# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

## VOL. VL .-- No. 18.

THIRD EDITION	EUROPE.
THE ATLANTIC CABLE.	LATEST NEWS BY "CITY OF PARIS."
"GREAT EASTERN" LOOKED FOR SOON	THE CONFLICT AT SUDOWA
STEAMSHIP STRANDED ON	Greatest Pitched Battle of Modern Times
SABLE ISLAND.	COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE
THE CREW SAVED.	Bull-Run Russell's Breathless Fourth of July Effort.
FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.	TOTAL FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 23, Receipts of Customs.	Napoleon's Schemes Unveiled.
The receipts of customs in the principal cities for the week ending July 14 were as follows: Beston, \$237,896*23: Philadelphia, \$89,500*23; Baltimore, \$60,774*77-Total, \$448,171*23. New	PREPARING FOR ARMED INTERVENTION
York has sent no returns for the past three weeks, and no little anxiety is sell to know what the foreign frade at that port is.	France to Have Plenty of "Needles."
Internal Revenue Receipts. Receipts of internal revenue on Saturday. \$691,882.04; for the ending week, \$4,631,935.	APPROACHING CONTINENTAL WAR
Fractional Currency. Amount of fractional corrency issued the past week, \$279,100; delivered to National banks, etc., \$307,999'70; of which \$100,000 was sent	Italy Making Another Advance.
each Assistant Treasurer at New York and Phila delphia, and \$80,000 to the United States Deposi- tor at Cincinnati. Fractional currency redeemed	GARIBALDI SHROUDED IN SILENCE.
the past week amounting to \$356,100. Cash in United States Vaults. The following is a statement of the present	Eic., Eic., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

contents of the Treasury :-- United States notes, \$6,476.000; National Bank notes, \$4,154,000; Fractional currency, \$481,007 60; Gold, \$321, 378'99; Silver, \$2560; Cents, \$488; Five-cent coin, \$600. Total, \$11,446,034.59. Surplus issue United States notes, \$86,232,425.

### Revisory Boards.

Generals E. M. Gregory, J. W. Sprague, Davi-Tillson, and Captain J. W. De Forest, and Chaplain M. French have been appointed a Board for the Revision of the Bureau regulations, so as to comply with the present requirements of the new bill.

### The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, July 23 .- The steamer Great Eastern, with the Atlantic cable, may arrive at Heart's Content about Friday, when the Associated Press will receive by telegraph early and full details of the operations connected with the laving of the Atlantic cable. The communication tion between New Foundland and Nova Scotia is made now, in consequence of a break in the cable, with a sailing yacht. A new cable will be laid within two weeks.

# PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

below.

he helds were spotted with them, and now and hen a shell bursting in or over the in'antry barching along the slope, or the re-erves, truck them, or left a little pile of dead or strug-ling men in the voids which the opening olumn displayed. I confess the advance of the Tussiars in this direction appeared to me inex-licable and very serious; for, although the left ind centre of the Austrians might be victorious, his movement threatened, by forcing back their is movement threatened, by forcing back their tht, to cut them off from Koniegratz—so, at ast, was the situation as viewed from the wer; but it is strange how different a field of tion appears from different points of view, as ac may find out by riding from place to place in a field day. However, a general who saw hat was visible to those in the tower would ave felt uneasiness and have turned his attenn to all the gap in his line at the centre, and drive back the Prusstans who were doubling his right.

THE TERRIBLE CARNAGE. While the centre advanced slowly, but surely, stace seemed to be let between the ground ey had occupied and the left of the Austrians, o were continually returns there. The houses oke, which were swept away towards the oke, which were swept away towards the ght, Another village lying apparently to the it of Prague road, named Gros Biaritz, or iuritz, as well as I could eatch the name, was ow in flames. More tumbrils blew up in that rection ; so that there were now six or seven lages and hamlets on fire from left to right. e battle was assuming a more awful and treenoous aspect, and the faint rays of sunshine bich shot at intervals through the lifting ouds only gave the scene greater terror, orses without riders careered among the ounded, who were crawing all over the plain, ounded, who were trawing in over the plain, ismounted dragoons dragged them elves to the ear, and men came crawing along in such umbers that they appeared like a broad fringe to the edges of the battle. But where they most warmed was over the plain, near the big tree, he rolling of musketry in the hollows beyond mothered the voice of the cannon. At hist the carries belief ware present formed with serves behind were pressed forward with

