

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The Emperor closed the Exhibition on Thursday 15th ult. All went off well, and with the greatest enthusiasm. Prince Napoleon read the address.

The Emperor replied in the following terms:—  
"In viewing so many wonders the first impression arising in my mind is, that of a desire for peace, to be lasting; however, peace must clearly settle the question for which war was undertaken. In order to be prompt, Europe must declare itself, for without the pressure of public opinion the contest between the great Powers is likely to be prolonged; and on returning to your fellow-citizens tell them that if they desire peace they must declare for it openly—even their slightest wishes for or against it—for in the midst of European conflict indifference is bad calculation, silence an error."

The Duke of Cambridge assisted.

## GERMAN POWERS.

The state of public feeling in Germany is thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*:—

"Germany has an interest in common with the rest of Europe; and that is, to arrest Russia in her aggressions, and to confine her to her frozen marshes, since she cannot issue from them without menacing the independence of the world. But there is still in this great conflict of the moment another point of view which has at least quite as much value in the eyes of the German Sovereigns—and that is, the maintenance of their Thrones. It is very well to keep on our guard against the aggressive policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, but it is also necessary to guard against the dangers of the West. We have not forgotten the disasters which the Revolution of February occasioned us, and we are not disposed to expose ourselves anew to the sanguinary saturnalia of 1848-9. Now the war to which we are summoned against Russia might revive them. It would be a war whose extent and duration no one can tell or know, and we will not enter upon it from the fear that its results should be disastrous to us. We will not contribute to augment the battalions of France and England, already so numerous when united to those of Sardinia and Turkey. Our doing so would be worse than ungrateful; it would be a fault on our part to attack Russia, who gave us her aid in our worst days. No! such cannot be the conduct of Germany, whose mission is to form in central Europe a counterpoise, a double buckler, whether against the aggressions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, or against the dangers which might arise in the West."

The *Post Ampt Gazette* contains a letter from Hamburg of the 6th ult., which states that the authorities of that place had instituted new proceedings against parties enlisted for the Foreign Legion. Several persons have been arrested, and among others the captain of the steamer *Heligoland*.

"Austria is reported to have resumed her intention of bringing the Eastern question before the Frankfort Diet."

"She considered herself to be now certain of the support of some of the important German states of the second class."

**THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.**—A letter from Constantinople of the 1st ult., says:—"It continues to be affirmed here that next spring an Anglo-French army will occupy the principalities. It can no longer be concealed that the Austrians are very unpopular in Moldo Wallachia, where the population is ever disposed to impute to the government all events, all unfortunate accidents, all struggles, all quarrels, which arise naturally in every locality where foreign troops are established. It is perhaps true that the Austrian commanders have not always maintained by energetic chastisement the discipline of their soldiers. Be that as it may, the feeling of the Moldo Wallachian population is not favorable to them, and the slightest incident may occasion an explosion."

## SPAIN.

In the Cortes M. Arcas asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs if the relations of Spain with foreign powers were satisfactory, and he remarked that it was strange that so many Spanish ministers to foreign courts should be at present in the capital. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the relations with all foreign powers "Russia excepted," were of the most friendly character; and the reason why so many ministers to foreign courts were in Madrid was simply and solely that they had been summoned because they were members of the Cortes, and because without them the number of deputies would not be sufficient to enable laws to be voted. The remark of the minister about Russia excited a considerable sensation, and the *Epoca* says that the consequences of it may easily be anticipated.

## ITALY.

The Sardo-Tuscan difference appears likely soon to be brought to an amicable termination, the Sardinian Government having accepted by diplomatic note the explanation offered by Count Buol of his conversation with the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires on the subject, and the Government of France and England having communicated to that of Tuscany their earnest desire that an accommodation should be come to as soon as possible.

**THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.**—The King of Naples has nominated Mazza, formerly director of police, and so obnoxious to England, a councillor of state.

**A WOMAN BURIED ALIVE IN PIEDMONT.**—A distressing case occurred at Monesiglio (Piedmont), on the 30th Oct. A woman who had a violent attack of cholera had been buried the evening before. In the morning a countryman passing near her grave,

heard some moans issuing from it, but instead of informing the authorities, he contented himself with mentioning the circumstances to a farmer living hard by, who took no further notice of the matter. This very farmer hearing the same moans in the evening, got frightened and ran home without mentioning a syllable of the matter to any one until the morning after. The parish authorities immediately proceeded to open the grave, but it was too late, the poor victim was dead, evidence of her having been buried alive was furnished by her shroud, which she had thrown off during her agony.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

## THE BALTIC.

Over the present as well as the future movements of Admiral Dundas there seems to hang an impenetrable veil of uncertainty. Only on one single point does there exist no doubt whatever, viz., that it is the evident, and very justifiable, aim of the Commander-in-Chief to battle as far as possible all endeavors on the part of those whom it does not concern to find out what his future intentions really are, in order thereby to prevent the enemy coming into possession of knowledge which might prove beneficial to him and injurious to ourselves. In a word, every one who is well acquainted with the Baltic and its peculiarities will know, that until the 25th of the present month the ice is seldom sufficiently formed to render egress from the outer harbor of Cronstadt an impossibility.

