

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE UPON THE ADDRESS.—PARIS, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day the debate upon the Address was continued.

M. Boujeau, in a vehement speech in favor of Poland, maintained that it was the interest of France and of civilization not to permit the destruction of the Polish nationality.

M. Dupin, sen., in a speech which was loudly applauded, blamed the excesses of which Poland is the victim. 'But,' asked the speaker, 'should France allow herself to be dragged into a war for Poland, as she has done for Mexico? No. Once is quite enough. Notwithstanding the incitements from abroad and from the Opposition press, France will not go to Poland. It would be an adventure against which the Emperor will guard us. If the Emperor's appeal to Europe has not been heard, France must not risk her destinies in a foreign cause.'

M. Beaumont proposed that the passage in the Address relating to England should be suppressed, and maintained that in consideration of her conduct England did not deserve to be named in the Address of the Senate.

MM. Hubert Delisle and Casabianca spoke in defence of the paragraph of the committee, which was adopted.

The Address in its entirety was then agreed to by 125 votes.

Dec. 20.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article by M. Limayrac, observing that the dispute in Germany is becoming complicated and aggravated, without its being, however, necessary to renounce the hope of maintaining peace. France alone, of all the great Powers, is in no way interested in the question. This proves how opportune is the proposal of a Congress the leading idea of which was peace and civilization devoid of all ambition.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:—

'It appears from returns published by the Statistical Society of Paris that there are at present 3,815,847 soldiers under arms in the 18 European States, containing a population of 289,495,195 souls. These standing armies cost annually 3,221,402,555*l.* or about 844*l.* per man. It appears further that for every 76 inhabitants one is taken for the military service, and that the armies cost 32 per cent of the total expenditure of the various countries by which they are maintained.

'Should the Powers interested in reducing this enormous expenditure come to an understanding, 1,907,924, or half the men under arms, being from 20 to 35 years of age, might be immediately restored to peaceful occupations. The expense so saved would amount to 1,600,000,000 francs—a sum sufficient to add 6,000 miles of railway annually to those already existing in Europe. This great improvement once realized the European Powers might direct their attention to the reduction of their debt. The annual interest of their debt, is estimated at 2,300,000,000*l.*, representing a capital of 57,500,000,000*l.*, which might be paid off in 38 years, or the savings might be applied to the reduction of the taxes which press most heavily on the population. The fact of restoring 1,907,924 men in the prime of a peaceful occupation could be one of the most efficacious means of adding to the prosperity of Europe. Calculating the wages of the men at only 2*l.* a day, and supposing that their pay represents the fifth of the value produced by their labour, this pacific army would create daily produce of the value of 20,000,000*l.* A great portion of the capital, moreover, now employed in the manufacture of articles required for the clothing and arming of these 1,907,924 men would become disposable, and might be applied to other branches, incomparably more useful, of national industry. Finally, the effect of keeping so many young men at home would be, at least temporarily, to reduce the price of labour, and thus to increase production.'

Among the heavy embarrassments which are crowding round the Emperor of the French there is none so serious, none its remote consequences so threatening, as the state of his finances. France is beyond all dispute the country in the world best calculated to support without difficulty a heavy burden of taxation.—Those resources which prodigies of industry and perseverance have furnished to England a prodigal Nature has herself lavished on our more fortunate neighbor. A fertile soil, a mild and genial climate, noble rivers, and a coast washed by the waves of three seas have been placed in the hands of a people industrious, intelligent, thrifty, and endowed with a taste which bestows upon their productions a value superior to that of the raw material and of the labor employed upon it. Yet, two years ago, this wealthy and industrious nation, being then at peace with the world, if we except a small war in Cochinchina—a sort of trouble from which England is scarcely ever exempt for a year together—was startled by the announcement of a deficit of about 240,000,000 sterling.