### GRAND ABTILLERY COMBAT.

Their artilery, immediately unlimbering, opened some sixteen guns into the dense, blue columns which were driving the Aus trians before them, and checked their advance, till the Prussian artillery, getting upon the small sides and sing dense dense. small ridge and tiring down so as to get a the small ridge and firing down so as to get a slight enflade, began to knock over horses and men. The Austrians, however, nere, as else-where, stuck to their pieces admurably, and it was not till the Prussian miantry, getting mto a clump of timber, opened a sharp fire on their flank that they limbered up, leaving more than one black heap to mark the position they had occupied. Meanwhile the Austrians on the lett pursued their onward career. The Saxon re serves pushed up the bills in the direction of Nechanitz, and a great body of cavalry sweeping round between the lett and centre, dashed in wave-like columns through the smoke towards wave-like columns through the smoke towards the Prussians, and menaced their artillery, against which some thirty or lorty Austrian pu ces in line were directing a steady and rapid

Prussian prisoners began to arrive at intervals between the convoys of wounded winding their way along the Prague road. Most of these be-longed to [the 6th and 31st Regiments, to judge from the numbers on their shoulder-strates, and among them was an officer of great stature, with

way obliquely towards the centre. Still, no rassians appeared in that direction, but they ere certainly forcing the Amstrians back on the ght. It might have been expected that the serves to the right would have been sent up hold the top of the slope, but I could not see Many stragglers now appeared on the railway, be helds were spotted with them, and now and hen a shell bursting in or over the injustry arching along the slope, or the re-erves, ruck them, or leit a little pile of dead or strug-truck them, or leit a little pile of dead or strug-

The strong wind could not clear away the moke, which poured in banks as agitated as the sea itself over the battle-field, now con-tracted to the centre and right, for all towards the Pragoe road the fight had apparently ended in the discompture of the Prossian left. As it contracted it heated up, and the calssons and tumbrils blew up repeatedly. The movements of the Austrians from the right centre to oppose the last effort of the Prussians in creased the open interval between the centre and the extreme right retiring on the lower ground near the river, but the Austrians did not perceive it, or if they did, could not prevent the advance of the enemy along the *plateau* by the big tree towards Kium. The Austrian right and reserves become more unsteady, but their artillery contests every toot of ground. Suddenly a spattering of mus-ketry breaks out of the frees and houses of Klum right down on the Austrian gunners and on the columns of infantry drawn up on the slopes

The gunners fall on all sides-their horses are disabled-the fire increases in intensity-the Prussians on the ridge press on over the p<sup>i</sup>deau: this is an awful catastrophe-two columns of Austrians are led against the village, but they cannot stand the fire, and after three attempts to carry it retreat leaving the hillside covered with the fallen. It is a terrible moment. The Prussians see their advantage: they here get into the very centre of the position. In vain the staff officers fly to the reserves and hasten to get back some of the artillery from the front. The dark blue regiments multiply on all siles and from their edges roll perpetually spackling musketry. Their guns hurry up, and from the slope take both the Austrians on the extreme right and the reserves in flank. They spread away to the woods near the Prague road and the into the rear of the Austrian gunners.

### CATCHING AT STRAWS.

Even yet there was hope for the Austrians! There on the Prussian front wheeled a force of horse with which a Murat or a Kellerman or a Seidlitz could have won a battle and saved an empire. There, still unshaken, were at least 40,000 men, of whom scarcely one had ever bred a shot. The indomitable Austrian artillery still turned hundreds of muzzles on the enemy's guns, and girt their men in a band of fre. To let sup that cavalry on both sides of Klum, to crash through miantry and guns, seemed really worth doing, though value would have mace the difference between a defeat and a rout. It would have been a supreme deed fit for such a force to accomplish or to perish in attempting. And there were no natural obstacles visible from the tower to a grand charge. The Prussian right, separate i from its centre and left, would have rolled down into the valley among the Austrians and utterly crushed, and the Austrian centre and left have been liberated to continue their contest with the enemy. Moments were precious. The Prussian fire became more severe, the wavering of the

