

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Paris has been kept in an excited state the whole week by rumors of great successes on the part of the allies; particularly one from a movement made by General Pelissier, which necessitated the surrender of a large body of the enemy under Liprandi. These rumors, however, have not been corroborated by official despatches or announcements. A campaign in the open field is now expected in Paris, as, though orders were despatched to Marseilles immediately after the news of the fall of Sebastopol had arrived, to stop the transmission of siege matériel, yet simultaneously, instructions were given to hurry forward the transport of men and horses. A graceful compliment has been paid to Marshal Pelissier, in the person of his sister—the members of the circle of Ste. Foi-la-Grande, Gironde (where that lady resided), preceded by music, and accompanied by the local authorities, waited upon her to present her with a nosegay, and to congratulate her on her brother's brilliant success. A number of persons also waited on the mother of Gen. Bosquet, to compliment her, and offer their congratulations on her son having, although wounded, escaped the dangers of the assault. In the midst of the excitement called forth by the victory in the east, the government is somewhat embarrassed by the corn question, which is becoming serious, and a rise in the price of bread has caused considerable agitation in many quarters of Paris. Several arrests have been made in the Faubourg St. Denis. It is thought that the government will feel it necessary to go back to the old tariff, and continue, at whatever sacrifice, to make up the difference to the bakers. There is a talk of a project for an additional centime on several indirect taxes to provide a fund for this purpose. The excitement is not confined to Paris; for the *Commerce Breton* states that several bakers had been fined for not having a sufficient quantity of bread in their shops.

**THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ARMY.**—Immediately on receiving the news of the capture of Sebastopol the Emperor ordered the Marshal Vaillant to transmit to General Pelissier the following despatch:—"Honor to you! Honor to our brave army! Present to all my sincere congratulations." At the same time, the minister of war wrote, by order of his majesty, to General Pelissier:—"The emperor charges you to congratulate the English army in his name for the constant bravery and fortitude of which it has given proof during this long and painful campaign."

**TREATMENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.**—A Paris correspondent of a London paper says:—"I have spoken to a gentleman who has just arrived in Paris from Constantinople. A number of English exchanged prisoners had just reached the latter city, half dead. They had been subject to the most insolent and humiliating treatment by the Russians whilst marching. One officer told my friend that he had been marched more than 1,000 miles on foot, with nothing to eat but black bread and dirty water. When the party arrived at some of the villages on their way, he was made to walk two or three times through the place to be shown to the people, and was insulted and spat upon. The guard gave him dirty water to drink when clean was at hand, and throughout the march sought to annoy him in every way. I hope this gentleman, who is now ill at Constantinople, will make his case known, for I am assured it is no exceptional one. The Russians are taught particularly to insult the English it appears."

A fresh treaty is spoken of as having been concluded between France and England on the one part, and Turkey on the other. Its object is to invest the western powers with the right of keeping garrisons in various parts of Turkey. The points specified are Varna, Adrianople, Constantinople, and Gallipoli. Varna and Sinope would be used as maritime stations by the western powers."

## SPAIN.

A Madrid letter of the 11th instant says:—"There is reason to believe that in one of the first sittings of the Cortes the ministry will propose an alliance with France and England, and will make the adoption of the proposition a cabinet question."

## ITALY.

M. Mazzini has issued a proclamation to the Italian people, calling upon them to rise. The *Times* correspondent adds that it will have no effect, as Mazzini now represents no one's opinion but his own. The news from Naples is serious. The Neapolitan government has given Prince Cerini, its envoy at London, unlimited leave of absence. The agitation in Naples is immense, and the rigor of the police without example.

## GERMANY.

**EFFECT OF THE NEWS.**—The effect produced in Germany by the Russian evacuation of Sebastopol may be judged of from the reflexion of public opinion exhibited in the journals.

The *Danube* of Vienna speaks of it as "an event that will form a distinctive mark for future generations, from whence they will date a new period of history—that in which the idea of a common development of all peoples, the co-operation of all civilised states for a common object, will for the first time have obtained that definite success in the region of politics which has already been obtained in the regions of literature, industry, and commerce; one of those successes that impress a character so special and so brilliant on the middle of the nineteenth century."

The *Wanderer* of Vienna declares that the victory will have "immense consequences," which cannot yet be calculated, and that it will even affect very materially and very favorably for the western powers, the complications with Naples and Greece, and the Sound question.

*Voss's Gazette* (Berlin) is of opinion that the victory of the 8th of September is not only like preceding victories, an event of high moral significance, but that its material success has surpassed the most exaggerated anticipation.

