

EUROPE.

THE WAR.

Napoleon's Armistice Plan Likely to Fail.

OMINOUS WARNING FROM RUSSIA.

The Czar Does not Wish the Equilibrium Disturbed, nor Italy or Prussia to be "Tools" of France.

Prussia Firm in Her Demands for Austrian Humiliation in Germany.

Austrians Again Defeated by the Italians.

Intimate Alliance Between the Kings of Prussia and Italy.

Austria Regards the Peace Negotiations as Ended, and Prepares for a Last Effort in the Field.

Napoleon Hopeful, and Diplomatic Delay Unavoidable.

ENGLAND HOPES FOR PEACE.

Entry of the Prussians into Prague, and a Continued March to the South.

The Bavarians Beaten at Kissingen.

Defeat of the Austrians in the Stelvio.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY'S REPLY.

A despatch from Florence of July 12, says:—The Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cessation of hostilities is inadmissible.

The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have declined to negotiate an armistice, and to have continued its operations against the Austrian empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

THE ALLIED PLAN AND ITS RECEPTION.

The *Nation*, of Florence, of July 12 publishes a statement of the conditions for an armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former power demanded the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation.

The *Aztone* adds—This was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice.

On the part of Italy the conditions were the cession of the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol.

Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation, and not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace.

The *Paris Moniteur* of July 13 contains the following announcement:—Several newspapers have reported pretended conversations of the Emperor with different personages, and given the most extravagant accounts of operations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Such attempts cannot be tolerated; they are open to the serious objection of being wanting in propriety, of agitating public opinion, and, above all, of putting the Emperor in a position of embarrassment.

It becomes necessary to put the public on its guard against these propagators of news, who cannot evidently know what is passing in the Majesty's Cabinet, and who are not better informed as to the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; it becomes necessary to remind the journalists themselves that by publishing despatches and echoing rumors, equally imaginary, they render themselves liable to legal proceedings.

THE WAR.

THE PRUSSIANS LIKELY TO ENTER VIENNA.

The *London Globe*, of the evening of July 13, says that, according to present appearances, the Prussians will be before Vienna in a week or ten days.

The *Paris Temps*, of the evening of July 13, publishes a telegram from Berlin, dated that day, stating that the vanguard of the Prussians had arrived at Zuzana.

THE BAVARIANS DEFEATED IN BATTLE.

An official despatch from Berlin of the 12th of July reports:—Yesterday the vanguard of the Prussian army under General von Alvensleben engaged in battle with the Bavarians, and succeeded in forcing its way across the forests of the Saale, near Hausen and Waldschach, north of Kissingen. The Prussian loss was small, that of the Bavarians heavy.

The *Moniteur du soir* gives an account of the battle near Kissingen, in which it states that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery, but were compelled to give way before their adversaries.

The same despatch says:—General Mulde, with six thousand men, is marching upon Prague, in order to occupy that city.

The burgomaster of Prague has used a proclamation urging the inhabitants to be calm and to meet the Prussians in a friendly spirit.

THE ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO PRAGUE.

The occupation of Prague by the Prussians took place on Sunday, July 8. On the previous evening the Prussian army, under the command of the Mayor, and several of the Common Council of the city went to the advance guard of the Prussians, about two leagues distant, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ramstein. They were received in a friendly spirit, and informed that Prussia would put a garrison of 8000 men into the town.

The troops were to march the next day at six o'clock to take possession. The following proclamation was issued by General Rosenberg:—The Prussian army having overcome the Austrians in several encounters, and especially at Konigsgrätz, having inflicted upon them great loss, and compelled them to retreat, the royal Prussian army of the Elbe now takes possession of Prague. The city and country of Bohemia which we have to occupy will be treated as a city open to the enemy.

The Prussian army is marching from Podolia to Besarabia. Negotiations still going on, and France satisfied.

The *Paris Moniteur* of July 14 (Saturday) contains the following announcement:—Public opinion is impatient to learn the course of the negotiations for the armistice. The demand which exists everywhere for no war forces, so to speak, the journals to manufacture intelligence. We must call attention to the fact that the mediation has only been proposed. Nine days' negotiations cannot take place solely by telegram, and three or four days' nights are required by a courier between Paris and the Prussian headquarters.

What we can say is, that the negotiations are progressing, and that the best relations have not ceased to exist between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

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like the war—To clear up the mistakes promulgated by the press in judging the present political situation, and to remove the uncertainty and ambiguity which exist in the public mind, we (the official *Stadzinspiegel* of July 13) are empowered to make the following declaration:—

The treaty obligations existing between Prussia and Italy render it impossible to conclude an armistice, or to enter into negotiations without the mutual consent of both States. These obligations could not be prevented Italy from acceding to the one-sided desire of Austria for peace, expressed solely for that purpose, by the acceptance of Venetia as a *tabula rasa*.

The Italian participation in the war, terminating the historic national aims, regards the noblest national possessions. We demand for ourselves only guarantees for the territorial security of our future. But for Germany we require the establishment of political unity at least among the majority of German races and States, to put an end to the unworthy condition of affairs within her boundaries, which has so long depressed and humiliated the nationality and power of the nation.

In the fulfillment of this national mission the majority of patriotic German princes are upon the side of Prussia. Our people, however, sacrifice blood and treasure for this lofty task, and our sons in the army, under the leadership of their royal master, are inspired by the sacredness of the great contest, like our fathers in 1813.