Austrians greater, The 'alling of trees on the Prague road, the rush of fugitives, the near approach of the Prussian shells to the place, some of them bursting over the railway station, were awful warnings of the state of the battle. All the roads were blocked up with retreating trains and wagons. Men were throwing down their arms, and wading through the inundations. The Austrian gunners on the causeway began to catch a sight of the Prussians near at hand in the woods, and opened on them with shrapnel and shell. It was now some where about 2.30, but it was not possible to note time when such things were going on so near. Scarce could the glass be directed to one point ere an exclamat on from a bystanding officer, or an awful Seconds were of clamor, carried it to another. nestimable value-not only that hundreds were falting, but that they were falling in vainthat all the issues for which an empire had ummoned its might and the Kaiser his people o the field were being decided, and that the toils of generations of emperors, warriors, and statesmen were about being lost forever. The genius of the Prussian was id the ascendant.

pleces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they retreated; that the men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon bridges basily laid, and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage trains, reserve ammunition, guns, and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, feil into the bands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard-fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Benedek exclaim: -"All is lost but my life. Would to God I had lost that too !"

# THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

EEBLIN, July 11.-The Prussian headquarters were transferred to day at 12 o'clock to Zuitanin, Moravia.

tanin, Moravia. Eisenach, 11th July.—The Prussians, under the command of General Falkenstein, are marching towards Frankfort-on-the-Main. FERARA, 11th.—Less important concentra-tions of troops have been made in Bardolina, Caprina, and Monte Bello. There are very few at Peschiera and Verona. The destruction of orts at Rovigo appears to confirm the persistent remore of the departure partly accomplished and partly projected of Austrian troops for the

Number of Austria. VIENNA, 11th — The Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Commander-in-Chief and Lieu-tenant Field Marshal, and Baron John Chief of the General Staff of the whole Austrian armies now in the field.

HOHENMAUTH, July 11 .- The Prussians will shortly take possession of Prague, the occupa-tion of that c ty beinr, however, a secondary object. The day before ye-terday, an encounter took place near Zuittan, resulting in favor of the Prussians, who cut off a large Austrian pro-vision train. Numerous prisoners continue to be brought in. The Grand Duke of Mecklen burg-Schwerin, commander of the second reserve corps in course of formation at Le'psig, has been appointed hide de Camp. Herr Von Schewintz has left Pardubitz for St. Petersburg. The next advance of the Prussians will be in the direction of Brunn. There are no Austrian troops on the frontier of Southern Silesia. FLORENCE, July 11.—The new plan of opera-

tions which is being carried out by General Culdini, is said to have been advocated by Baron Von Ricasoli, in opposition to the views of Gene-

ral La Marmora. VIENNA, July 11.-By an imperial decree, dated 7th inst., the Minister of Finance is empowered to raise 20,000,000 florins, either by voluntary loan or an increase in the issue of bank notes until it is possible to raise the amount. The Bank of Austria is to advance the same provisionally; however, only 60,000 florins in bank notes will be required. The loan is to be repaid at farthest within one year after the conclusion of peace. As security the salt mines of Willezsa have been banded over to the bank, and the resumption of cash payments by the bank is suspended until the whole amount advanced to Government be repaid.

### THE PROPOSED GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, July 11.-In reply to the Prussian note, calling upon the German States to make preparations for the election of Deputies to a German Parliament on the basis of the electoral law of 1849, most of the Governments allied to Prussia have promised to take the necessary steps for that purpose without delay. The replies from the Governments of Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg have not yet been received in Hanover, Saxony, and Electoral Hesse. The preparations for the election are being carried out by the Prassian Civil Commissioners. With reard to the elections in the Prussian monarchy, the bill to be laid before the Chambers on the subject by the Minister of the Laterior is now being drawn np.

lowing declaration :- Treaties existing between lowing declaration:-Treaties existing between Prossia and Italy render an armistice or the conclusion of peace with Austria impossible, without the mutual consent of Italy and Prussia. Italy is therefore unable to accede to Austria's wish for a one-sided peace, by accept-ing Venetia, and thus putting an end to the war. Europe knows thet it was no sortid love of conquest that impelled Prussia to go to war. Prussia fights for the highest national aims. She demands for herself guarantees for territo-rial security, and for Germany the establish-ment of its unity, embracing at least the ma-jority of its States.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

jority of its States. Herein Prussia has the support of most of the patriotic Princes of Germany. The people of Prussia are sacrificing their blood and treasure, Prussia are sacrificing their blood and treasure, and her sons are inspired by the holiness of the conflict, as were their fathers in 1813. Every-where the Prussians give proof that they are fighting, not against the people, but against the Governments which validly attempted to incite the former against Prussia. In all parts the iceling of hatred gives way to more noble senti-ments towards us. The army, sustained by the consciousness of their lofty task, will conquer or die. or die.