Two deficits of such an amount within two years in time of peace are a financial exploit which we believe no other country in the world can attempt to rival. The revenue of France may be stated in round numbers at somewhere about two milliards, or 280,000,000 sterling. The average deficit, as established by late experience, seems to be about 220,000,000 annually. Nor does this deficit give a full idea of the amount of the calamity. The State is under contract to pay to certain railways 475,000,000*l.*, or about 215,000,000 sterling.—London Times

While the Emperor Napoleon is engaged in a policy which, though professing, and perhaps really seeking, the most generous and philanthropic objects, seems more likely to trouble than to preserve the peace of Europe, and causes the utmost anxiety in every Court on the Continent, this powerful and enterprising Prince Suda himself heavily pressed by domestic anxieties of his own. Nobody, we presume can doubt that the principal object of the restless and ambitious career of the French Emperor has been rather domestic than foreign, and that the influence he has gained, the laurels he has won, and the territories he has obtained for France were principally desired as means of domestic popularity—as the steady foundations on which the Imperial dynasty was to be based. However reasonably this

expectation might seem to have been founded in the well known love of France for military glory and foreign influence, it does not seem that the aim of this policy has as yet been attained. The recent election of M. Pelletan, the Opposition candidate, instead of M. Picard, for Paris is a symptom of public opinion which cannot be denied or disregarded. Paris is the seat of the Court and of the public offices; in it most of the prominent supporters of the Imperial dynasty reside; and more richly than elsewhere flows through the streets of Paris the golden stream of Imperial patronage and favor. Yet the Imperial candidate is rejected by a majority of 6,000 votes, which has grown up somehow or other since the election in May last. Whether it has been the state of the finances, the cautious policy with regard to Poland, or the failure to convoke a European Congress, we cannot say. The result remains, account for it how you will.

A crime similar to that committed by the notorious Palmer is the subject of judicial investigation in Paris. A physician insured the life of his wife for 500,000*l.* (£20,000) and shortly after the payment of the first premium the youth woman died. The suddenness of the death and the large amount for which the life was insured created suspicion in the minds of the directors of the insurance company, and they determined to make the case known to the highest law authorities. An investigation was commenced under the direction of the Imperial Attorney-General in consequence of which the physician was arrested and committed to the prison of Mazas.

ROBBERY OF THE DIAMONDS OR BACKSWICK'S JEWELS.—A robbery of diamonds, to the amount of about £24,000 has just been committed at the Duke of Brunswick's residence in the Rue de Beaujon, by a servant named Schaw, supposed to be of English origin. One evening the Duke on reaching home after a soiree, was surprised not to see the man, as usual, and on going to his bedroom, where the property was kept in safe fixed in the wall, he trod on some hard substance, which proved to be a diamond of the value of 100,000*l.* On examining the collection it was found that, besides diamonds, a sum of 18,000*l.* in gold had been taken, but 100,000*l.* in bank-notes contained in a pocket-book, and a number of articles of jewellery and other valuable property, had been left intact. Notice was immediately given to the police, and in a few hours the Duke had the satisfaction of learning that Schaw had been captured at Bologna, with the diamonds and gold still in his possession.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The Spanish papers favorable to the Congress are of opinion that Spain ought to demand the restoration of Gibraltar, and that the Ministry should accede to this national object.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Garibaldi is stated on good authority (the *Augsburg Gazette*), to have left Caprera, and to be at Rivoli, near Genoa.

The dreadful state of Sicily, and the horrible atrocities committed there by the military, would be scarcely credible, if it were not for the evidence by which they have been established. D'Ondes, a Sicilian deputy, having read in the chamber at Turin a few days ago, a document in which several most barbarous acts of cruelty, perpetrated by the Piedmontese soldiers on the family and friends of those who sought to evade the conscription, were recorded made a motion for an enquiry into all the particulars. In one instance, a town of 22,000 inhabitants, in which were a few renegade conscripts, were deprived of its supply of water, and orders issued by the commanding officer to shoot any one attempting to pass the gates. In another instance, the soldiers attacked a cabin, not for the purpose of securing a conscript, but to obtain information from the inmates, consisting of a father, a son and daughter. Admission having been refused, the soldiers set fire to the house, and the three unfortunate people were burnt to death. This almost incredible barbarity occurred at Petralia.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The Pope, without any previous announcement to King Victor Emmanuel, and contrary to the wish of the Italian Government, has nominated Cardinal Guadri, Archbishop of Bologna, and Monsignor Clementi, Viteleschi, Cardoni, and Micallef Bishops of Rimini, Osimo, Recanate, and Castello respectively, all these sees being in the former Pontifical provinces now forming part of the Italian Kingdom.

Dec. 14.—The Pope in Consistory to-day, appointed Bishops to the vacant Dioceses in the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria.