Wherever our troops penetrate into the enemy's country, they afford a striking proof of their strength, as bearers of European civilization. They are imbued with the consciousness that the patriotic German princes are their friends, but only against the Governments which have in vain endeavored to incite their subjects to blind hatred against Prussia.

Wherever our flags wave for any period, this hatred gives way to admiration and to respect. Our arms, however, are accompanied by the most scrupulous moderation, sustained by the consciousness of their lofty mission, well know how to conquer and to die for its attainment.

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

Defeat of the Austrians in the Stelvio.

A despatch from Florence, of July 12 (evening), says:—Yesterday the flying columns of the National Guard had an engagement with the Austrians at Le Prese, on the Stelvio, which lasted the whole day. The National Guard occupied the first position, and took seventy-five Austrian prisoners. They had some wounded, but none killed.

Baron Rissoldi arrived this morning at Florence, and leaves this evening for the camp of General Cialdini at Rovigo.

Our despatch from London of July 15, says:—The Italian General La Marmora has resigned. Cialdini occupied Padua. The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of the Tyrol and Austria.

Despatches from Florence, of July 12, state:—King Victor Emmanuel arrived this morning at Ferrara. Signor Visconti Venosta will remain at headquarters with his Majesty.

General Cialdini occupied Rovigo yesterday, without opposition. Despatches received here from the seat of war in Venetia state that the Austrians appear disposed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige.

The Prussian Government has complimented Italy upon the operations of General Cialdini, as forming part of the plan of co-operation of the armies of the two powers.

ACCOUNTS FROM VIENNA.

Vienna despatches of July 12 state:—Intelligence received from the headquarters of the Prussian army in Bohemia, says that the Austrian forces are being withdrawn from contact with the enemy.

The fortresses are strongly garrisoned, and sufficiently well armed for defense, without support from the army.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VENETIAN MISSION ENDED.

La France, of Paris, of July 12 says:—The mission of Prince Napoleon appears to have been definitively abandoned, the attack of the Italians upon Venetia having rendered it futile. Two divisions of the Prussian army have entered the Tyrol on the side of the Trent.

Toulon despatches of July 11 (evening) reports:—The French iron-clad frigate *Proboscis* and the corvette *Melpomene* have left for the Venetian coast. The remainder of the squadron are still taking in provisions. The *Paris Patrie* of July 13 announces that the French squadron would leave Toulon next day for the Adriatic.

The *Messenger du Midi* contains the following from Toulon, dated in the evening:—The iron-clad squadron has just anchored in the roadstead, coming from the Hyeres Islands. The address of the dispatch ordering this movement was in the handwriting of the Minister of Marine himself. A later despatch has come ordering a maritime levy throughout the entire fifth maritime arrondissement, the conscription of the small vessels of the flotilla, and the immediate arming of four steam vessels of the reserve.

SUDOWA.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Dr. Russell's Account of the Retreat and Pursuit of the Austrians—Benedek's "Max-Yow-Wess" Movement, etc. Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Olmutz (July 14), correspondence of the *London Times*.

General Benedek has now under his orders at least one hundred and sixty thousand men, not including his cavalry and artillery. Immediately after the fatal 3d of July it may be doubted whether he would have been able to lead more than half that number; but the men, spread over a wide extent of country, have rallied to their colors, and a force, to which large numbers are daily given by volunteer drafts, are ready to follow him to the quarters, if he assembled to try conclusions with their formidable opponents, if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution of the great quarrel prove unsuccessful.

The headquarters are at Olmutz, where I hope to see them this evening. General von Benedek is in chief command, but great changes are spoken of in his staff, and in the commanders of the *corps d'armee*, of whom Kaminetz and Gablenz are alone in high honor. When Count Mersdorff was Minister a more direct and able administration of military affairs may be looked for, as no one can be more devoted, strenuous, and honest in his labors for the good of the army. There is nothing spoken of but the late great battle, and too many proofs of its terrible consequences are visible on all sides.

At Olmutz there can be no doubt that Feldzeugmeister von Benedek is in a good position, though he cannot save Bohemia—say, more, it is very doubtful whether he can save Brunn. In Bohemia, the Austrian Manchester, and people there are who think Vienna is already gone, or that it will go to the Prussians; venture to disregard the premonitory order to "Halt," which has come from Paris. The Prussians have shown up at the Moravian frontier, but their advance to Vienna, with an army still powerful and numerous in the flank and rear, and with three fortresses such as Theresienstadt, Konigsgrätz, and Josephstadt on their flanks, would be hazardous as a military measure,

without reference to political complications. The line of road to Brunn passes through defiles worked out by the river, and presents singular advantages to a steady force, but, according to all present indications, the Prussians may have the place if they wish.

The garrison of Vienna is being quietly strengthened, and the lines at the other side of the Danube are not of a character to be despised by any enemy. We have to learn yet what the Prussians intend doing at Josephstadt and Konigsgrätz. Although neither is a Sebastopol, each is capable of standing a siege, and is not to be walked over or passed by impunity. The severity of the operations which have taken place in the last battle; a heavier or better directed artillery fire than the Austrians maintained for eight hours could not easily be added from the records of any battle, and it is believed here that the 15th and 14th battalions of the 5th and 6th regiments of Jagers, and the 15th, 21st, 32d, and 77th Regiments of infantry. 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