PARIS, JULY 11 .- La France of this evening says:-" Fresh incidents have retarded the de-parture of the Prince Napoleon. The Prussian conditions contained in the letter of Prince Reuss are stated to be as follows:- 'The exclu-sion of Austria from the Germanic Confedera-tion; the exclusive commant of the military and nava, forcea of the Confideration he Prussia. navai forces of the Confederation by Prussia; the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the abroad, and the annexation to Prinsis of the Duchies and part of the territory already occu-pled.<sup>17</sup> La Fronce further states that "it has reason to believe that the Emparor imme-diately despatched to London and St. Paters-burg the important communication of Prince Reuss as raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by concert of the great newsrs."

great powers," BEBLIN, July 11.—According to intelligence published, the Austrians have not yet agreed to the Prussian demand, that the preliminaries of a treaty of peace should be settled before the conclusion of an armistice. It is believed that unless Austria accedes to this proposal no ar-mistice shall be accepted by Italy.

### Chronology of the War in Germany,

The following calendar of events, published. in the Memorial Diplomatique, shows with what rapidity great military results are achieved in the present day :--

"June 14 -Federal execution decreed by the Ger-

"June 14 —Federal execution decreed by the Ger-manic Diet. "June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into Leipsic, Giessen, and Cassel. Occupation of Lobau. "June 17.—Entry of the Prussian General Vogel into the Hunoverian capital. "June 18.—Occupation of Mar entha, Ostritz, and Laubau, in Bohemia, by two Prussian regiments, and occupation of Berstaat by Prussian cavairy. Occupation of Dresden by the Prussians. "June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanoverian troops. Pruce Wil iam of Hanau made prisoner. Cavairy encounter between the Austrans and Prussians upon the Rumburg road "June 22.—Nixdorf occupiel by seven thousand Prussians.

Prussiants "June 23 .- Occupation of Rumburg by the Pras

sians. "June 24.- Armistice bet ween the Hanoverian and

"June 25.— Action near Jungbunz au between the Austrans and the Prussians. The Prussian troops

Austrians and the Prussians. The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg, Trautenau, and Alcha (Bo-hema). "June 26 — Engagement near Turnsu. 'June 27.—The army of the Grown Prince of Prussia fought the tattle of Naciod. Engagement at Oswiecim. Fight between the Prussians and Hanoverians near Langensaiza General Steinmerg brows beak the Austria correst General Steinmerg throws back the Austrian corps d'armee (Ramming) upon Josephstadt Engarement of the same corps with the 6ia and 8th Austrian Corps, under the Aschduka Laonald Archduke Leopold. June 28,-Action near Trau'enau. The troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged near Munchen gratz. "June 29 -The Hanoverian army surrendered at

# tergy.

Battle of Sudowa-Dr. Russell's Letter from the Austrian Headquarters.

appears a classical and complete history of the greatest of modern battles-the Waterloo ot Austria-Sudowa

its position, and commanders, the battle-neld, the opening of the conflict, and the burning of Imolovitz, Sudowa, Klum, Nechanitz, and other villages, Dr. Russell proceeds to describe the terrible carnage and the grand manœuvres, as

The mails by the steamship City of Paris arrived here this morning, and in addition to the telegraphic news published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Saturday, we find the following important news, taken from journals of the 11th

of July, latest received :--

In the London Times of the 11th instant, there

After telling us all about the Austrian army,

Sr. Jouns, N. F., July 23 .- The weather here is all that could be desired by the friends of the Atlantic Cable enterprise, being very clear, with light winds.

Her Majesty's ships Niger and Lillie left for Heart's Content this morning, and are appointed to await the Great Eastern off Trinity bay.

The steamer M. Stevenson also left this morn ing, to put down four buoys off Heart's Content. The people here are apathetic about the cable, and very few are going to Heart's Content this year. The telegraph office was opened there to-day.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FOBTRESS MONBOE, July 21.-The brig Caroline, from Matanzas, light, for Philadelphia, was passed in the Capes vesterday.

The gunboat Agawam, Commander Sartori, arrived to-day from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, having completed repairs. She will remain here two or three days adjusting her compasses, and will then proceed direct to Port Royal.

The steamer Jenny Lind, Captain J. J. Rogers, commenced to-day running between Old Point and Norfolk.