The London *Tablet* thus comments on the action of the Pope:—

The Pope has done nothing that was not within his right: the filling up of the vacant Sees was his prerogative, and nobody else had any share in the work. The Pope has always done so, and he has now done only that which he has done at all times. There is no right in Victor Emmanuel, there never was any right in him, to interfere. He may dislike the appointments, he may prefer disorder, but he has no right, and never had a right, to interfere. Even admitting that Victor Emmanuel is lawful Sovereign in the territories he has stolen from the Holy See, he still has no business with the filling up of the vacant churches. By the common law of the Church, the nomination and appointment of all Bishops throughout the world are vested in the Pope. That is the common law of the Church which he governs. In those countries where the crown intervenes in the appointment of Bishops, it intervenes in virtue of a special privilege, and not by way of right independent of the consent of the Holy See. The Pope has granted such a favor for reasons that to him seemed good, and those rights have been generally embodied in legal instruments called conventions or concordats. Outside those instruments they do not exist, and never have existed, for the instant those instruments are broken through the Pope resumes his rights and the common law takes effect. Now there is no convention or concordat in existence between the King of Sardinia and the Pope in relation to the churches of those territories which have been fraudulently and violently taken from the Holy See, and therefore Victor Emmanuel and his Government have no more right to be communicated with on the matter than the Emperor of Russia or the Queen of England.

But it will be said that the Sovereign Pontiff ought to have communicated with the usurping Government, because the bishoprics are in the grasp of Victor Emmanuel. If there be any Catholics who can make such an obligation, they had better reflect on what they might do under analogous circumstances. The Pope has not acknowledged the law of might, he has not acknowledged the rights, and wait for the result. He must come. Meanwhile, he could not wave his rights, nor acknowledge any right in Victor Emmanuel. The King of Sardinia never had any title to intervene in the appointment of the Bishops in question, and no Catholic can allow that temporal Sovereignty, supposing it lawful—which in this case it is not—can have any natural right to the designation of persons who are to govern and teach Christians.

We wait for more news; but it is not likely to be gratifying, for the men who talk of a 'Free Church in a Free State' at Turin have not hitherto given much freedom to the Church. Here is an opportunity for them to reduce their theory to practice; the Sovereign Pontiff has filled up the vacant sees in a country now free, according to the language of the day, and the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel are bound by their principles to offer no resistance. If they throw any hindrances in the way of the new Bishops they will contradict themselves, and take patent once more the shameless hypocrisy they practice when they preach that impossible maxim. A Government which has already broken every engagement it has ever made with the Holy See may think lightly of violating its own promises, and especially so when the promise is only a ruse to entrap the weak. A free church is what these men never really con-

templated, but the cry was useful, and was therefore made; none of the Bishops of Piedmont have found it otherwise than false, and they have had long experience of the men who put it forth.—*Tablet*.

Count Sartiges, now French Ambassador at Rome, in his audience of instalment, gave it to the Pope as his opinion, that the return of spring would be the signal for war, and that perhaps it would not even be delayed till then. It is a question of reinforcing the corps of occupation in Rome. The new contingent would consist of four thousand men. This tends to prove—what, besides, cannot be avoided, namely—that Italy will be mixed in the approaching events. Speaking of Count Sartiges, his attitude in the elevated office which he now fills, is well calculated to inspire confidence in good Catholics. A word of his, which was quoted in my presence, proves that his sojourn in Turin has not attached him to the Piedmontese cause. M. Minghetti, in taking leave of him, said:—'M. Le Comte, you carry away with you our deepest regrets.' 'What is certain,' he replied, 'is that I leave none behind me.'

It is reported in Rome burghs that the French are to take the entire police into their hands, and that the gendarmic force is to be increased in that end. Surely some protest will be made at such an aggression on the power of the Holy See, and encroachments of the Imperial occupation.