The *Weser Gazette* throws in a discordant note. "All the letters from St. Petersburg confirm the fact that the Russian government will not quit the Crimea at any price. Prince Gortschakoff lately to the czar a memorandum in which he explained the necessity of preserving this peninsula, and bound himself to keep it as long as the emperor wished. Since then a conference has been held at St. Petersburg at which Prince Gortschakoff's aide-de-camp general was present; the members of which were the emperor, his brothers, Count Orloff, Prince Dolgorouki, Count Aldersberg, and Prince Menschikoff. It is said that Prince Gortschakoff's plans were adopted. Fresh regiments are to be sent to the Crimea, an army of 50,000 is to be concentrated on the Puth, and the defensive works at Perekop are to be strengthened. Moreover, a large park of artillery is being formed at Warsaw, very probably destined for the Crimea. The fortifications of Kieff are being actively proceeded with, and will speedily be completed."

This conference took place most likely before the capture of Sebastopol, but the plans adopted show clearly enough the tenacity with which Russia is likely to endeavor to maintain her hold on the Crimea.

The *Vienna Press*, however, answers beforehand the plans exposed by the *Weser Gazette*. The works on the north side of the bay remaining in the possession of the Russians (says this print) do not form so complete a whole as to afford a point of durable resistance. If the Russian generals were not equal to their mission before the fall of the Malakoff, they will be now much less in a position to combat with advantage and to regain the lost ground. The Crimean campaign must be considered as lost for Russia, and the question of Russian domination in the Black Sea has received not a diplomatic solution but a thoroughly positive one, by the disappearance of the last Russian mast beneath the waters of the bay of Sebastopol.

The *Press* then proceeds to describe the influence which this great fact will exercise:—"The cannon of the Invalids will leave a long and lasting vibration throughout Northern Scandinavia and central Europe. The capture of Sebastopol is the first decisive victory obtained in the eastern war, and will perhaps cost the Russians more than one province. Not only is the possession of the Crimea placed in question, but Transcaucasia runs a risk. The assault on the Malakoff tower has delivered Kars and Erzeroum. Mouravieff must retreat to Tiflis to cover the frontiers of Russia itself. The position of the Russians in the Crimea is an excessively arduous one. It will be impossible for them to preserve the forts on the north side, which may, however, serve to cover their retreat to Bakhiserai and Simpheropol. The allies can now dispose of more than 200,000 men, and are abundantly provided with supplies of victuals and ammunition; while the Russians are literally dying of hunger."

**THE HIRING RUSSO-GERMAN PRESS.**—We (*Morning Post*) are not surprised at the manner in which the fall of Sebastopol has been treated by the major portion of the press of central Europe. That the intelligence should have provoked among some a sullen affectation of indifference, and among others even an attempt to show that the Russians have had an advantage forced upon them rather than suffered a defeat, can be no matter of astonishment, now that we know, as we do upon authority that cannot be doubted, that, in addition to the generals and ministers whom he retains habitually in his service by organised bribery, the Emperor of Russia has regularly in his pay not less than two thousand of the *littérateurs* of Germany, who receive, as Mr. Danby Seymour assures us in his clever work upon Russia, openly their quarterly pensions at the Russian embassies upon the continent to uphold Russian interests. This is a very remarkable fact, and a circumstance more calculated than any development of warlike system or military organisation to bring home to our conviction the extent to which Russia has, from a long date, been preparing her way before her, by endeavoring stealthily to acquire the possession of public opinion before stretching forth her hand to seize with violence the actual territory of her neighbors.

**RUMORS OF NEGOCIATION.**—The *Frankfort Post Gazette* is informed from a good source at Vienna, that "a fresh attempt is to be made to re-establish peace. A fresh note will be sent to Russia through the medium of Austria. In this note the demand of the allied powers will be once more explicitly stated, and the proposition will be made for re-opening negotiations on this basis. Should Russia not accept this proposition, the military convention between Austria and the western powers will be immediately ratified. Respecting the demands of the western powers, the assurance has been given that they are still moderate to an eminent degree. The original programme has been retained, nor has a single point been added that is not the natural consequence of the military advantages obtained. Among these consequences is an indemnity for war expenses, which will doubtless figure as the most important feature of the new negotiations."