### From Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Va., July 23 .- The extensive flour mill of Messrs. Detwiler & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Insured for \$20,000.

A married woman named Riddle was murdered on Saturday evening, near her residence, by a German named Lukerd. She was stabbed six times in the neck and breast, and died in fifteen minutes after receiving the wounds. The murderer is still at large.

### Loss of the Steamship "Ephesus."

HALIFAX, July 23 .- The steamship Ephesus, Captain Collins, from Norfolk, Va., on the 1st inst., with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, rosin, etc., for Liverpool, stranded on Sable Island on the 6th.

The crew, forty in number, arrived at Halifax on the 22d in the Government schooner David, A part of the cargo was saved, but the latest accounts represent that the steamer is break ing up.

### Arrival of Steamer "Concordia."

Bosron, July 23 .- The steamer Concordia, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived to-day with 300 steerage passengers. Arrived, United States practice ship Macedonian, from Portland.

Non-Arrival of the Steamer "Hibernian." FATHER POINT, July 23, Noon. -There are no signs of the steamer Hibernian, now due, with one day's later advices from Liverpool.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton is firm at 39@20c. for Middlines. Flour cull. and 10@20 cents lower; males of 4500 barrels at \$5:60@0 65 for State; \$8 10@ 11 85 for Ohio: and \$5:60@0 55 for Western; South-ern lower; 260 barrels so d at \$9:60@15 75; Canada dealange sales at \$8 80@10 25. Whest very dull and nominally lower. Corn advances 1 cent; sales of 46 000 bushe's at \$8;30%56c for mixed. Mess Fork steady at \$81 62;. Lard unchanged, Whisky dull.

CAVALRY CHARGE.

HOHENMAUTH, July 4 .- The very color of the ground was changed and darkened under the rampling of horses. One column went towards the Nechanitz road, the other two moved to wards Klum; but after a few formations they halted again, and some of the regiments dis-mounted and stood by their horses. The Saxons, readily to be distinguished by their light blue also advanced parallel with the Prague road towards the top of the slope. This was some time after 11 o'clock, when the Prussian left and centre had visibly given way, though fighting with extreme tenacity and fervor. The light cavalry, at the same time, or part of them, advanced towards Klum in the centre, awaiting the moment to deluge the plain with an exult ing flood. But the time was not come.

The Prussians, reinforced, or calling in their second line and reserves, came with a desperate impetus up the slopes on the left and centre, and also developed a new attack on the left of the Prague road, which looked like a black riband now and then as the smoke was driven off by the wind. They were intent on turning our left if possible, but they met with a stubb irn and successful resistance at that point. Soon afterwards, in the midst of a heavy fall of rain. the cavalry made another advacce, and when I cleared the Austrian infantry were seen to have moved still further to the left and centre, whil the sound of the cannonade grew so deafening that the Prussians must have been driven back beyond the position they occupied when they began the action.

### HOPE OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Between 11'30 and 12 o'clock the Austrian were to all intents successful on the centre and on its flanks, although the fury of the cannonade and the incessant rattle of musketry all along the front from the front of Nechanitz to the plateau beyond Klum attested the severity the struggle and the obstinate resistance of the Prussians. Probbis, another pretty village. was now in flames; three villages burning a tarmhouses adding their contingents t the fire and smoke, caissons blowing up, shells bursting, and the slopes and hill tops covered with grey and blue specks-each a man in agons or in death. Again the cavalry moved onwards This time one division, in three bodies, crowned the ridge and formed near the front line under the church, on the left of Klum. in the centre and left of the position, and there they waited once more. But now on the right the awoke again, and, to our surprise, a very heav tire of musketry, comparatively close at hand, came from the direction of Smirlintz; the Aus trians on the crest of the ridge moved uneasily. while many more stragglers than one cared to see passed down towards the railroad,

Whatever the cause of the agitation, the Prus sians on the centre and left pressed their attack with renewed vigor, and the contest which ensued was of exceeding herceness; but still that enemy did not prevail-the Austrians not only held their ground, but repulsed the enemy, ad vanced against them, took their ground, and made prisoners. From the left of Klum to the Prague road, and beyond it, all was fire and The tumult of voices was dreadful, and smoke. such as is never to be heard save in some such awful agony of battle. The Austrians again ad vanced a little near the big tree, and two bat-teries of reserve artillery could be seen driving fast to the left to strengthen the attack.