Letters from Upper Italy to-night speak of an enormous armament on both sides of the frontier, and the Italian troops are already put on a war-footing. The issue will soon be tried by waver of battle, and the armies of Savoy will not fare the better, for the weight of an excommunication which never fell in vain on prince or power, as every assailant of Rome has experienced from the Onustable to Napoleon. The revolution is gathering itself for its supreme effort. Will our chiefs do as much in the coming session, when the battle will lie as much in their hands as in the bayonets of Austria? Catholics can no longer hesitate, for even Protestants will anticipate them in the Reaction of opinion.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A horrible sacrifice was perpetrated the other day by two national guards at San Nicola di Carita, in Naples. They had been playing cards, it seems, and one who had lost got up and went into the church, and deliberately cut the picture of the Madonna Adolorata into three pieces, accompanying the act with the most horrible blasphemies. His aim in so doing does not appear very clear, and his companions endeavored to bush it up, but when the people entered in the morning their indignation knew no bounds, and there was an emeute, the end of which was that the officer accused the Priest of the sacrifice with the aim of exciting a Reaction, and seven arrests were made. The amnesty is now judged at what it is worth, a complete imposture. About fifty in Naples are released, and half of them are obliged to submit to 'domicilio coatto,' or forced residence in some of the towns of Northern Italy. Sixty women have just been deported to Elba and Sardinia from Benevento, accused of harbouring brigands of course. Among those to whom entire liberty has been refused, is the Cavaliere Carracciolo, who has been assigned a domicilio coatto, and whose application for permission to return to his family at Naples or to join his relations in France has been rejected. M. de Christen has in like manner been refused passports to return to France by the French authorities and was told by them he could only embark for Trieste, Malta, or Constantinople. So much for the good will of the imperial officials towards French royalists and the measure of protection they have to expect from the French Government. The Cavaliere Quattromani is another person placed under surveillance in Naples. The prisons are as full as ever, as new arrests have more than counterbalanced the persons set free. Brigandage goes on just as usual in the Benevento and Capitanata and Carruso's band is in full activity again though a telegram to-night reports that he had been taken at Monte Falcone. Another good comment on the amnesty is that of 34 persons liberated, four were re-arrested next day by virtue of the *Leggi Pica*.

The following letter from a well-known Sicilian deputy appears in the *Dovere* of Turin:—

CARRARA, Nov. 1, 1863.—My dearest friend, The affairs of Sicily induce me to write to you. And in order to do so most briefly, and directly, I will say that 'if things continue as they are, the Government will destroy Sicily, and Sicily will destroy Italy.' The Sicilian people have given evidence in their history more than once that patience is not the most striking of their virtues, and that their forbearance has limits which are not to be transgressed with impunity, the Vespers of the 4th of April have sufficiently proved. Now, the Italians cannot trifle with them, more safely than any other people. The cause of unity is certainly sacred and vital to Italy, but it is not supreme, and above the cause of unity there reigns in the conscience of every people that of liberty, justice. In the long run the civilians will find that they must reason thus, and they will be reduced to the painful strait of choosing justice before liberty, or Italy. But you will ask, are there sufficient injustices, and suffering to justify my presentiments and fears? Let us see. On the *debit* side of the Government we must put to the account everything which they ought to have done, and have not chosen to do. We find in this list schools, streets, re-integrated funds, bravest men and patriots rewarded, thieves and Bourbonists punished, Garibaldi and his followers honoured, &c. &c., because a direct negative and a broken contract are injustices like the rest. But let us leave these aside and come to the principal charge.

In Sicily there are ten resistants to the Conscription! General Govone supposes 4,000 in Palermo alone, but in his suppositions he includes dead men, women, infants, forged and double names, and men who have been illegally conscripted, in short an entire imaginary contingent. Let us leave for the present, to those who choose to dwell upon it, an estimation of the ability of our commissioners of conscription, and a consideration of the unjust persecution, the useless suffering which a furious pursuit of these phantoms has inflicted. Let us pass over in silence the wasted strength of the soldiers, and the degradation of their office, the *tragi-comedy* of the *equivoces*, and the good humour of the Italian people, who never had any existence. At any rate, there are resistants in Sicily then. 'Martial law,' too, what the blessings of martial law are, the whole of Italy can more or less remember, and Sicily is learning yet more thoroughly under the rule of General Govone.

Let us speak plainly. If you think to scourge a country, and then call on its sons to bear arms for you; if you nourish its hopes and aspirations with the sacred images of Rome and Naples, and condemn it to the nightly patrol of *sbirri* and police, if you call for soldiers, and make carabinieri, if, in a word, you destroy in a people that profound sentiment of justice which makes them say—'If we give our country our lives and our fortunes, our country gives us love, justice, prosperity, and greatness in return.'—Never hope, General, that you will see that people voluntarily and cheerfully recruit the ranks of your army. One does not debase, one does not deprave a country, and then ask it for deeds of virtue; one does not bleed a man and then tell him to fight. The same reason by which made you term those Italian deserters comrades, who went with you from Marsala to Madaloni, and who, in twelve hours, left your regiment, in 1800, when they learned that the promises of Catalonia had been broken, the same reason may, if not to-day, one day or another, be valid in the case of the Duchies, the Neapolitans, in a word, for all Italians.

