

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Count de Persigny, French Minister of the Interior, has just addressed a circular to the Prefects regarding the approaching elections. We extract the following passages from the document:—"Strong in his providential origin, the Elect of the People has realised all the hopes of France; for that France, which he found in anarchy, misery, and dejection, into which the Government of rhetoricians had plunged it, has been by him a few years raised to the highest degree of wealth and grandeur. Every one knows how, in this country, convulsed by so many revolutions—political, social, and religious—order has been restored, and the security of persons and property established as it had never been before; how, in ten years, real property has been doubled, personal property increased by 7,000 or 8,000 millions, and the revenue augmented by 300 millions; how the territory has been covered with railways, highways, and cross-roads, and enriched with innumerable public works; and lastly, how the glorious triumphs of our arms and the high influence restored to our foreign policy have crowned a development of prosperity hitherto without example in the world. If in France as in England, there were only parties divided as to the conduct of affairs, but all equally attached to our fundamental institutions, the Government might confine itself, in the elections, to watching the struggles of the different opinions. But in a country like ours which, after so many convulsions, has only been seriously constituted for ten years past, the regular action of parties, which with our neighbors so happily secures the public liberties, could only at present have the effect of prolonging the revolution and compromising liberty; for with us there are parties which are still only factions. Formed of the wrecks of fallen Governments, and though weakened every day by time, which alone can make them disappear, they only seek to insinuate themselves to the heart of our institutions in order to vitiate their principles, and only invoke Liberty to turn it against the State. In presence of a coalition of hostilities, rancour and disappointment, opposed to the great things of the Empire, your duty, Monsieur le Prefect, is quite naturally traced. Imbued with the liberal and democratic spirit of our institutions, which the Emperor is striving to develop, appeal only to the reason and the heart of the populations.—Leave full liberty for all candidates to come forward; for the publication and distribution of professions of faith and balloting papers, according to the forms prescribed by our laws. Watch over the maintenance of public order, and the regularity of the electoral operations. It is for you a right and a duty to combat energetically all underground manoeuvres, intrigues, surprises, and frauds, and, in fine, to secure liberty and sincerity of voting, the probity of the election. The suffrage is free; but, to prevent the good faith of the populations from being overreached by the artifices of language or equivocal professions of faith, you will openly designate, as in the preceding elections, the candidates in whom the Government has most confidence. Let the populations know who are the friends or the adversaries, more or less disguised, of the Empire, and let them decide, in full liberty, but with a perfect knowledge of the matter. In recommending to the choice of the electors the vast majority of the members who formed part of the last Legislative Body, the Government renders well-merited homage to honorable men, of proved devotedness, who before receiving the support of the Administration, were designated by the sympathies of their fellow-citizens. If it has felt bound to refuse this testimony to some few, it is not for mere differences of opinion, for it has made a point of deeply respecting the independence of the deputies: but it cannot; it can only propose to the electors men devoted, without reserve or ulterior designs, to the Imperial dynasty and to our institutions.—It is therefore contrary to truth to attribute the attitude of the Government, with regard to several candidates, to their language in certain discussions. Some deputies only, among those who voted against the opinion of the Government in an important conjuncture, no longer have the official patronage; but their vote had nothing to do with the resolution taken concerning them; and I affirm, for my own part, that I have never thought of scrutinizing votes inspired by scruples of conscience. You are now made acquainted, Monsieur le Prefect, with the whole thought of the Emperor's Government. Follow exactly the instructions which precede, and await with confidence the result of the vote. The populations of the 10th and 20th December will never allow the work, of which they are proud, to suffer in their hands. Electrified by their patriotism, they will go in a body to vote, and will give a new and signal adhesion to the glorious empire they have founded.—Accept, &c., F. DE PERSIGNY.

