown from his horse; and Maj. General Durosnel, one of the Emperor's aids, white carrying orders to a division of cuirassiers who were charging, was likewise thrown. We have the satisfaction of learning that these two Generals & 150 men, that we supposed lost, are only wounded, and were found in the field, when the Emperor gave orders to concentrate between Essling and Gross-Aspern, on hearing that the bridges of the Danube had given way.

The Danube is lowering; though from the continuation of the heats, a rise is feared.

From the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

After the capture of the bridge of Gora, the enemy having abandoned the right bank of the Vistula, the army under the command of Prince Poniatowski, was divided into two columns; the first attacking the Vistula to Pulaw, the other marching to Kock; on the

14th, Poniatowski entered Lublin, and the next day marched towards Sandomir. Part of the army entered Piazowski and cut off the communication between Lemberg and Cracow.

On the 14th, Thorn was attacked.—The tet-de-ponte was not in a state of defence. The garrison burnt that part of the bridge which communicated with it, and took position on the island. This movement was made, after an affair very destructive to the enemy, who not being able to raise the river, gave up the enterprize, when he saw the good appearance of the city.

On the 15th, the enemy under Plock attempted the passage of the Vistula, but were repulsed and obliged to burn their boats.

From the 16th to the 22d, General Dombrowski attacked the enemy between Bromberg Czeutochow and repulsed him, with effect, before Bromberg; afforded full protection to Czeutochow & Thorn, and secured the communication of the latter place with Inowraclaw.

#### FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS. ARMY OF ITALY.

Paris, June 2.  
The Viceroy Commander-in-Chief informs the Ministry of war of the progress of the operations of the army of Italy.

After the passage of the Tagliamento and the advantages gained in the battle of St. Daniel, the rear-guard of the enemy, which was continually pursued, sword in hand, was come up with at Venonice, by our advanced guard, commanded by General Desaix. It made a show of resistance, but was soon defeated, and 450 prisoners were taken, among which were several Staff-officers. Gen. Colloredo, commanding it, was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball. Our loss consisted in 2 killed and 54 wounded.

The enemy had burnt all the bridges of the Fella, but this obstacle was surmounted. He had fortified himself at the foot of Marborghetto, and on Mount Predele. These positions were turned, the former under the fire of the fort, and without losing a single man; the other through the valleys Roccolana and Dagna. The troops appointed to these movements met with the enemy at Tarvis, and carried that town at the first attack.

The fort of Malborghetto was cannonaded on the 17th, from five in the morning until half after nine; the assault was then ordered. In one half hour, all the palisades were attacked and carried at once, and the enemy pursued and driven with great slaughter, into his last entrenchments. He left 300 dead on the spot; & 350 were made prisoners. Two howitzers, 5 pieces of 3, and three of 12 and considerable magazines were taken. The capture of this fort, which was called the Asopo of Corinthia, cost us only eighty men in killed and wounded. The small number of our wounded may be attributed to the rapidity with which our troops rushed forward. The Prince Viceroy praises Gen'l Grenier, who directed every thing under his orders;—Gen. Durettes and Gen. Pithad, who first entered the enemy's entrenchments—the Chief of Battalion Ameretti, who was wounded; and Capt. Gerin, of the Artillery. The grenadiers and voltigeurs of the first of the line, of 52d, 62d & 102d, particularly distinguished themselves.

On the same day, immediately after the taking of the fort of Malborghetto, the Prince Viceroy marched upon Tarvis, where a new victory crowned the work of the day. The enemy was posted on the other side of the narrow and deep valley, through which the Scheltza flows, occupying with five regiments of the line and several battalions of Croats, a double line of redoubts raised one above another, and furnished with 25 pieces of cannon. In his rear was seen a numerous cavalry. Those corps were commanded by Gen'l. Guzman and Fremont.

Our advanced guard, supported by the Brigades Abbe and Valentin, attacked the front, and the division of Fontaneille the left of the enemy. This division, which had not yet received its artillery, was not restrained by the fire of the enemy's batteries, to which it only answered by sounding the charge, and overthrowing with the bayonet every thing which stood before it. The enemy fled in the greatest disorder, and the advanced guard rendered the route complete. He left on the field of battle a great number of dead; 3000 were made prisoners and 17 pieces of cannon taken. We lost, in killed and wounded, only 200.