However, whatever we may think of it, we are face to face with the law of resistants, and the Government has put the whole of Sicily in a state of siege, not even excepting the Senators' houses. But in what a state of siege? At the mercy of their soldiery in their most truculent mood, in a condition compounded of Lynch Law, the Kibot, and the Holy Office. You will say 'exaggerate,' perhaps? Hear me. Do you know the story of General Serpi? If not, read the Sicilian journals, and especially the extraordinary supplement to the *Unita Politica* of the 27th September, No. 215. In the meantime, I will sketch it for you briefly. An old feud reigned between the houses of Palazzoli and Bonmariti in Favorata. Some of the Palazzoli are arrested on some imputation by the National Guard, and on the following day are found dead in their prison. This murder is ascribed to domestic vengeance, and the Bonmariti are accused of it, and one of them is brought up for trial, while two others are stabbed in the dark, by a hand whose identity is easily divined. The innocence of the Bonmariti is made clear, but who can recall the dead to life? The Palazzoli, one of whom is General Favorata, contracts a friendship with General Serpi, commandant of the Sicilian Carabinieri. The General interferes in the affair of the *Vendetta* and in order to protect his friends from a lawsuit, and perhaps worse, proposes to finish the feud *alla Figaro*. He assembles the Bonmariti, and proposes to them that they should betroth their daughter, aged thirteen, to one of the Palazzoli. The Bonmariti consent, but the daughter refuses. She swears that she will never give her hand to a man who has shed the blood of her kin. General Serpi will not acknowledge himself to be defeated, and insists, and threatens the parents so that they place the girl in his hands. Little then avails the unhappy girl that she cries, entreats, and bewails her fate; her liberty and her life are sacrificed. The general threatens her parents with a revival of the Palazzoli process if the marriage be not accomplished. His actions followed speedily on his threats. On the 21st a column of the 19th Infantry arrived at Favorata, arrested the Bonmariti and their adherents, and carried them off to the head quarters. There they were confronted with the General, who declared to Vito Bonmariti, the father of the girl, 'I have come here to cause the completion of the marriage of your daughter with Palazzoli, and I have made all the necessary dispositions for securing its fulfilment.' I omit the arguments, the terror, the father's prayers. The daughter was dragged away from the College and was subjected to a last trial. She was brave and refused anew to barter her soul, and took refuge in a convent. General Govone contented himself with admonishing the parties. As for General Serpi who could think of assailing the army, by touching one of its chiefs?

In the *Aquila Latina*, a Messinese journal, we read as follows:—

'According to the instructions of the Municipal authorities, some soldiers were sent to Rocca, to arrest a young man, aged eighteen, named Pasquale Sacca, a carpenter, whom they found in his bed, and dying. This circumstance made no impression whatever upon his captors, and Sacca was brought to Romella, a two hours journey, over Sicilian roads, in such a condition.' A few hours later, he died. Sacca had never disturbed the public security 'Piedmontese, Lombards, Sicilians, Tuscans, Metropolitan' (exclaims this friend of the people, have you heard?)

And you, whose weapon is the pen, you who have not had courage to confess the truth, when it could be injurious to your interests—what have you to say?

The *Giornale di Sicilia*, the official organ of the Government, relates according to *usum Delphini*, the Petralia Soprana affair. If the facts were only such as it states them to have been they would be sufficient to cover us with shame. But much worse remains to be told. You must know that a body of men, guided by a delegate of public safety, and composed of soldiers, carabinieri, and commercial guests, surrounded the house of Petralia Soprana, by night, demanding a resident. The inmates, who knew nothing about him, refused to open the door at that hour, and hearing the soldiery threatening, and striking the walls, they fired a few shots out of the upper windows. As it seemed difficult to force an entrance, the commandant of the troops was sent off to call the lieutenant, who came immediately, and decided that in such cases the resources employed by Mouravieff were advisable. They set fire to the straw in an adjoining stable, and to the door, so that it spread at once all over the house, the door fell down in ashes, and they entered by the breach. When the conquerors reached their victims they were already burnt to ashes, says the *Giornale di Sicilia*. They were still alive, say several witnesses. Who shall penetrate the mystery of their sufferings. The fact is, that on the bodies burned by the flames, men, women and children, were found undeniable traces of wounds inflicted by fire-arms. The version which I have selected is the mildest; for the entire truth I refer you to the report of the *Official Journal*. The reader will cry 'enough'—but let him say that to those who commit such horrors, not to me who only relate them. In the military hospital at Palermo there is a poor man, kept there as a resistant, and who the doctors persist in declaring feigns this terrible malady. After many vain efforts to make him speak, to what, thank you, have they resorted? To fire again. They applied lighted torches to the unfortunate creature's limbs, they make 46 wounds in his body, but he has not yet spoken. Torquemada forced innocent persons to confess sins they had never committed, by fire, but it never entered the imagination of the gloomy Priest of the Inquisition to make the dumb speak. And now, you call the Sicilians guilty when they seek to escape the conscription, you say they do not love Italy, that they do not recognize the virtue of self-sacrifice, that they are barbarians, that they are Arabs. I will answer you for them with a picture of two states of siege, with the gates of Palermo barred, with citizens and senators arrested on the highway, with the nuptial arrangements of Serpi, the corpse of Sacca, the flames of Petralia, and the wounds of the mute of Palermo, with the army from which you have taken the prestige which made it sacred and coveted, the crusade against the two stragglers who still hold Rome and Venice.

