New-York Tribune.

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EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

Europe Again in Danger of a General War.

PRUSSIA DECLINES THE ARMISTICE

FRANCE THREATENS ARMED MEDIATION

OMINOUS ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

The Prussians Advancing in Bohemia and the Italians in Venetia.

A VICTORY OF GARIBALDI OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

Graphic Accounts of the Battle at Sadowa.

The steamship Herman, Capt. Wenke, which left Southampton on the 10th of July, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The steamship Allemannia, Capt. Trautmann, from Southampton on the 10th of July, reached this port on Saturday morning.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, and from Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived at this port early on Saturday afternoon. The news is four days later.

THE ARMISTICE.

Latest Reports—Prussia Declines the Armistice—France Threatens Armed Mediation.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon. Negotiations continue.

Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The Vienna *Abendpost* (evening edition of the official *Weimer Zeitung*) says, on July 10:

The Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice.

The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and Gen. Leboeuf, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia.

Gen. Kreissart has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French.

It is the pronounced will of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great power.

The London Globe of July 11, referring 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 refuses 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.*

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th instant.

The Cherbourg squadron has also been ordered to sail. Its destination is unknown.

The French View.

The Paris *Patrie* of July 12 says:

The negotiations for an armistice have been delayed by the necessity of taking into simultaneous consideration both the conditions of the armistice 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 Paris *Presse* of July 11, in the evening, publishes an article signed by M. Cucheval Claregny, in which it says:

Yesterday, after the audience given by the Emperor to Prince Von Reuss, a meeting was held at the Tuileries in his Majesty's presence. Prince Metternich and Baron Von Werthenstein represented Austria, and Count Von Goltz and Prince Von Reuss, Prussia.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated the views of France, and drew up a report of the proceedings at the meeting.

The following are the bases of the negotiations suggested by France, and communicated to Count Von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:

The Germanic Confederation *to be dissolved and another confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form a part.*

No territorial 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 incorporate 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 Rhenish Palatinate; 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 population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish sovereigns.

The Italian Terms.

The London Times of July 11—the latest paper—contains the following announcement: We have received from an authentic source the following statement as to the conditions attached by the Italian Government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:

1. If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome.

2. That the question of the district of Trent should be recognized as one to be discussed.

The Italians demand immediate possession of two fortresses, of which one must be Peschiera.

Prussian Stipulations.

La France of Paris, of July 11, says: Fresh incidents have retarded the departure of Prince Napoleon.

The Prussian conditions contained in the letter of Prince Reuss are stated to be as follows:

The exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

The exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia.

The diplomatic representation of Germany abroad and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied.

La France further states that it has reason to believe that the Emperor immediately dispatched *to London and St. Petersburg the important communication of Prince Reuss as raising questions of European interest,* which can only be settled by concert of the great Powers.

A dispatch from Berlin of July 9 says:

An article of some importance has been published in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Austrian proposals of peace. The writer expresses his belief that nothing can more plainly show to what extremities Austria has been reduced by the success of the Prussian arms than the proposals which have been submitted to the Emperor of the French. Nevertheless, the total silence on the subject of the "just claims of Prussia" is anything but gratifying. Prussia did not go to war to conquer Venetia for the Italians, and this even France must admit, "which was so magnanimous as to wage war for the 'idea' of a united Italy, when the latter was too weak to carry out the idea for herself." He then goes on to say: "We first took up arms against the threats of Austria, and then for German unity. In the first instance the object of our efforts was to obtain a guarantee that Austria should not again be in a position to convulse at pleasure the peace of Germany and of Europe. In the second instance we determined to achieve the unity of Germany in place of the hitherto existing dualism, and such unity of course under the leadership of that State of the two German powers which is able to conduct it. The battle fields in Bohemia testify which that State is.