PARIS, May 18.—M. Lagueronniere's paper, *La France*, has been visited with an *avertissement* for an article on the elections in its number of the 16th. For M. Lagueronniere himself nobody feels much sympathy; indeed, he has little claims to any, for so long as he was Director of the Press he served as the ready instrument for inflicting on others, who deserved it no more than he now does, the penalty just imposed upon him. Yet the article in question was one of the most harmless that can be imagined. It was headed "No exclusion;" and it criticized in a most temperate tone that part of the Minister's last circular, which, by denouncing some of the staunchest supporters of the Government as, probably, converted them into enemies. *La France* thought, with the public at large, and, probably, with the Emperor himself, whose opinion on these matters M. Lagueronniere has had as good an opportunity of knowing as the Minister, that for throwing open the elections without lot or hindrance to all parties and to all shades of opinion, no moment was more favourable than the present, when political passion is appeased, and parties reduced to impotence; and with a Sovereign whose reign is at once beneficial to

the nation, popular, and glorious. It repeated the words of M. Baroche a short time since, in the Legislative Body, that the more the elections were free the more they strengthened the Government. It said that the best Minister of the Interior was public opinion; that, should the principle of the Government be attacked, every man attached to order would rally round it; and that by giving proper latitude to electors and candidates during the contest, by allowing men to vote according to their consciences, and under the guidance of their patriotic feelings, "they would render homage to the moral power of the empire, and second the great liberal destinies marked out by the Emperor.

It was for an article embodying such sentiments as these that the Minister resolved to punish *La France*. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has heard corroborations of the report, that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act with France on the Polish question, the Emperor Napoleon will still pursue his object alone, if obliged to do so. The Poles seem to feel as sanguine in their expectation of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hopes. The question has already been put from Paris to the secret committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. A portion of the two months has passed away, and, instead of being crushed, the insurrection has gained strength, and is more wide-spread. It is reported that a memorandum or manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian police, and organises the bands from Warsaw, announcing that a loan to a very large amount, secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised, for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden is heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation apparently goes with the King. Much of this feeling is, no doubt, owing to the hope of recovering Finland.

ITALY. PIEMONTE.—It is strange that there should be a sort of good feeling between Russia and Italy. The King of Sardinia made his political fortune a few years since by joining a coalition against Russia in the darkest hour of that empire's history. The earliest victories of the Italian army were won at the expense of Russian soldiers at the Tchernaia and before Sebastopol. But a reconciliation has long taken place, both parties being influenced, perhaps, by a common antipathy to Austria, while the Russians, though affecting Legitimist leanings, have something like good will for a nation which is asserting its rights against the spiritual tyranny of the Western Pontiff.—*Times*.

The event of the day (says the *Armonia* of the 3rd inst.) is the *fiasco* of Passaglia in Parliament. The journals of the revolution, which reckoned so much on this man to erect a schismatic altar against Rome, are very grieved at it. Passaglia began the war against the Pope with the *Peace* (the name of his own journal), and preached the crusade against the clericals in the name of charity. Little by little drawn down by the weight of his sin, he found himself linked with the most open enemies of Catholicity. He endeavoured, nevertheless, to look like a lamb, while everybody saw the claws and tusks of the wolf. The journals of the revolution, now that he is down, begin to manifest the contempt that this man inspires them with. *The Perseveranza* of the 1st of May says that Passaglia "has been, to say the least, below his own average in his defence of his Bill. He completely lost himself in a labyrinth of wire-drawn argument and narrow reasoning. And all the defects which he had noted in his oratory were more conspicuous than ever."

