

(From Wilmer's European Times).

PEACE!

The nation was startled through its length and breadth on Thursday by the announcement from Vienna and Berlin that Russia had agreed to accept the Austrian propositions for peace. One of the telegraphic despatches stated that she had unconditionally agreed to accept them; another that she had consented to accept them as the basis of negotiation. "We have reason to believe," says the Daily News of yesterday, "that the despatch from Paris, though not very clearly worded, approaches more nearly than those from Vienna and Dresden to the terms of the message received by the English government. Russia, we are given to understand, has only accepted the Austrian proposals as the basis of negotiation. In like manner, Russia accepted last year the 'four points' as the basis of negotiation. We do not mean to imply that the cases are exactly parallel. If we are to have conferences in 1856 as we had in 1855, it is to be hoped that the allies will insist upon their being held in Paris or London instead of Vienna; or in Brussels, if it is deemed necessary that they be held in a neutral state. But even if the allies are weak enough to allow them to be held in Vienna, England will be much more efficiently represented there than she was last year."

The Times of yesterday, referring to the same moot point, asks, "What does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? We have held an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how coolly she can dishonour it. Other despatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundation on which the negotiation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or it is no foundation at all. We must begin somewhere, and that with which we begin must be unconditional; but we have had some experience how Russia understand these things when we remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to no means of carrying out this condition which did not tend directly to defeat it. We don't believe that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interests, but merely wish to cool the ardour of those over-sanguine spirits who may infer that everything is already done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to ring their bells, light their bonfires, and pay the bill."

The excitement on the Stock Exchange when this intelligence became known was intense. The British Funds rose more than three per cent., and from the commencement to the close of business the operations were enormous, a little dashed occasionally by the various readings which were given as to the sense in which the phrase "basis" was to be understood. But when it was positively known that Count Nesselrode had informed the Austrian envoy that the propositions were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of peace, the minds of the dubious were reassured, and the value of the securities increased. In foreign stock also much was done, and already an immense impetus has been given to the general trade of the country, the result of this almost unhopd-for state of things, respecting which nothing better than guesses could previously be offered, even by the best informed. The value, too, of many articles, which had been much enhanced solely by the war, has already suffered considerable depreciation, and the next few weeks and even months will doubtless exhibit the same feverish excitement by which business of all kinds has been so suddenly affected. A time of transition like the present is one in which fortunes are made, and we may add lost, and there is still sufficient uncertainty about the future to keep alive anxiety and even fear.

If the tone of the leading organs of opinion in the empire be taken as an index of the national mind, these peace proposals have not excited great enthusiasm; and nothing can show more clearly how strongly the war mania has seized upon the people of this country than the almost regretful way in which the consummation is in most instances referred to. It is argued, no doubt, with much plausibility, that most of the preparations for the next campaign are now completed—that the expense has been incurred, and that with the enormous pressure which has been put on every public department, not only by us but by our ally, we should have made a demonstration before the close of 1855, which would have humbled and prostrated Russia far more effectually than she has yet been. A man whose "blood is up" and anxious to fight it out is often so carried away by excitement that he feels annoyed when he is told that his opponent has had enough and is vanquished. As with individuals so with nations. The national spirit, difficult at times to rouse, is not easily calmed, and even the disasters which we have experienced have stimulated a burning desire to retrieve the past and add laurels to the laurels of the future. There is no doubt that any success which the war might have demanded in

men and money would have been cheerfully met and endured, the only condition exacted being that the conflict should be vigorously pushed. But all this is passion, not reason, the feeling of animal nature, not the cool deductions of wisdom and philosophy. For ourselves, we have felt that if the assent of Russia could be had to the Austrian propositions, it would be foolish and even impious to prolong hostilities. Russia has certainly grown weary of the game much sooner than we anticipated; her powers of resistance have failed earlier than we were led to expect; but there is this great advantage in arriving at a peace on terms which, after all, are not excessively humiliating to her vanity—namely, that she will have the less desire to rush into war again when she has recruited her strength. This is the first fatal break-down in the policy of aggression which commenced with Peter the Great and terminated with Nicholas. The son of the last-named Czar is the first to feel the pang of wounded pride, and the lesson will not be lost upon him or his successors.

Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, has been suffering, for some days past, from an attack of gout. The attack is a severe one, and has affected his right hand. The monster steamship now building on the Thames is to be called the Great Eastern. She will be launched the first week in August, and make her first voyage from Liverpool to New York.

From the Illustrated London News.