### THE PRUSSIAN RESERVE.

But the Prussian reserves were once more called upon, and from 12:30 till nearly 1 o'clock there was an artillery fire from centre to leit for six miles or more, which could not well have been exceeded in any action of which history makes mention. That ammunition was becom-ing needed in the advance position was evident from the motion of the trains of supply and reserve, and we watched the cavalry with intense interest, as it seemed to be the time for them to wavering. At 1 o'clock the Prussians, however, recovered some of the ground on the right near the big tree. The Austrian artillery began to fall back over the brow of the hill, and again battalions of infantry came in sight and moved

red moustaches and whiskers, who bore his captivity with great sang froid, and walked along like a conqueror. As the Austrian left and centre gained ground the right yielded, and column a ter column of the Prussians came upon the ridge, tiring as they advanced, while their guns on the flanks swent the slowly retreating, out not disorderly, Austrians with shrapnel and shell. At times the Austrians, halting, opened a brisk fire; once or twice several regiments formed a square to receive cavalry, but I could not see any Prussian horse on the slope near them.

There was a hesitation, both in the Austrians and the enemy, which was not intelligible, and several times the officers at the head of the Prussian columns riding forward, fired over their horses' heads, and stood up in their stirrups as it to see into the hollows. A shell burst close over one of them, and when the smoke cleared away man and horse were down, and never stirred again. The folds of the ground must have hid most of the Prussians from the Austrian artillery as they got near the big tree. for the gunners principally directed their pieces against the Prussian guns, which received accessions rapidly, and occupied their full attention. At last the Prussians were perceived, and five battalions of Austrians from the reserve coming from the extreme right, tried to check their advance by a flanking fire. The Pruss ans hatted, and in an instant a fire of surprising colume and sharpness flew along their front.

The Austrians for a few minutes replied teadily, but they fell fast, and at last two battalions, with great vigor, charged up the hill, but were broken in the run, were shaken by a olling volley and by several rounds from the artillery in flank, and retreated in some disorder towards the lett behind a spur of the ridge. The enemy pressed on anew, and soon gained the plateau close by the big tree, where they dipped into an undulation only to reappear on the other side, and then formed up in compact square-like ormations, pushing out lines of skirmishers towards Klum, from which they were about a mile distant. The Austrians below them and nearer to Koniggratz, halted and faced round to meet a new enemy, for the Prussians now showed near the railway, and a sanguinary encounter took place around some houses in a wood, in which artillery and musketry raged for a quarter

of an hour in a perfect tornado. A range of buildings near a large factory chimney on the very banks of the Elbe, as it seemed to me, was the scene of another very severe struggle. Another village, Trothina, burst into flames, and from under the very smoke appeared the Prussian skirmishers, on very extreme right, followed by more infantry. The enemy were, indeed, quite inexpaustible in number, though still he could not old his own on the left. Suddenly an Austrian battery, galloping from the left centre, began to mow down the Prussians on the right. They were returing behind the burning Trothina. But their artillery was at hand again. From a lane above the village a battery opened on the Austrians, and, at the same time, another battery, wheeling over the slope below the big tree, crossed its fire on the devoted Austrians, "*Kin Kreuz* feuer? Ein Kreuz feuer?" exclaimed the offi-cer-"Good God, where do they come from?" Where, indeed? This combat now assumed larger proportions. The Prussian right showed in great force, and the hills were covered with their regiments in the most perfect order. All over the field were hundreds of wounded limping away, and piles of dead lay in rows along the lanes in the thick corn. The enemy, whose strength had been hidden from us by the hills, now displayed numbers which accounted for the retreat of the Austrians on the right.

### THE DEFEAT.

The Austrian gunners could not hold up against the cross-fire, and the weight of pleces opposed to them. What avail was it that they were winning on the centre? Through the class they could be seen pressing on from point to point in a tempest of smoke and flame. It was now near 2 o'clock. On the left and centre there could be no hesitation in declaring that the Prussians were all but beaten. It seemed as if a charge en masse of the horse deployed tor

### BISMARE THE VICTOR.

The spirit of Eismark, or his genius, ruled the baitle-field. While the Austrian was hesitating the Prussian was acting. The lines of dark blue which came in sight from the right teemed from the value below as if the earth yielded them They filled the whole background of the avtul picture of which Klum was the centre. They pressed down on the left of the Prague road in square, in column, deployed or wheeling hither and thither-everywhere pouring in howers of deadly precision-penetrating the whole line of the Austrians, still they could not force their stubborn enemy to fly. On all sides they met brave but unfortunate men ready to die if they could do no more. At the side of the Prague road the fight went on with incredible chemence. The Austrians had still an immense force of artillery, and although its concentrated fire swept the ground before it, its effect was lost in some degree by reason of the rising ground above, and at last by its divergence to so many points to answer the enemy's cannon. Many Austrians must have fallen by their own artillery.