## THE BALTIC.

Allusion has already been made to the fact of a large supply of rockets having reached the allied squadrons from France, and that their extensive range and destructive powers were greater than any hitherto used. Experiments have been made with them, which prove they are inefficient for the especial object for which they were manufactured, viz., the demolition of the town of Rerel and other places

in the Baltic Sea. These rockets were stated to be thrown, with good effect, a distance of 7,000 yards, which is equivalent to 3½ nautical miles, and were, moreover, furnished with a shell of a considerable weight, calculated to explode at a given period of time. Their range, however, has been found not to exceed 4,000 yards, and the period of their explosion very uncertain. Further active operations, except on a minor scale, will not be undertaken during the present season, which is now far advanced. **SWEDISH REJOICING AT THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.**—The first news of the capture of Sebastopol reached Stockholm by way of St. Petersburg. On the 11th Sept. the despatches from Paris confirmed that great event. Great was the joy of the population, and as the people possess more feeling than diplomacy, they did not fail to give vent to it. Many of the merchantmen at anchor in the port were decorated with flags. At night many of the houses were illuminated, and crowds proceeded to a garden of public amusement which had announced that, in honor of the happy news of the fall of Sebastopol, the grounds would be brilliantly illuminated.

## RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the order of the day addressed by the Emperor Alexander to the Russian army, on the taking of Sebastopol. It is dated "St. Petersburg, September 11":—

"The defence of Sebastopol, which has been so prolonged, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has attracted the attention not only of Russia but of all Europe. From its very onset, it placed its defenders on the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country. For a space of eleven months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy each foot of ground, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by acts of the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment renewed four times, and which has been justly called infernal, shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of its defenders. They fought the enemy or died with indomitable courage, and, with an abnegation worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without once thinking of yielding. In regretting with all my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who have offered their lives as a sacrifice to the country, and in submitting myself with veneration to the judgment of the Almighty, who has not been pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I believe it my sacred duty to express on this occasion, in my own name and in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the most profound gratitude for their indefatigable labors, for the blood which they have shed in the defence for nearly a year of the fortifications which they raised in the course of a few days. But there is an impossibility even for heroes! The 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults had been repulsed, the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the important Korniloff bastion, and the general-in-chief of the army of the Crimea, desiring to spare the precious blood of his companion, which under these circumstances would only have been uselessly shed, determined on passing to the northern side of the place, leaving to the enemy only blood-stained ruins. These heroes, objects of the general esteem of their comrades, will no doubt offer, on re-entering the ranks of the army, new examples of the same warlike virtues. With them and like them, all our troops animated with the same unlimited faith in Providence, and the same ardent love for me and their country, will always and everywhere combat with courage the enemies who touch the honor and the integrity of the country; and the name of Sebastopol which has acquired immortal glory by so many sufferings, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all Russians with the names of the heroes who immortalised themselves in the battle fields of Pultawa and Borodino."

## "ALEXANDER."

A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"Three iron sloops, 80 feet long, were launched here on the 24th Aug. The greatest activity prevails in the naval workshops in order to complete the screw vessels without delay. It was from the want of such vessels that the Russian fleet was obliged to remain inactive in presence of that of the allies."

**RUSSIAN WANT OF STORES, &c.**—The *Cologne Gazette* has a letter from St. Petersburg stating that the stores of the government of Kherson are completely exhausted, as merchant vessels have ceased to bring corn from the fertile countries of the Don by the sea of Azoff. The forage for the animals employed in transport must now be brought from Perekop, and even the water they require—for there is no forage in the Crimea, and the springs are dried up. The *Salgir* has become quite a little rivulet. The crop of potatoes has also failed, and the price risen more than threefold. Vegetation is everywhere withered, and the price of corn is constantly on the rise at Simpheropol.

**THE REVENUE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.**—The following statements may be depended upon:—The ordinary revenue of the Russian empire is 275,500,000 rubles; in times of peace the army and navy cost about 70,895,000 rubles, leaving only 204,605,000 rubles for the interest of national debt and all other expenses of the state. The paper money supposed to be in circulation from 1845 was augmented by 44,961,000 rubles. Loans have been made on the crown lands of Poland and the bank of Finland. By a special ukase of January, 1855, extraordinary bills of credit were allowed to be issued, but they were not negotiated to any extent. The public debt has gone on increasing in the following proportions:—It was, in 1844, 507,130,000 rubles; in 1849, 637,571,000; in 1853, 713,600,000; in 1854, 751,261,000; and in 1855, 833,024,000.

What the expenditure of this year will be it is impossible, of course, to say. There is no commercial class in Russia to fall back upon, and the minister of finance must apply to the European markets one day, one would suppose. It is well that the public should be cautioned in time against the offers which some bankers in Paris and London may be making, or are about to make. The war expenses of 1854 are calculated at 82,000,000 rubles.