A telegraphic announcement in a second edition of the Times under date of Vienna, Wednesday, ten p. m., states "that Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies," and that the news was "authentic." The Funds rose in consequence; but, as in well-informed quarters little credence was attached to the statement, and as the Morning Post, at a later hour, announced, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Sir Hamilton Seymour, that Russia merely accepted the Austrian proposals "as a basis for negotiation," the public securities again declined. In fact, the Russian answer amounts to little or nothing. All the world knows that the Czar in March last accepted in the same manner the famous "Four Points" as the basis of a pacification, without ever intending to make peace upon them, as the result but too surely proved. What faith can be put in Russia at the present time? What is there in the character of Russian diplomacy to induce the belief that she accepts the larger basis, with a sincere object than she did the smaller one? Between an unconditional acceptance without parley, and the acceptance of a basis to parley about, there is a wide difference. Of course the Allies will not, and ought not to, raise any difficulties in the way of renewed negotiation; but while the diplomatists talk the war must proceed. We hope that peace will result, but we are certainly not sanguine.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Moniteur* of this day has the following:—The Council of War met this morning at the Tuilleries, the Emperor presiding. The following are the members:—His Majesty the Emperor, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, General Count Della Marmora, Marshal Vailhat, Count Walewsky, General Canrobert, General Bisquet, General Niel, General Maximiprey, Admiral Hemelin, Admiral Jurat de la Grasse, and Admiral Renaud.

The Council is not charged to resolve upon the next campaign, nor to deliberate upon the political considerations which might cause any one plan to take precedence of any other. Its object is solely to enlighten the Allied Governments upon the different military combinations which can be adopted, to foresee all possible eventualities, and to prepare measures to meet them. The Council being in a great measure composed of experienced generals, nearly all of whom have taken a glorious part in the operations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, can but afford the most eminent utility, as regards the best method of employing the military and naval force which the Western Powers are now preparing.

The R. M. Steamship *Perla*, the new Commander, ran from the Cambes to the Bell Buoy, Liverpool, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, in ten hours forty three minutes! This is at the rate of sixteen miles per hour! After this most satisfactory and really triumphant trial trip, it will be passing strange if the noble ship does not accomplish the distance between Liverpool and New York in less than nine days. *Perla* left Liverpool Saturday, Jan. 28th and great things may be expected from ever this her first trip across the Atlantic. Inquiries have been made by the press and public as to the arrangements of the Emperor of the French in respect to the peace between the 15th and 25th of March. His Majesty's wish is, it is said, that the Emperor should be determined to annex the child when she is about to give birth.

OMAR PASHA'S DISASTROUS RETREAT.

ZIEWIE, Dec. 13.—It is with a feeling of no little regret that, after the lapse of a fortnight, I am compelled to date this letter from the same place as my last. The gleam of sunshine which then induced a hope of finer weather proved treacherous, and we have until within the last two days been deluged with rain. Rather than relinquish without any effort the object which he had hoped to attain when he undertook the campaign, Omar Pasha determined to attempt to force his way over a flooded country, and across several mountain torrents, to Kutais. On the morning of the 2d, the army received orders to march in the middle of a tremendous storm, and succeeded upon the following day in crossing the Ekoura, over which river Skender Pasha had constructed a footbridge with considerable ingenuity, but which was nevertheless almost immediately afterwards carried away. We then pushed on over roads knee-deep in mud, frequently delayed by rivulets, which had swollen into deep rivers and swept away the temporary bridges which had been put up to supply the place of those destroyed by the Russians, and ultimately camped upon plains watered by the Skenical. These were partially flooded, and it was with some difficulty, that spots were found upon which to pitch the tents where the water was not more than two inches deep. Here the troops remained lying in mud and water for four days, with nothing to live upon but a short supply of biscuit. The stream, which is one of the most considerable tributaries of the Rhion, and which always runs a volume of water, was about 200 yards broad, and its impetuous and turbid current was whirling down huge trees as if they had been walking-sticks, undermining great portions of the bank, here and there overflowing the adjacent country, and altogether presenting an aspect which put any hope of finding a ford within three or four days out of the question. Meantime the rivers in the rear had continued to rise, and the line of communication was temporarily intercepted. The position of the army under these circumstances was becoming in the last degree critical. Some of the regiments had altogether run out of provisions, and the unfortunate soldiers, who have not received pay for nearly a year, were buying biscuit from their more unfortunate comrades at 10 paras a piece. The fact, that the troops in some of the brigades were not so well supplied with provisions as those in others is to be attributed to a want of proper arrangement on the part of the generals commanding. The state of the weather, however, would have rendered a retreat necessary, even if such had not been the case, since the hardship and exposure which the men had been undergoing began seriously to affect their health, and it became apparent to Omar Pasha, that to linger longer in so unsuitable a locality would seriously imperil his whole army. He, therefore, reluctantly gave the orders to retire three days ago, and with heavy hearts we turned our backs upon the Russians. The Princess Dadian had hitherto wisely determined to remain in her mountains until she had witnessed the upshot of the campaign; it is now pretty certain, that she will not at present enter into negotiations with any Power hostile to Russia.