The Gazzetta del Popolo observes that Passaglia committed a very great error in presenting himself as a deputy in Parliament; and, coming to speak of the Bill on the oath, writes as follows:—"If the friends who induced Passaglia to present himself as a candidate, if the electors who voted for him, did him infinite mischief—the friends who did not dissuade him from proposing (and presenting himself) the Bill which was discussed to-day, have evidently betrayed him.—The discussion was very painful for everybody. His sacerdotal character was a hindrance for Passaglia in such a question; his scholastic forms were another hindrance for him, as well as the violence itself of his speech, which looked too much like passion. It was in vain that he defended his Bill with undoubted learning. His cause was lost even before anyone else rose up to combat it." *The Diritto* writes as follows: "We shall say nothing of his two long and scholastic discourses, which, deprived of the attraction which the first speech spoken by him in the Chamber had possessed—namely that of curiosity—were far from securing approbation or sympathy." *The Diritto* ends by alluding to an incident which caused great excitement and merriment in the House, which we shall relate in the very words of that journal:—"It is known that in his first speech, Passaglia had related that he was antipathetic to the private munificence of a 'most noble Marquis,' a member of Parliament. (The Marquis Gustavus di Cavour.) Now, this same most noble Marquis thought the moment opportune to reproach his own protégé with certain phases of his past life, on which we do not wish to pronounce judgment, but also to reproach him at a time in a place, and in a manner of which we are unable to see the expediency or the fitness, renouncing thus, by a sudden impulse, the whole credit of his magnificent hospitality." *The Gazzetta del Torino* has a long article to show that to convert the Clergy, that is to say, to make it apostatize, may be possible by means of the philosophical and theological writings of the Priest Passaglia; but that it will never be effected by means of the measures or the orations of the deputy Passaglia. The *Discussion*, after having shown how inefficiently Passaglia defended his Bill, concludes by saying:—"The Chamber has taught the ripe theologian, but the raw deputy, that moderation, which is the most useful of political qualifications, and the toleration which is the only genuine means for the promotion of liberty." The Parliamentary report of the *Armonia* of the 1st of May states that the debate on Passaglia's Bill concluded by his declaring himself firm in his

ideas, and adding that the Minister of Justice and Public Worship opposed his measure simply from party and temporary reasons. He, however, ended by withdrawing it in the midst of the laughter of the Chamber. "deputy Cavour then came near Passaglia looked at him with an air of disgust, and then left the Chamber in great haste, all of which excited extreme amusement in the assembly." Passaglia is announced by the *Turin journals* as having left the Marquis di Cavour, where he received hospitality, and to have removed to that of Signor Gallenga, the former regicide, now correspondent of the *Times*. Passaglia has not set foot in the Turin Parliament since his signal failure, and is said to be about to resign his Parliamentary seat in disgust. The Arcimispiscopal Chapel of the See of Turin, which, since Mgr. Franzoni's exile, had been turned by the Piedmontese Government into an artillery store, has just been restored as a place of worship, during the repairs going on in the neighbouring parish church of San Carlo.

A letter from Modena, dated the 8th of May, states that on the 5th, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of Bourporto, eight miles from the city of Modena, who had already had the grief to see their eighty penitents dispersed by the Piedmontese Government, have now had all their furniture seized and carried away by a Piedmontese commissioner, although they had a lease of their house to the end of the year from the present Administration. The poor Sisters, twelve in number, and mostly French ladies, would not have had even a bed to sleep upon had not the good and grateful inhabitants immediately sent them everything needful. Meanwhile, more than twenty new houses of prostitution have been opened in Modena within the last three years.