Once an Austrian column, separating itself from the great multitude below, with levelled payonets, led by its officers in front waving caps and sabres, went straight at the wood around Kium, and drove back the Prussian Trailleurs, out were staggered by fearful volleys of mus Their officers were all killed or wounded. ketry. They fell sullenly back. Down came the Prus sinns, but they were received on the bayons point and with clubbed muskets, and were driven back to the shelter of the wood, and some were carried off prisoners in the retreating column. Indeed, handfuls of Prustians were coming into the town behind us all the day, showing how close the fight was, and a consider able body of the 27th Regiment, with some officers, are now in the Grosser Ring. Chests and Visa were now burning, so that, from right to left, the flames of ten villages, and the flashes of guns and musketry, contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honor of illuminaticg the seas of steel and the tields of carnage. It was 3 o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed, their right was driven down in a helpless mass towards Konig quivering and paipitating as gratz, and shell tore through it. "Alles ist ver-loren !" Avtiliery thundered with a force and nolence which might have led a stranger to uch scenes to think no enemy could withstand The Austrian cavalry still hung like white hunder-clouds on the flanks, and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the ins were streaming away from Koniggratz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prusslans could not be shaken. Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about being closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the cause ways. One more glance showed a very kell of fire—cornfields, highways, slopes, and dells, and hillsides covered with the slain—the pride and might of Austria shattered and laid What happened more I can only tell from hearsay; but I am told that at the last the

horse saved all that was not lost and Austrian in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the gunners threw their A VAST WAR IMMINENT.

The Globe, referring to-day to the new aspect of the European situation, says that we seem on the brink of as vast a war as any which has been waged in this century. Prussia ratuses to yield -France must strike in as a fourth colossal power on the battle-field—with a fifth from the north hovering on the border.

### MINISTEBIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADBID, July 11 .- The O'Donnell Ministry re-signed office last night, and has been succeeded by a Cabinet composed as follows:-Marshal Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; Senor Arrezola, Minister of Justice and ad interim Minister of State: Senor Banzallararo Minister of Finance; Gonzales Bravo, Interior Colonge Marine: Orovio, Public Works; Berme dez de Castro, Colonies. The Duke Sesto, Pre ect of Madrid, has tendered his resignation. Senor Mon, will, it is believed, return to Paris as Ambassador at the Court of the Tulieries.

### FRENCH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says that, addition to the sating of the Toulon fleet, the Cherbourg squadron of evolution has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to start for some destination unknown.

### THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

PARIS, June 11 (Evening) .- The Moniteur di Soir says the belligerent powers have accepted in principle the mediation offered by the Emperor Napoleon. The French Government is making every effort in tayor of the conclusion of an armistice, which, by rpeventing further blood shed, would allow of negotiations being opened for the restoration of peace.

The Patrie of this evening says :-- "The nego tiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous con sideration both the conditions of the acmistice and the preliminary basis of a future treaty of peace, if Prussia wishes to know beforehand the advantages which will be definitely assured to her. Prince Napoleon was present at the Council of Ministers held to day. The French fleet at Toulon is getting ready to leave, but up to the present have received no orders to put to sea. Baron Von Beust arrived this morning in Paris. The Presse of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Charlson, in which it says:—"Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince Von Reus, a meeting was held at the Tullertes, in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron Von Olten-burg represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss, Prussia.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated the view of France, and drew up a report of the proceed-ings at the meeting. The following are the ings at the neeting. The following are the basis of the negotiations suggested by France and communicated to Count von Goltz Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:-The Ger manic Confederation to be dissolved, and anotae confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part-no terri-torial cession to be demanded of Austria; the abandonment by the latter of her rights on the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; Prussia to iacorpo rate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000: the Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the province between the Rhine and Mense to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhinish Palatiformer nearly the whole of the Rhinish Palati-nate; Saxony, Hanover, and the Duchies of Saxe to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the people of the Valley of Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhinish sovereigns, The Liberte of this evening denies the state-ments of the Vienna Abend Post that General Troissard had gone to Germany and that the Fren ch fleet had left for Vanice. BERLIN, JULY 11.—The Official Staatsansieger of to-day says, we are authorized to make the fol-

to-day says, we are authorized to make the fol-

discretion. Capture of Gitschin by the Pro army. "June 30.-Actions at Kort near Turnan, and at Konigshof. An Chwalkowitz between Kahiz aud Konieshof. An Anstrian army corps under General Clam-Gallas

"July 1 - Action at Gifschin.