WINTER QUARTERS—SKIRMISHES WITH PRINCE GREGORY—BRAVERY OF TURKISH VILLAGERS.

REDOUBT-SALEH, Dec. 20.—The terrific storms of the last week have obliged all the steamers to get under way and seek at Batoum that shelter which the open roads here does not afford. The army has gone into winter quarters at Choloni, four miles to the rear of Ziewie, where the formation of the country offers great natural advantages of position. Omar Pasha has established himself here for the present, and is engaged in completing his winter commissariat arrangements. Meanwhile the enemy has not been idle. Finding that it was useless attempting to harass the main body of the army, Prince Gregory (the brother of the Princess Dadian), at the head of about 600 Georgian and Iberian militia, surrounded Sugdidi, and forcing the unfortunate inhabitants of the neighboring villages

to take up arms, under threat of burning down their houses in case of refusal, he led an armed mob into the town in the middle of the night, and surprised an unfortunate garrison of 180 Turkish soldiers, who had been left there invalided. Three or four of these were killed, and 32 taken prisoners in their beds, before the alarm had thoroughly aroused the remainder. These assembled hastily in the square before the Princess's palace, and not only offered a stout resistance, but charged their numerous enemy, who crowded the narrow streets, with such determination that they killed 60 of them, among whom were eight boys, and utterly routed the whole force; after which, they barricaded themselves in the palace, from which place a messenger was despatched to Omar Pasha, asking for relief, at the same time assuring him they were provisioned and prepared for a long resistance. Gregory, finding it was hopeless to attempt to dislodge these brave men, turned his arms against a Mingrelian Bey who had taken up arms with the Turks, and obliged him to fortify himself with his retainers in his romantic fortress, which crowns a hill-top, in regular feudal style. He, too, has applied for assistance, and Skender Pasha was sent to the relief of both parties. That enterprising General, getting information of the presence of the enemy within a few miles of the camp, went out to meet them with a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of rifles under Colonel Ballard; placing the rifles in ambush, he advanced with his cavalry upon Prince Gregory. Seeing the small force which was opposed to him, the Prince charged the cavalry, which retreated until the enemy was fairly in the trap, when the order was given to fire, and a storm of Minie bullets emptied a hundred saddles on the spot; the remainder precipitately took to their heels, and Skender Pasha then proceeded to Sugdidi. This summary chastisement will, doubtless, produce a wholesome effect upon the enemy, but it is more difficult to know, how the people of the country are to be treated. Their position is most unfortunate. Forced on the one hand by the brother of their Sovereign at the point of the sword to take up arms against the Turks, subject on the other to the immediate vengeance of these (the possessors of the country) if they are caught with arms, they see no means of escape from the dilemma in which they are placed, and which involves the destruction of all they hold dear to them.

The Constitutionnel has the following:—

Count Valentine Esterhazy, when he handed to Count Nesselrode a written copy of the ultimatum, agreed in concert with the allies, of the 2d December, informed the Russian Chancellor, that his instructions did not authorize him to accept any discussion of the ultimatum nor any modification of its contents. If, therefore, he should receive on the 8th of January any other reply, than a pure and simple acceptance, he would be under the necessity of leaving St. Petersburg with all the members of his embassy.

To prevent this scene, and to postpone the departure of the Austrian Legation for at least a few days, the Court of Russia resolved to send its reply to Vienna direct. If an ambassador is bound by his instructions, a Minister of Foreign Affairs is not, and Count Baol could not, at any rate, refuse to listen to the explanations of the Russian Ambassador.

It was on the evening of Friday, the 11th of January, that Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, received the reply of his Government to the ultimatum. On Saturday morning he communicated it to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. That reply comprised a "whole system" of counter-proposals, which Russia wished to substitute for the proposals she had received.

These counter proposals were communicated by Count Baol to the Ambassadors of France and England, and were immediately forwarded by them to their Governments.

The reply of Russia not being the "pure and simple" acceptance demanded, from that Power, Austria could not take it into consideration without being authorized thereto by her two allies, France and England. The Western Powers had no motive for giving up a decision which had been carefully considered and was irrevocable.

It was, therefore, replied to Prince Gortschakoff, that, if by the 18th of January, Russia did not send her pure and simple acceptance of the ultimatum, Count Valentine Esterhazy and his Legation would receive orders to leave St. Petersburg. Immediately afterwards, Austria will receive the Command Decree, through the Legation, to the effect of ordering the departure of the Legation.

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