Although the winter is upon us the Admiral is unwilling to give the Russians any interval of quiet manœuvring in their own seas. "He says," writes our correspondent, "that the flying squadron shall not leave the gulf before the end of December, and that he himself is determined to see the 'young ice' before he goes." The importance and interest of this great naval siege grows with each ensuing spring. Our seamen are feeling their way, mechanics are maturing their plans, and our Admiralty must learn to be correspondingly foresighted and vigorous. All is probably over for the present year, though Admiral Dundas and his flying squadron will, of course, remain long enough to prevent the realization of the startling plan revealed to us within the last few days by the *Pays*. Constantine and his fleet were, according to this second-sighted journalist, to sail from Cronstadt, break through the diminished squadrons of the allies, pass the Sound, land 20,000 Muscovites in Norfolk, and thus conclude the war by a *coup de main*, or meet a glorious grave. We are told who in the secret discussions of the palace were for and who against the scheme. The Empress was for prudence, Constantine for heroism; the Emperor inclined to wisdom and his wife, and the project was postponed. Most people may be inclined to laugh at this story and the correspondent who has so successfully penetrated the mysteries of the imperial councils; but the rumor probably represents some idea afloat in the minds of the Russians, which, like myths in general, has attached itself to the name of a prince known to be of a hardy and reckless temperament. It is not impossible that in the last hour, when destruction is nigh, the Russians may try some desperate scheme, not, indeed, of invading England, but of attacking their enemies in the open sea. Admiral Dundas, with the fleet he already possesses, will hail with joy such a resolve; but we cannot think that a race so calculating as our enemies will try such an alternative, unless the allied fleet be reinforced with vessels and weapons of such efficiency as to place the Muscovite navy in peril even behind the shoals and batteries of Cronstadt.—*Times*.

The *Pays* says:—"The news from Stockholm speaks of the exceedingly warm reception given to General Canrobert in that city. The attitude of the Swedish nation seems more and more decided in favor of the Western alliance; but the *Oeresund Posten* goes somewhat too far when it announces that the alliance is absolutely concluded, and that in consequence the Swedish Government is about to convoke an extraordinary diet for February next. The length of the session, it says, will be three weeks only, and immediately after its termination war will be declared against Russia. It is difficult to imagine that matters have arrived at such a point, and that such grave resolutions can have thus transpired and become known to a journal; but the eagerness evinced by the Scandinavian press to circulate such intelligence is a proof of the tendency of public opinion in the north, and as such is worthy of notice."

## RUSSIA.

**BERLIN, Nov. 12.**—If we are to judge of the extent of the armed militia of Russia by the numbers of officers already nominated, we must conclude that 289 druschines have already been formed. If every druschine had its full complement of 1,030 men there would, of course, be a force of 297,670 men already organized, but, fortunately, the actual amount is somewhat removed from the nominal strength, and, like the regiments of the active army, does not exceed three-quarters of the full complement. The Government has issued a special instruction commanding that in the ensuing levy of recruits all ages from 20 up to 36 years are to be put into requisition, so that the result may be as numerous a levy as possible. Even those who do not attain their 20th year until January 13th will be taken. This is the eighth conscription in Poland since the beginning of last year, and its extent will amount to at least one per cent. of the entire population. With the Jews in Poland, horror and distress are just now at an unusual height; they find themselves deprived of their usual indulgence, viz., that of buying themselves off. Seeing that the Hebrew population of Poland is accustomed to an existence among dirt and squalor and close rooms, the Government had hitherto readily excused those who were willing to pay smart money, since even the healthiest soon became candidates for admission to

the hospital! Flight is out of the question; the frontier is beset with a cordon of officials, and the Prussian authorities show the runaway Jews no favor, it not being considered desirable by any class in Prussia to have an increase of Polish Jews among the population. All corn and hay waggons are obliged to unload at the frontier, that the officials may ascertain that there are no fugitives concealed. The levy in the kingdom of Poland is to be completed before the end of the year, and the recruits are to complete their drilling by the beginning of next April.