The Florence journals of July 10 announce that the Prussian Government has officially declared to the Italian Cabinet that Italy cannot accept an armistice *which, being based upon the cession of Venetia, would be tantamount to a separately concluded peace,* and would disengage, to the detriment of Prussia and to the advantage of Austria, the 150,000 men stationed at Venetia.

The Position of Russia.

A letter from Milan, dated July 6, to *The London Times* says: Much depends on Russia. *Has she an understanding with France?* Will she be disposed to save ungrateful Austria, or prefer to see her despoiled by Prussia? *Another and a greater war might yet spring out of this attempt at peace.*

The *Journal de St Petersburg* of the 7th inst. says: We think that the armistice might effect a reconciliation if there were not a monarchy in Europe which *believes itself to be sufficiently strong to compel the assent of Europe to its conquests in Germany,* forgetting that there still exists strong *and united Powers* in Europe to whom the European balance of power *is not a mere empty sound.*

Austrian Imperial Manifesto.

VIENNA, July 10, 1866.

The Emperor of Austria has issued the following manifesto:

"TO MY PEOPLES: The, notwithstanding its most heroic fallen my army of the Elbe, the increased dangers thereby menacing the German Fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its utmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of the 17th of June—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French respecting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honorable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war. But I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrollments of volunteers called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down.

"My Peoples—Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never showed themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverence, and unshaken confidence in God. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Given at my residence in the capital of Vienna, this 10th day of July, 1866."

The Position of Austria.

From The London Times.

We have never read sadder words than those which the Emperor of Austria addresses to his people. The reverses of his army, the occupation of one of his kingdoms, the danger of his capital, have almost bowed down that proud and confident spirit. Knowing what manner of man Francis Joseph is by nature, we may judge of the humiliation he felt in doing what he has done, and saying what he has said. A month ago he commanded a splendid army, the largest ever brought together under the standards of the Empire. He was the undisputed leader of the German Governments, while his adversary stood reprobated and threatened by all the most important of them. He had given orders to his representative in the Diet to move a resolution which it was supposed would force Prussia to succumb. It was known that the Governments of four-fifths of the German people would support him and range themselves against the Prussian aggressor. The most experienced and celebrated General of the Empire was in command of the Austrian army, and his confidence had extended itself to all ranks and classes of the Austrian people. Benedek believed in himself, and the Emperor and all his subjects believed in Benedek. The world in general could not escape something of this false confidence. People knew that one of the largest and best organized armies in Europe occupied Bohemia, and it was certain that in a few hours it could take possession of Saxony, and be ready to execute its threat of settling the question of the Elbe Duchies by a march on Berlin. In short, the reputation of the Austrian Empire stood higher one short month ago than at any time since the present Emperor had ascended the Throne. How changed is all now! Moralizing is unprofitable work, but there are times when the faithlessness of fortune and the instability of human greatness display themselves so clearly in events that the oldest and tritest sentiments become fresh and vivid. Never has a State been struck by a greater and more sudden calamity. The supremacy of Austria over Germany is gone; the projected conquest of Berlin is turned into fear for the safety of Vienna. All is lost, unless the intercession of a foreign potentate stay the progress of the invaders. Yet in this misfortune the Emperor does not lose his dignity, and the address he has just issued will move the hearts of all who read it.