It is imperatively necessary now, that the honest press should join hands and inaugurate a formal campaign against the military measures which are pursued in Sicily, demanding the cessation of the state of siege, and of military ascendancy, and the restoration of the island to ordinary laws, to morality, and to justice. If this system of violence and deprivation continue, I conclude as I began—the Government will destroy Sicily, and Sicily will destroy Italy.

Yours,  
GIUSEPPE GERZONI.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—Advices received here state that the Turks are concentrating large bodies of troops in Bulgaria.

The object of these measures is supposed to be closer observation of the relations of the Danubian Principalities, which constantly become more critical.

The Russian authorities in Poland have just sent back to Count Morsztyn, the governor of Galicia, 11 insurgents who are Austrian subjects, and as such an event has never before occurred it is here considered proof positive that there is now a better understanding between the Russian and Austrian Courts.

Fortunately there is not much to be said on the Danish question. As a compliment to the King of Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph consented to place the Austrian corps of execution under the supreme command of Frederick Charles; but it was with the proviso that in the event of a war the Austrian troops are to be placed in the first line of battle. The Bund has appointed two commissaries for the German Duchies, whose duty it will be govern them until such time as the question relative to the constitution and to the right of succession are definitely settled.

The troops of execution will receive orders to avoid, if it be possible so to do, a collision with the Danes, but both here and at Berlin it is feared that there will be a conflict at Rendsburg and Friedrickstadt. At the first-mentioned place the fortress is on the Holstein side of the Elber, and the *leve de pont* on the opposite (Schleswig) bank on that river. At Friedrickstadt the very reverse is the case. The *Sud-Deutsche Zeitung*, which is one of the organs of the 'Bundesverein,' laments that Germany has no Federal Court of Justice in which the claims of Christian of Denmark and of Duke Frederic of Augustenburg can be examined into, but it forgets to observe that the Emperor of Austria proposed to his fellow-sovereigns at Frankfurt to establish a 'Bundesgericht' without any delay. In many of the Sovereign German houses there are laws relative to the right of succession, but there are none in the Holstein family.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 14th inst states that the Danish troops in Holstein have positively received orders to withdraw from the province without resistance as soon as the Federal troops shall enter. The day of the anniversary of the battle of Schlesiedt the Holstein troops at Copenhagen were assembled to hear a proclamation read reminding them that their fathers had fought victoriously on that day side by side with the Danish troops, and telling them that the King relied on their fidelity in case of war. The troops responded with cries three times repeated of 'Long live Christian IX.' The late Minister, Clausen, expresses a hope in the *Dagbladet* that if the King of Denmark confines himself to the defence of Schleswig the non-German Powers will not abandon him. The nearer the time fixed for the entrance of the Federal troops approaches the more the excitement increases at Hamburg. Their entrance is to be the signal for the publication of the Duke of Augustenburg's proclamation in Schleswig-Holstein. A trustworthy person arrived from Altona states that the people of Holstein will proclaim the Duke as soon as he sets his foot on the soil of Holstein. Several of the young men of the middle classes have enrolled themselves to serve in the corps of volunteers, whose object is to support the Pretender and to conquer Schleswig for Germany.

Letters from Copenhagen to the 16th inst assert that the Swedish Minister has declared that under the present circumstances Sweden believes herself unable to sign the defensive treaty with Denmark prepared in July last.