"July 2 - Arrival of King William at Gitsobin, Junction of the Crown Frince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles "July 8 -The battle of Sudowa."

### The Battle of Custozza.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL LA MARMORA. FLORENCE, July 7.-General La Marmora has forwarded the following report of the battle of Custozza, on the 24th ult., to the Minister of War:-

HEADQUARTERS SAN LORENZO DEI PIOENARDI, June 30 - Atthough a : the detai ed reports from the June 30 — A though at the detailed reports from the commanders o. the various army corps which took part in the military operations of the 28d and 24th of June have not yet reached the general head-quarters of the army, it is nevertheless possible, from the first information received, to give an imme-digite summary account of the mauner in which the outerations in ouestion were conducted.

operations in question were conducted. the complete absence of the enemy's forces from the plain of Verona confirmed the general tenor of our information, according to which the Austrian troops were principally concentrated behind the Adige, and that they had avandoned any idea of detending the territory between this river and the detending the territory between this river and the Mineto. Consequently the chief commandof the army advanced bolding into the ferritory between the fortresses of Verona, Feschiera, and Mantua, sepa-rate one from the other, and take up a strong posi-tion between the plan of Vulairance and the group of hills between Valeggio. Somma Campagna, and Casteln nore, which we ald assist the successive de-valorment of the provected operations.

Velopment of the projected operations. Orders were therefore riven that on the 24th inst. the 1st Corps, leaving the Prauell division upon the right bank of the Mincie against Peschiera, should proceed with its headquarters to Castelnuovo, ob-serve Peschiern and Pastrengo, and occupy the heights between Sona and San Giustina. The 3d Corps was to prolong this line to the south of somma Compagna and Villarranca, the cavalry division sopporting the right at Quaderri and Moz-zecane. The 2d Corps was to leave the three brigades before Mantua and with the Angloletti and Longoni divisions support the left, cross the Minelo at Goito, and occupy Goito uself, Marmirole and Roverbella as the general reserve of the forward movement of the other two corps, and the comple-ment of the offensive occupation projected against mantus. The principal headquarters were to be

established in the central position of Valeggio. The fixed bridges over the Mincio, of Monzam-bano, Borghetti, and Goilo, that were thrown over on the 23d, and Molini di Volta and another to be thrown over on the 24th, at Forre di Goito, were to Le secured by tetes du pont.

But this forward movement which appeared to be simply an occupation of positions, was changed soon after it commenced in o a serious engagement. along the whole front of our column

On the afternoon of the 231, and during the fol-Iowing right, the powerful masses of the chemy left the positions they occupied along the Adige, at Pastrengo, Chievo, and in the intrenched camp at Verona, and by an oblique march towards the southwest prepared to disjuite on the following day the occupation that had been projected. Almost the whole of these forces occupied strong readitions the occupation that had been projected. Almost the whole of these forces occupied strong positions on the heights between Oliosi and Somma Cam-pagna, while imposing bodies of cavalry prolonged and supported this movement by marching towards Vilarrancs. Thus the heads of our columns, which marched inversely, were everywhere and almost simultaneously arrested, in the p ain and on the bill, by an emergetic resistance which was shortly hill, by an energetic resistance, which was shortly

hill, by an energetic resistance, which was shortly transformed into an attack. The 80 Corps was the first that entered action It, marched with three divisions of Prince Humbert, Bixio, and Cuyia (from right to 1-ff) beyond Villa-france, in order to execute the operations which had been entrusted to it—that is to say, to occupy the Villatrance and Somma Camparns lines. The Go-vone division acted is its reserve. A little beyond Villatrance the Prince Humbert and Bixio divisions met the enemy's cavalry, which several time, yeapo-divisions, and the excellent arrangements made by their chiefs, enabled them to hold the position before Villafrance during the whole day.

Villafrance during the whole day, The Prince's division was momentarily obliged to form square, and in a square formed by the 55th [Continued on the Highth Page.]