The chances of war and the position he has accepted with regard to France forbid the Empero to use a defiant tone, but he tells his subjects, and no doubt with all sincerity, that he will not sanction a treaty of peace by which the essential condition of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. "Sooner than this should be the case, declares the Emperor. "I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval." There is nothing in the history of Austria which should give us reason to believe that this is a vain boast. War has ever been for Austria a series of trials and reverses, relieved by few gleams of victory. Yet she has always been a formidable enemy. She was the chief Power in coalition after coalition against the First Napoleon, and at last her weight thrown into the scale was the cause of his downfall. Prussia, crushed in a twenty days campaign, never rose again until 1813, but Austria fought during twenty years whenever she had an opportunity, and the army with which she took the field in the last years of the war was better than any that preceded it. We must, therefore, believe that Austria will not surrender entirely at discretion. Undoubtedly she must yield much. What she has been in Germany she can never be again. Her influence over the minor States, if these are to retain a separate existence, is almost as much thing of the past as her power in Italy. Not all the good offices, not even the direct interference of France can restore the Empire to the influence it has lost, for that influence was based on reputation. Austria had the first place among German Powers, because it was believed that her military strength was greater than that of her neighbors. If she and Prussia were to meet in any future Diet, the weight of the latter would so preponderate as to be a perpetual cause of mortification to the Imperial House. Austria must make up her mind, then, to become less of a German Power, and to leave the leadership of the Fatherland to her rival. If Prussia retain all she has conquered, she is really Germany, and no other power can withstand her in German affairs; and if even the minor Princes return to their lately abandoned thrones, they can be little more than civil administrators, yielding the military power of the country to King William and his successors. "To maintain Austria's position as a great Power" is undoubtedly the first duty of the Emperor, but this will be done rather by strengthening and consolidating the hereditary possessions of the Austrian Crown than by seeking to exercise an unprofitable influence over a multitude of petty States which can never again be made either to trust or to fear the Austrian power.

We have no doubt that if these hereditary possessions were threatened by Prussia—if it were announced that the King demanded the permanent cession of Bohemia, the old obstinate spirit of the Austrian Cæsars would show itself as of yore, and that neither inefficient generals nor inferior arms would prevent Austria from trying the chances of another campaign. The conscription is a powerful machine for filling the gaps of armies, and the population of the Austrian Empire is nearly double that of the enemy. The Emperor tells his subjects that all available troops are being concentrated, that the conscription is filling the ranks, and that there are large enrollments of volunteers. We do not, therefore, expect to see the Empire submit to the last indignities of conquest. We rather trust that the moderation of the victors and the prudence of the vanquished will lead them to agree on terms which, while giving the Prussians the benefit of their enormous successes, shall not too far humiliate their opponents.

Germany and France—No German Territory to be Given Up.

It is presumed that Napoleon III. will impose no conditions upon Count Bismark which the latter would find it beyond his power to grant. To all those acquainted with the antecedents and political character of William I., it cannot be doubtful that, rather than allow the French frontiers to advance to the River Rhine, he will run all risks. Perhaps the reluctance of the King to yield up German territory will not be equally great with regard to some outlying strips of land long coveted by France. However that may be, as a faithful reporter of what I see going on around me, I am afraid I am constrained to add that if the French have still the same hankering after Southern Belgium and Western Switzerland they exhibited in different periods of their history, the opportunity for securing the connivance of this Government to the annexation of these valuable Provinces may be close at hand.

The objection to cede German soil to France, or to allow the latter to exercise any marked influence upon the internal affairs of Germany, is not limited to the King and the leading personages of his Government. The *Cologne Gazette*, a paper of the greatest authority in Northern and Western Germany, already calls the people to arms, to prevent their jealous neighbors from profiting by the domestic dissensions in Fatherland. "The needle-gun," it emphatically asserts, "will kill a Frenchman quite as easily as any among the multitudinous subjects of the Kaiser."

The Feeling in Italy with Regard to the Armistice.

Correspondence of The London Times.

MILAN, July 6 1866.

A monster shell falling from the sky and exploding in the Piazza del Duomo would not have caused more astonishment, and scarcely could have occasioned greater consternation, than did the extract from the *Monitor* published here yesterday afternoon. At first there was a tendency to incredulity; persons who were told of it thought they were hoaxed, and demanded to see the news in print. I was in Milan in 1859 when the news of the Treaty of Villafranca came, and certainly the surprise and shock were by no means so great as on the present occasion. The predominant sentiment is one of profound discontent. In the numerous groups that yesterday formed in the streets and squares so soon as the intelligence transpired, on 'Change in the afternoon, at night in the *cafés*, and in the crowds that assembled outside them, discussing the event, not a single pleased or contented countenance was to be seen. Gloom overspread every face; all looked either angry or dejected. When war was declared, Milan dressed itself up in flags in sign of joy; notwithstanding the reverse of the 24th of June, a great many of those flags still remained, giving the city a festive air; yesterday, as by magic, every one of them disappeared.