The official list of the killed and wounded during the attack upon Kars shows no less than 250 general staff, and superior officers, of whom 78 were killed. Eleven Generals and staff officers, all above the rank of major, were killed on the spot; the rest have died of their wounds since.—*Times Correspondent*.

## WAR IN THE EAST.

We have just received the following important news from Asia:—

"Omer Pasha has beaten the Russians in a great battle which took place on the 5th ult., at the Passage of the Ingour. The Russian forces were twenty thousand strong. The battle lasted five hours, and the enemy suffered severely." A second despatch states that Omer Pasha has forced the Passage of the Ingour at four different points against superior numbers of the enemy. The Turkish Generalissimo had pushed on to Kutais. This is authentic. Advances from Trebizond of the 1st ult., announce that the Russians have sent off from Kars, in the direction of Alexandropol, the greatest part of their luggage, which would seem to indicate that they contemplate the raising of the blockade of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to preserve the liberty of their communications.—*Tablet*.

A private (French) letter from Sebastopol, of the 30th October, states as follows:—"We are still overwhelmed with work. You will not be surprised when you know that our single regiment occupies Sebastopol, and the whole service falls to its lot. Yet this excess of work rather increases than diminishes the gaiety of our soldiers. The enemy's batteries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we hear the shells and balls which destroy, or rather complete the destruction of, the houses in the town which are in their way, and it is by no means reassuring for the occupants of the houses near them. The regiment is encamped in huts in the gorges of the Flagstaff Bastion; thus the men are nearly under cover; the officers only are lodged in the houses, which they have selected at their pleasure. We continue the same kind of camp life, only everything is a little dearer. We are cheated in an ignoble manner by people it is not necessary to describe. The Russians continue to fortify to the north of the bay, and all the heights bristle with batteries. I confess that I do not see clearly the utility of these works; it is certain that they will never be attacked there."

## AUSTRALIA.

As regards the gold-yielding qualities of Australia, we learn that the quantity being produced was decidedly on the increase, not only at the older fields, but also at those more recently discovered, and not merely was the gold produce increasing in amount, but the prospects in regard to the supply were almost daily improving not only by an extension of the area of those fields which were familiar, but by the successful working of others lately opened. The progress of discovery was principally in the direction of the north-west portion of the colony, although accounts had lately been received of a favorable character from parties who had been "prospecting" to the eastward.

As regards immigration, we find from the returns that the balance of arrivals over departures for the portion of the year which terminated on the 25th of August was 40,172, or about 5,000 a-month, a rate of increase which, omitting natural causes, would double the population in four years.

## THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

(From the *Times' Correspondent*.)

**CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 3.**—For the last two days there has been a great deal of movement in the moveable—that is, the French—part of the allied armies. There seems to be, however, another circumstance besides the necessity of contracting our too extended line for the winter which may be brought into connexion with this movement of French troops. Yesterday afternoon a young officer, of cadet who, according to his own account, was for some slight offence taken from his regiment and attached as a punishment to the Cossacks, came over to us, and among other valuable information, brought the news that the Russian army of the Crimea, about 70,000 men, had received orders and was preparing to attack our lines, especially our right, from Tchorgoun to the extreme right, on the 6th or 7th of this month, and if the attack should not succeed the army had orders to evacuate the Crimea, and to take up its position at Kherson and Nicholaieff. According to the accounts of the young officer, who seems to be marvelously well informed of everything, the preparations for this retreat are already made. The heavy position guns which were in the batteries on the Mackenzie heights have been removed, and replaced by others of lighter calibre. The heavy baggage has likewise gone.

So here we are, two months after the fall of Sebastopol, settling down for the winter under an apprehension of a Russian attack! The fact speaks for itself. A victorious army, which has driven out the enemy from the strongest position behind which soldiers ever fought—an army which is as numerous, is not more so, than when it gained this victory, is reduced to defend itself against the vanquished army. The attack may take place or not, but the circumstance that an idea of it, although very improbable, is not impossible is nearly as significant as if the attack had actually taken place. It is the judgment on our operations during the last two months. We have left the enemy time to recover from the effects of their retreat, and two months of undisturbed rest