**GLOOMY STATE OF ODESSA.**—A letter from Odessa of the 20th gives the following gloomy picture of the state of the town, not only as regards trade but its incapacity of resisting a serious attack:—

"The winding up of all affairs of houses of commerce, warehouses, and shops goes on without interruption. Doors are closed in succession, and the inhabitants emigrate. Merchandise becomes exhausted by degrees, and begins to every day fail, for the wants of that part of the richer population which is forced to remain here, and who have been accustomed to a luxury equal to that of the capital. In a word, the greatest ruin and desolation exist. The authorities, however, pretend to perceive nothing of this, and endeavor to assume an air of comfort and security which must be very far from their feelings. The last affair on the Tchernaya caused the greatest consternation here, and the bombardment of Swenborg produced a complete panic. Odessa may well fear the same fate, for no one here has been the dupe of the fable circulated, that we have repulsed a landing of the enemy. It is not our earthworks and our few batteries in wretched masonry, and armed with twenty-two or twenty-five guns, which could prevent the allies from taking our town, which is open on every point. General Liders and Governor Stroganoff, although putting on an appearance of feeling perfectly secure, have warned us to hold ourselves in readiness to evacuate the town at the first notice. It is impossible, however, to suppose that they can expect that a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, and composed for the most part of the heterogeneous and foreign elements of holy Russia, can encamp themselves in the real desert which surrounds Odessa. Will you believe that there are still here some very respectable English merchants who have been refused permission to leave, on the pretext that they pay to the crown the duty for exercising the profession of a merchant, and that it was an engagement from which they cannot be released. Since the last disaster in the Crimea, by which, in the opinion of well-informed persons, we had 10,000 men put *hors de combat*, and eight generals killed, or since dead of their wounds, workmen have been busily employed in erecting batteries on several points of the shore round our roadstead. I, however, think that this is more a pretended than a real defence, for we have not guns enough to arm all these works, or artillerymen enough to serve them. At Nicoloff things are going on more seriously; from 30,000 to 35,000 men, most part of the reserve, labor actively in throwing up fortifications and entrenchments, and as the allied fleets do not disturb them at present everything goes on well."

## CRIMEAN PICTURES.

Here is a graphic description of Crimean villages desolated by the war:—

The various Tartar villages in the Crimean valley, in which we were formerly encamped, are again receiving their inhabitants, who are returning from Baidar—at least such of them as have not been carried off by the Russians. In passing through Moskomina the other day, a great many carts, containing the household goods of the owners, mainly consisting of bedding and cushions, and earthenware pitchers, were seen standing at the doors. The majority of the men and women looked sad and almost broken hearted. All must have found a terrible change in their humble abodes. The fences and gates are all broken down, a great number of the houses have been unroofed for the sake of the timber by the Piedmontese, nearly all have had windows torn out, and the doors torn off, and a great many are little better than a heap of ruins. The women were endeavoring to secure privacy by hanging pieces of carpet across the openings where the lattices once were, though this is poor protection against the prying eyes of roving gnomes, English and French, who hourly pour along the valley, while the hordes of men cleared away the rubbish and tall grass from the doorsteps. These deserted villages are one of the saddest sights one sees in time of war—worse (writes a correspondent) to my mind by far than the slaughtered bodies of scores of fighting men—the ruined houses, the ruined fences, the tall grass in the yards, the smug chimney corners, silent and deserted, round which so many jokes were cracked, so many stories told—the scenes of so much humble enjoyment—and so much quiet happiness, which drew half its sweetness from the obscurity of those it blessed. You walk from house to house amidst a silence which oppresses you. No dog bays defiance from behind the palisades—no child gives squalling evidence of the conjugal bliss of its parents—no maidens at the fountain, dirty or clean, pretty or ugly—I do not wish to overdraw the picture—fill the evening air with the sound of gossip or of laughter; their place is most likely occupied by half a dozen French dragoons, swearing at their horses, and giving utterance, in profane language, to their longings for absinthe; and the mosque—that primitive old mosque—with its tiled, boarded floor, polished so smoothly by the knees of many generations of worshippers, its rude wooden candlesticks, in which a little oil and a bit of tow shed light upon the Koran, and enabled the Mullah to fan the flame of faith in the evil days of Islam, no longer re-echoes its voice of prayer. The Muezzin no longer climbs the ladder of its dear old wooden minaret, for all the world like an aerial dog kennel, to announce to the true believers the hours of prayer—everywhere silence and desolation—the lives and the penates had fled at the sound of the drum, and were followed by their protectors, who, I am bound to say, left little behind them beyond old slippers and old hats. I know, close to one of these ruined villages, an old Tartar burial ground, in which the rude forefathers of the hamlet, for many generations back, lay in repose, in which I have often pondered to the verge of make a keph in the shade of the vine during the long