The present case seems to be considered much worse than that of 1859. Then Italy was dependent on France, into whose arms she had thrown herself, and at whose discretion she lay. It was not her 50,000 Sardinian troops, or her volunteers, then far less numerous than now, when Garibaldi's exploits have given them a head and a rallying point that could make her free. She was fain to submit, with all grace, to what she could not avoid, and to accept at once the favors and the exactions of the conqueror on whom was her sole reliance. But now the case is very different. Italy has gone to war not only for Venetia, but for the military reputation that has hitherto been denied her, and for a high place among nations. It was her pride to stand alone, at least on this side of the Alps, against the armies of Austria, and she was confident of emerging from the strife not only as an aggrandized State, but as a great power. Venetia was not to be bought or ceded; Italy owed it to herself to assert her right on the battle-field, and to wrest by the force of her modelled arms her last province from the usurper. To this effect wrote the Florence *Nazione* yesterday morning, and as that paper is believed to be Ricasoli's special organ, the words were much quoted last night—quoted hopefully, as if there was a chance of this Government's rejecting the proposed armistice. "Are we always to be indebted to Paris?" asks some. "Is Italy never to be allowed to *fare da se?*" inquire others. "What is to be got for the transfer of the province which Austria gives up to him?" In answer to this last question it is generally declared that whatever Napoleon is to take for his brokerage will be taken elsewhere than in Italy. Cession here would mean revolution.

The Government will have enough to do, as it is, to keep things quiet if the war is to be considered as really at an end. The moment is at uncomfortable one at which to leave off. While making the best they can of it, and lauding the valor and tenacity displayed by their troops, the Italians still cannot help feeling that the battle of the 24th of June was a defeat—an honorable one, if you please, but still a defeat—in consequence of which the army recrossed the frontier and retired several miles beyond it. No amount of special pleading can rid us of these hard facts. Yet there only two days, not 48 hours before the paciific but humiliating settlement, the conflict is proposed Garibaldi and the Corps of Red Shirts must needs fight and get beaten. You will easily understand that it goes grievously against the grain with so susceptible a people as the Italians to sheathe the sword under these circumstances. And accordingly every one is for carrying on the war. Hopes are built on Baron Recasoli, who hurried off to camp the night before last, and returned to Florence yesterday. People express confidence in his patriotism and independent spirit. He is the last man to truckle to France, or to suffer a blemish on the honor of Italy.

No one here admits that the proposed armistice can be accepted without stipulations more advantageous to Italy than the only one at present announced. The direct transfer of Venetia from Austria to Italy is demanded, the Italian Tyrol to be included, all claim to indemnity to be renounced by Austria—except, perhaps, the transfer of the part of the Austrian debt corresponding to Venetia. Such bases agreed to, the armistice could not be refused.

Letters from Florence show that there, as here, yesterday's news is most unwelcome. After a victory, it is said, the proposal would have been acceptable, but it is looked upon as a mere snare and delusion at the moment when Italy is proposing to revenge an unfortunate battle. The *Perseveranza* says:

"Every one feels that in this war Italy had two ends in view, the one territorial and political, the other moral. The attainment of the first does not compensate the failure of the other."

This is certainly the general feeling here as well as at Florence, and doubtless we soon shall hear of its existing throughout Italy. It is perhaps with the view of pacifying the popular irritation that the Government this morning published Bulletin No. 8, which says, "Considering it advisable to deprive the Austrians of the advantage of the *tête de pont* at Borgoforte, on the right of the Po, operations of attack were to-day commenced," to-day meaning the 5th inst. This is but a small sop for an angry nation. "Operations of attack" is a very vague expression. It may mean that guns are being brought up, or that the engineers are breaking ground for batteries; we have not heard of any fighting having taken place.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Advance of Cialdini—Rovigo Abandoned by the Austrians—Garibaldians Rout the Austrians—Deputation from the Tyrol.