It is asserted that the Danish Minister-President, M. Hall, has proposed to Lord Wodehouse that, instead of cancelling or suspending the November Constitution, the last paragraph should be modified to the effect that the King shall determine the period of its coming into force.

The Hamburg Senate has voted 1,000,000 marks banco for the defence of the city, and intends to propose to the civic representatives a vote in favor of the Augustenburg succession in Holstein.

POLAND.

The Russian Colonel Commander-in-Chief of the district of Konin has published the following *ordonnance*:—

'At the approach of winter the forests can no longer serve as a refuge for the rebels, and the latter conceal themselves in towns and villages, where they are sheltered by the inhabitants. Consequently every inhabitant who shall not inform the military authorities of the presence of a rebel in his dwelling shall be tried by court-martial, and punished as if he were a rebel. A fine shall, moreover, be levied on the inhabitants of such towns or villages. Tailors, shoemakers, and such tradesmen are forbidden to keep ready-made clothes in their houses. Should such articles be found in their possession they shall be severely punished. Mayors of towns or villages are expressly forbidden to supply rebels with carts or horses. Anybody violating this order shall be tried by court-martial, and a fine shall be levied on the inhabitants. Inasmuch as the bands of insurgents are at present not numerous, the inhabitants themselves might, without difficulty engage by arming themselves with anything they can find—such as staves, hatchets, forks, or sticks. They might further arrest the bands when not too numerous, and apprise the nearest military detachment of the fact. The mayors of towns and villages are charged with the organization of a rural and municipal militia. Every Polish rebel when arrested should be delivered up to the nearest military detachment. Persons possessing arms or anything else belonging to the rebels should immediately hand them to the nearest military chief, for if, on the contrary, such objects are found in possession of an inhabitant he shall be punished with all the severity of military law. Anybody guilty of a violation of the aforesaid regulations shall be punished with all the severity permitted by the laws, and without any indulgence; nor shall any excuse offered by him be taken into consideration.'

A German Correspondent, writing from Lomza, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, gives the following description of Mouravieff's recent proceeding in that town:—

'Some time before we were placed under the iron sceptre of Mouravieff, a Russian military commandant had resided here apparently as a quiet private gentleman, not interfering in anything. This, however, was but a mask, which the Russian used to enable him to insinuate himself into the confidence of the citizens, and thus to act as a spy on their actions. As soon as he acquired sufficient information, he requested Mouravieff to send us an unscrupulous and energetic Russian as governor. This was soon done and Mouravieff's emissary, immediately after his arrival, summoned all the inhabitants, both Jews and Christians to the market-place. We obeyed this order patiently, and the market-place was soon filled. The Christian inhabitants were then separated from the Jews, and surrounded by infantry and Cossacks, after which the new ruler came forward, glared at the trembling crowd, and exclaimed, 'Where is the rascal N—?' The individual named, one of our principal Jewish merchants, advanced. 'Lock him up!' was the order to the Cossacks, who immediately seized him, and dragged him from the spot. Then, turning to the Christians, 'Now, you perjured, faithless hounds, have you quite forgotten your great Czar? Down on your knees, and swear your oath of allegiance once more!' We then fell trembling on our knees, and remained in that position until our master thus addressed us—'Now get up, pack off to your houses, and write an address of submission to our mighty Czar and Lord!' With these words we were dismissed. We thought this was all, but we were grossly deceived. The arrests now began. The most respectable officials and citizens were taken from their houses and thrown into prison. The slightest remonstrance was punished with from fifty to 100 lashes. An old Polish lady, who was ordered to produce her son, but could not do so as he was absent, received 60 blows with a rod. The apothecary, S—, a citizen universally liked in this town was also arrested, and received 70 lashes because he did not follow his escort quick enough. In short, it is impossible for me to describe to you all the acts of violence committed by this worthy delegate of Mouravieff. We are in despair. All trade is stopped. We hear of nothing but arrests and floggings.—The address is signed. May Poland forgive us this forced homage! The world knows the way these addresses are obtained. In the neighbouring city of Suwalki, the Jewish community was similarly forced to sign an address of submission and the deputation which took it to Wilna was accompanied by a strong military escort. A letter from Kalisz says: 'A Russian patrol has been cut to pieces by the insurgents in the vicinity of that town, and that a squadron of Hussars sent after the latter has not returned.'

The same paper also publishes the following letter