is quite sufficient for a Russian army to repair any breakage in the perfect machinery of their military discipline. They have, as well as we ourselves, been relieved from the harassing trench work which imposed upon them such sacrifices, and, not being pressed from any side, there is nothing to prevent them from making an attack, if this should enter into their plan of operations. It seems much more difficult to understand why they should forsake their advantageous defensive position, and risk everything on the slight chances of a successful attack. It is a well-known fact in Russian military history that her success in arms has always been owing to the perseverance and tenacity with which she tired out her adversaries rather than to any brilliant acts of daring; and whenever she attempted any of the latter she nearly always failed. She gains her point by the weakness of her opponents, and not by her own strength. The present war confirms this fully. On the Danube she kept the whole Turkish army at bay with a considerably inferior force; but when she tried the offensive by besieging Silistria her armies were unable to overcome a handful of Arabs and Arnaut Irregulars. In the Crimea the Russian army, notwithstanding its repeated efforts, could never gain back an inch of ground which it had once lost. Even recent events in Asia prove the same. As long as the Russian army was satisfied with investing Kars, the place seemed lost, and one may say it has been relieved by the Russian attack. It would be wonderful if the Russian Generals, who have formed the military system of the empire, were not aware of its strength and weakness; and if, instead of profiting by our faults, they should think of committing themselves to one which may be fatal to them, they must have entirely forgotten the maxim of Peter the Great, who, after the disastrous battle of Narva, consoled himself with the idea that it would be the faults of the Swedes which would teach him how to win—an idea fully realised by the battle of Poltawa.

Besides this the source from which the information about an impending attack comes seems to be suspicious. The younger, as I have said, is marvellously well informed about everything which the Russians intend to do; this is the more surprising as he formed part of the most advanced Cossack posts, who can know less about the movements of the army than the little troops in the rear may gather from what they see. If one adds to this the slight cause which he gives for his desertion—namely, his punishment to serve for a time with the Cossacks, in consequence of a love affair—one cannot help doubting the information which he brought.

But, even while doubting, one cannot help now that the apprehension of an attack has been again evoked, looking at the Russian line with more interest than usual, and fixing one's attention even on comparatively slight signs of life on that side, which one would have scarcely remarked at other times. Thus for the last two days, but especially yesterday, the Russians have been burning the turze on the Mackenzie ridge; it may have been an accident, but the line of fire seemed too regular not to suggest the idea that it was by design that it took place. The Tchoulou valley is swarming with Cossacks. They are likewise more numerous on all the hills about Apu and Ozembash. A party of the Quartermaster-General's Department which were out sketching the day before yesterday was hindered by them from finishing their work. Up to Tuesday the whole camp turned out every morning before daybreak, in consequence of the rumours of an attack which arose some time ago; it has been countermanded since, now I suppose it will be again taken up.

The north side is rather more quiet than it has been for some time past. Scarcely a score of shots are fired from either side in 24 hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents, arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing,—at any rate, in the way it has been done hitherto, and each party, although so close to the other as to be on some points within grape distance, goes about its own business without caring much for the neighbourhood of the other.

Kinburn is quite secured against any forces the enemy can bring against it, covered completely as it is by the guns of the formidable flotilla we have left behind to protect it. The garrison is strong; it is well to keep the exact force secret, but the Russians must know as well as we can how many men the fort will contain with convenience. The French troops will occupy the fort, but a small body of English will be left to guard the flag which waves along with the tricolour from its ramparts, and the task of its defence will be shared by a powerful English squadron with our allies. They have worked with extraordinary energy to repair the place. All the curtains are rebuilt, the ruins cleared away, the damaged guns removed, and fine ships' guns put in their place; the fosse cleared out and deepened, the palisades repaired, the south-eastern gateway filled up, and its approaches covered by a strong ravelin; the crest of the parapets repaired solidly and well, with fascines and earthwork, the Russian guns rendered efficient, the casemates cleared out and filled with stores, or adapted as barracks, and the interior buildings in course of reconstruction and renovation. The batteries on the Spit are to be destroyed, and that process is easily effected by removing the massive beams which support the sand and few gabions used in their construction. The reconnaissance which started the week before last did very little, except burn all the stores and houses which could render service to the enemy for seven or eight miles towards Kherson, and therefore it is less regret being in the mouth of the Bug at the time it started, and being unable to accompany it. The total strength of the expedition was 4,541 men and 275 horses. On the first day they only marched to a village two miles beyond the place of disembarkation on the Spit, the French being in another village a mile in advance. On the second day the men remained inactive. On the third day the force marched to another village three miles further down the Spit, which was completely deserted, except by an old man and his wife, and by a peasant who was found up a chimney. Two of the Cossack *kozak*s came in and surrendered themselves to the troops. On the fourth day the force returned, having still another day's supplies, and having laid waste the country and captured and slain immense quantities of poultry, geese, pigs, &c. The French were about 2,200 strong. One drummer was shot in the leg by an unskilful pigshooter, and bullets were flying in all directions in search of geese, pigs, or cocks and hens, whenever the force came to a halt. None of the enemy molested them, but a body of 200 horse watched them closely, retreating before them as they advanced, and following them on their return, not without some shots from a French