On the 5th four companies of Austrians repulsed 6,000 Italian volunteers, supported by two gunboats, on Lake Idro.

The right bank of the Mincio has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians, who had raised earthworks on its left bank.

A Berlin dispatch of the 7th says that the assertion that France had recommended Italy not to attack Venetia, was discredited.

A Florence telegram of July 10, evening, says: In consequence of the passage of the Po, and the successive movements made by Gen. Cialdini's army, the Austrians abandoned Rovigo last night. They previously blew up all the works and fortifications defending the town, and the Tete du Pont on the Adige, and also burned the bridges. The Austrians, in evacuating that town, abandoned all the artillery on the fortifications. The guns had previously been spiked.

This morning the Austrians made a reconnoissance in strong force with artillery in the direction of Lendone. They were driven back with the bayonets by the Garibaldians as far as La Azzo, which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound.

The operation of the Italian army against Borgoforte were being continued.

The Italian troops on the 10th captured by assault the village of Mottegiano, near the Tete du Pont at Borgoforte.

The Florence journals announce that a deputation from Trieste and the Italian portion of the Tyrol had presented an address to King Victor Emanuel, and also to the Emperor Napoleon, urging the rights of their respective territories to be united to the common country.

Latest—The Austrians Evacuating Venetia—The Italians Advancing.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but leaving the fortresses there well garrisoned.

The Italians are advancing in force, and advancing in spite of the cession of Venetia to France.

La Marmora's Report on the Battle at Custozza.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Gen. Della Marmora's report to the Minister of War on the action of the 24th of June appears in to-day's papers. He calls it a summary account, imperfect since not all the detailed narratives of the commanders of the various corps have yet been sent in. It does not add a great deal to what we already knew concerning the engagement. Nothing is said about the guns which the Archduke asserted he had captured. The enemy had been informed that hostilities would commence on the morning of the 23d of June, prior to which day the army, under the immediate orders of the King, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Army Corps, and the division of cavalry of the line, had advanced to the extreme frontier. Headquarters were: First Corps Cavriana, Second Castelluchia, Third Gazzoldo, cavalry at Medole, and the principal headquarters at Canneto, whence they were transferred in the night of the 22d to 23d to Cerlungo, the King himself going on to Goito. The frontier was passed at 7 a. m. on the 23d, at various points from Monzambano southward. Pianell's division (First Corps) remain on the right of the Mincio to watch Peschiera, which there appears to have been no intention whatever to invest, as erroneously stated in some accounts. It seems that no opposition was expected to the progress of the Italian army as far as the position it proposed to take up. The following is one of the most noteworthy passages of Della Marmora's dispatch:

"Our entrance on the territory occupied by the enemy was effected at all the points—these were five, without resistance and almost without an encounter. The division of cavalry only found some weak patrols upon the numerous roads which radiate from the Mincio into the plain of Verona, and made a few prisoners. The complete absence of hostile forces from the plain in front of Verona was a confirmation of our information, which was to the effect that the principal concentration of the Austrian troops had been behind the Adige, and that they renounced the defense of the territory comprised between that river and the Mincio. Therefore the supreme command of the army came to the decision to throw itself boldly between the fortresses of Verona, Peschiera and Mantua, cutting off the communications between them, and taking up a strong position between the plain of Villafranca and the group of hills between Valeggio, Somma Campagna and Castelnuova, the which would favor the successive development of the operations contemplated."

Thus is the idea of the movement clearly set forth; it is plain that the Italian staff was misinformed, and possibly the Austrians had taken care that it should be so. It remains open to discussion how far the King's military advisers were justified in relying on such information, and in counseling the hazardous movement which led to their discomfiture. The report says:

"The forward march, which it seemed must lead to a simple occupation of positions, was changed soon after its commencement into a serious combat on all the front line of our columns. On the afternoon of the 23d and in the following night nowerful masses of the enemy left the positions they held along the Adige at Pastrengo, Chiese, and in the intrenched camp of Verona, marched obliquely south-west, and occupied the strong positions on the hights between Oliosi and Somma Campagna, while large forces of cavalry protected and sustained this movement by marching toward Villafranca. So that our heads of columns, marching in an inverse sense, found themselves every where and almost simultaneously, in the plain and on the hills, arrested by an energetic resistance, soon converted into an offensive movement."

The 3d Corps was the first that found itself engaged, as three divisions of it (Prince Humbert, Bixio, and Cugia) were moving, with Govone's division in reserve, to occupy the line assigned to them, from Villafranca to Somma Campagna. A little beyond Villafranca the Prince and Bixio were fiercely and repeatedly attacked by the hostile cavalry, but they repelled it and kept their ground all day. The Italian cavalry of the 3d Corps made vigorous charges, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. On the hights things went worse. The Cerale and Sirtori divisions of the 1st Corps, embarrassed in narrow and tortuous roads while moving from Monzambano and Valleggio to Castelnuova and Soma, found themselves in front of formidable positions occupied by a large Austrian force, and especially by numerous artillery, and got much the worse of the artillery fight that ensued. Brignone's division reached Custozza without opposition, but there was met and roughly dealt with, suffering heavy loss. The contest for the Custozza positions, from which the Italians were ultimately driven, was the main feature of the day's battle.

Della Marmora says:

"I cannot possibly now enter into the particulars of the various phases of that combat. The struggle was long and honorable for our arms; but the reinforcements the enemy continually brought up, the increasing masses of artillery on the hights he occupied, and, above all, the fatigue of the troops, who had been marching and fighting since morning under an ardent sun, caused the conflict to go against us. It was only after serious losses that the Divisions Cerale and Brignone first, and afterward the Sirtori Division, whose flanks were exposed, had to retreat, the First and the Third to Valleggio, the Second to Molini di Volta. The retreat was effected without disorder, which was essentially due to the opportune dispositions taken by Gens. Durando and Pianell."

Pianell, on seeing that things were going badly with the Cerale division, took upon himself the responsibility of sending a brigade and four guns across the Mincio, and arrived in time to prevent the enemy from turning Cerale's left, repulsing the Austrians, and making some hundred prisoners. Durando took up his reserve, four battalions Bersaglieri, four battalions and a brigade of cavalry, and the obstinate resistance of these comparatively unwearied troops obviously saved the beaten divisions from a rout. The report proceeds to say the First Corps lost heavily, and that the wounds received by Durando, Cerale, Prince Amadeus and Gozzani, another General of Brigade, and the death of Gen. Villarey, had serious consequences by causing a want of unity in the command. The King was between Custozza and Villafranca during the battle, and could not be induced to retire across the Mincio until after the retreat of Brignone's Division. At 5 p. m. Gen. Di la Rocca, with the Prince Humbert and Bixio Division, still held the position in front of Villafranca, and had sent the Govone and Cugia Divisions to attack Custozza and Monte Torre, which they took, but had to abandon them again, and the loss of those positions rendered it impossible to maintain that of Villafranca. The four divisions retired on Valleggio and Goito, that of Bixio and the cavalry covering their retreat. In the night the Third Corps recrossed the Mincio. The First Corps reformed its shattered ranks at Volta. On the following day (25th) the army was at Volta Cavriana, Goito, Cerlungo. The Austrians did not resume the offensive, or in any way molest the Italians, which Della Marmora takes to prove that they had heavy losses, and were much disordered.

"The attempt to establish ourselves between the Mincio and the Adige, to separate the fortresses from each other, having failed, the positions occupied by the army on the 25th were too advanced and without an object, and therefore, upon the 26th a movement of concentration behind the Oglio was commanded, and was effected with the greatest order."

Marmora concludes by saying that the spirit of the army is excellent, that it took 1,500 prisoners on the 24th, and that from the information obtained from these, no doubt exists that the Austrian force engaged consisted of the 5th, 7th and 9th Army Corps, besides a reserve division and two brigades of cavalry, in all nearly 80,000 men.

The Prussian Fleet.

Hamburg Correspondence of The London Daily News.

HAMBURG, July 8, 1866.

The Prussian squadron is about to sail for the Mediterranean, to assist the Italians in their naval operations against Austria, and as store ships they have purchased at Bremen two old American steam transports, originally blockade runners, then captured and used by the United States Navy till the close of the war, when they were sold out of the service as unseaworthy. They are said to have been patched up at Bremen, and to be now in good condition. When the squadron will start is quite uncertain. An unsuccessful attempt was made last week, when the screw corvettes Augusta, Victoria, Arcona, Hertha and Gazelle, put to sea from Kiel. Instead of following each other in line, they sailed abreast, in consequence of which the outside vessel, the Arcona, grounded on a sand-bank, and when the Hertha went to her assistance she also got aground. The Augusta was then signaled to help them off, but fouled her screw with some rigging thrown overboard to lighten the vessels aground, and it was with great difficulty and after much exertion that the other two were enabled to get them off, when the whole squadron returned to Kiel, since which the day of their departure appears to have been postponed sine die.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA.

Heavy Losses of the Austrians—The Prussian Headquarters at Pardubitz—Advance Toward Prague—Prague to be Abandoned by the Austrians.

The proportion of the wounded in the late battles is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

The Vienna "*Vaterland*" says the army of the North is still 200,000.

Hornitz dispatches of the 6th say that the headquarters of the Prussian army has been transferred to Pardubitz. All the fords on the Elbe, between that point and Elbe-Teinitz, are in the hands of the Prussians. The Austrians are said to have abandoned Prague.

The Prussian General Knobelsdorfs has addressed a proclamation to the Austrian Silesians stating that strict discipline will be maintained in the Prussian army, that the inhabitants will be treated with the greatest humanity, and that the troops have orders to spare private property. He threatens to punish resistance and treachery.

The Landwehr of the Guard has been pushed forward towards Prague.

The Commandant of the fortress of Königgrätz requested, among other conditions for evacuation, that 45 wounded Austrian officers might be exchanged for an equal number of Prussian officers. This was accepted, but the other conditions for evacuation were rejected by the Prussians.

On the 9th inst., the army of the Crown Prince, which forms the fete d'armée, was already far beyond Pardubitz.

The Austrians were stated to have abandoned Prague.

A dispatch, dated Pardubitz, July 9, evening, says: "The royal headquarters will be transferred to-morrow to Hohenmauth, and the following day to Zwittau. Gen. von Gablenz has again visited the Prussian headquarters, in order to treat for an armistice, but without success, as his proposals went no further than those which have already been declined."

The New Commander of the Austrian Army.

The London Evening Express of the 10th says:

"We find it stated that a portion of the Austrian troops in Venetia have already been withdrawn in the direction of Vienna, and that Gen. Benedek has been replaced as commander of the Army of the North by Gen. John, head of the staff in the Austrian Army of Italy. The first report of Count Mensdorff, who was sent to investigate into the position and condition of the Army of the North, has been received, and it represents the state of matters as by no means so bad as had been supposed. Three corps d'armee are intact and already in position to the number of 100,000 near Olmutz, while the debris of the other corps are being united and reorganized, and present a fighting force, and notwithstanding the great loss of guns the number still in the hands of the Austrians is put down at 500. A loss is admitted on the Austrian side of 40,000 men is killed, wounded and prisoners, but the correspondence from Vienna shows that every exertion is being made there to fill up the gaps which have been made in the Austrian ranks."

The Austrian Empress in Hungary.

The Empress of Austria had arrived at Pesth, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Prussians Advancing on Frankfurt.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfort-on-the-Main

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

From the Prussian Headquarters.

From the Military Correspondent of The London Times.

HORITZ, July 3—11 p. m.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

On Monday, the 2d of July, Prince Frederick Charles halted with the First Army at Kommenitz, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoiter beyond Höritz; both fell in with Austrian troops, and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. Major von Unger, who went in the direction of Königgrätz, escorted by a few dragoons, came upon a large force of Austrian cavalry and Jägers before he got to the little river Bistritz, over which the road from Höritz to Königgrätz crosses, about half way between those two towns. A squadron of cavalry made an immediate dash to catch him, and he and his dragoons had to ride for their lives; the Austrians pursued, and those best mounted came up to the Prussians, but not in sufficient numbers to stop them, and after a running skirmish, in which Von Unger received a lance thrust in the side which carried away most of his coat, but hardly the skin, this reconnoitering party safely gained the outposts of their own army. More on the Prussian right the other reconnoitering officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince Frederick Charles determined to attack, so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Miletin, and sent Lieut. Von Normand with a letter to the Crown Prince, asking him to pass forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians, while he himself engaged them in front. There was some fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the aid-de-camp and stop the letter, but Von Normand succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Crown Prince's headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince Frederick Charles at four to report the success of his mission, and to bring to the leader of the first army an assurance of the cooperation of the second. Had this aid-de-camp been taken prisoner, or killed on his way to Miletin, his loss would have probably influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended in a great measure the issue of to-day's battle.

THE TROOPS IN MOTION.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at 1½ in the morning the General Staff left Kommenitz. The moon occasionally shone out brightly, but was generally hidden behind clouds, and then could be distinctly seen the decaying bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied by the troops along the road. These fires looked like large willow-wisps, as their flames flickered about in the wind, and stretched for many a mile, for there are 150,000 soldiers with the First Army Line, and the bivouac of so great a force spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a drizzling rain came on, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased, and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food

POSITION OF THE PRUSSIANS.

At daybreak the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Höritz to Königgrätz; the 7th Division, under Gen. Fransky, was at Cesekwitz on the left and the 4th and 5th Divisions at the villages of Brstau and Psauch on the right, while Gen. von Bitterfeld with the 8th and part of the 7th *Corps d'Armee* was sent to the town of Neubidsew, on the extreme right, 10 miles from Milowitz. About 4 o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles nearer Königgrätz. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers pushed through it nimbly, but the battalions which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the downbeaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun-carriages through the sticky soil. At 6 the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge on which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and perhaps thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts; for the cavalry vedettes which had been pushed forward thus far over night remained on the top of the ridge, as if nothing were going on behind them.

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and to the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several watermills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasant's blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three quarters of a mile down the Bistritz a big red brick house, with a brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohlinitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pine-wood cottages enclustered in orchard trees.

The chateau of Dohalicha stands midway between Dohlinitz and Mokrowens as a knoll overhanging the river. Behind Dohlinitz and between that village and the high road which runs through Sadowa, there lies a large thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about 10 feet above the ground, and the cut-down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river, to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. On the open slope between Dohlinitz and Dohalicha along the ground there seemed to run a dark dotted line of stumpy bushes, but the telescope showed that these were guns, and that this battery alone contained 12 pieces. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow round Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, except where, midway between these villages, a broad belt of fir wood runs for three-quarters of a mile. Above and beyond these villages and woods in the course of the river, the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cislowes.

BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub. At 7 o'clock Prince Frederick Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward the Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground, but keeping most beautiful lines; the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

The first shot was fired about half-past 7. The Prussian Horse Artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before 8 the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the Horse Artillery were reënforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced, Austrians guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages, and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on