The *Turin correspondent* of the *Firenze* states that Fumel, who has made himself so notorious for his irresponsible shootings in Calabria, on behalf of Victor Emmanuel, is a tailor of Brescia, who took into his head to put down brigandage in the kingdom of Naples. "He gathered a band of vindictive of offences, created himself their colonel, went to the South, and kills, shoots, and burns at his pleasure Colonel Fumel has prisons of his own, of which he holds the keys; and happy those whom he locks up in them, instead of shooting them at once, or burning them in their houses, as he did in one of his expeditions now become famous." The barefaced impudence or moral corruption of the revolutionists of Italy have reached such a pitch that they are now publishing all the cheating, treacheries, and villainies of the Count Cavour, as so many deeds to boast of and to do him honour. What will the virtuous Mr. Gladstone and others think of a certain Signor Nicomede Bianchi, who is publishing a work on the life and diplomatic deeds of Count Cavour, who actually gives us the following document as a note written by Cavour to Admiral Persano, whom he pretended to Europe to be sending to prevent Garibaldi's landing in Sicily:—"Signor Conte, manage to navigate between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan cruisers. I hope you have understood me? To which Persano answered knowingly: 'Signor Conte, I believe I have understood you; in a given case you will send me to Fenestrelle' (the State prison). Persano appreciated fully the thorough want of conscientiousness of his employer. Again, on the 19th of June, while the honourable Count Cavour protested that he was an utter stranger to any act of General Garibaldi and could not but formally disapprove it, he wrote to La Farini, in Palermo:—"Persano will give you all the utmost assistance that he can, without compromising our flag. It would be a great good if Garibaldi passed into the Calabrias; thus was Cavour directing the movements of the filibuster chief over the country which was ready Garibaldi to receive him. On the passage of the Garibaldians from Sicily into the Neapolitan provinces in 1860, Signor Nicomede Bianchi gives us, in the *Review Contemporanea*, page 64, the following information:—"One of the most deserving men of the Italian Democracy, the Deputy Dr. Bottere, received the commission of Count Cavour to co-operate in this passage of the Garibaldians to the continent, and to that end he left Turin with 500,000 francs. The distinguished ex-deputy, Bartholomeo Casalis, carried to Sicily a like sum. The Sardinian men of war had also the order to assist this passage. The rest, the Garibaldian General, Bixio, declared in the Turin Parliament that although Persano could be at any moment repudiated by his Government in the face of Europe, and that, not to let it be known that his Government assisted the expedition in Sicily, yet he knew very well how to assist it." This was said to justify Persano's recent nomination as a full Admiral, which was criticized by Gallenga.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated the 4th inst., and published by the *Firenze*, says:—"The trial of Fausti, Venanzi, and company, will soon take place. I believe that the prisoners amount to ten, and I am told that they have to answer to much more serious charges than mere political crimes. Incendiarism and murder are in question, which, although committed for political motives, do not lose on that account any of their heinousness. Some of them are revolting. Only fancy a surgeon who, instead of saving by his art a patient whom he had to attend, hastens his death by poisoning his wounds. Venanzi has confessed, and has made recantations of the highest importance, even as regards the founding of the Roman Committee. Its creation is attributed by Venanzi to the famous Migliorini, Sardinian Minister accredited to the Holy See. From that time to this the revelations acquire much interest from the part which Venanzi represents as played by the Turin Government."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The *Times Turin correspondent*, who had remained silent whilst slaughter was in progress in Naples, now after the debate in the English House of Commons, speaks out, still suppressing a large portion of the truth, and only acknowledging that a Sardinian butcher, named Colonel Fumel, shot eighty-four "Brigands"—Neapolitan legitimist patriots; and only burned two villages in the "heat of fight." The sanguinary squire, Fumel, is known to have slaughtered hundreds in cold blood; and the *Times correspondent* further on confesses that one thousand of the body of gallant Neapolitans who fought—and are fighting for their national right, fighting, as the Poles are, but at far greater odds, against a more treacherous, treacherous, and infamous enemy—full of "powder and lead," as the *Times* accessory to murder flippantly writes it. Not only a thousand, but thousands of the noble Neapolitan nationalist "Brigands," have been thus slaughtered; and the attempt is being made by the pestilent creatures of Victor Emmanuel, both in the pseudo-Parliament of Turin and at the press, to neutralize the irrefutable and damaging disclosures made by an honorable Englishman in the British Parliament. It is fruitless; and in vain, by a succession of temperate argumentative lies, the *Times* itself is editorially striving to efface the impressions which the debate in the House of Commons, to which our London Correspondent referred, has stamped upon the mind and memory of the public.

The *Standard* says: "The subjoined document has within the last week or two been posted on the walls of the town of Lora, in the Terra di Lavoro, by the Piedmontese authorities. It is perhaps the best answer that could be given to Mr. Layard's bold assertions respecting the condition of the Neapolitan provinces. In the months of January, February, and March of the present year 188 persons were shot in Piedmontese prisons for the crime of brigandage. Within the last two years some 7,000 persons more were shot after battle, killed in action, or sentenced to the galleys for the same crime. There are at this moment 18,000 political prisoners in Naples; and this, Mr. Layard assures us, to be the normal state of things in the kingdom of Naples until, in the course of two or three generations, the Neapolitans have been purged of their evil habits of loyalty to their king and hatred to the foreigner. Mr. Layard's mode of dealing with a 'demoralised population' is summary and intelligible. The lenient discipline,

the frustration of the imprisonment, the incendiarism of the Fumels of the Piedmontese army—"Emolliti mores nec sinit esse ferros!" For acts far less cruel than those a British Government withdrew its representative from Naples in the time of a Bourbon King. Now that the Piedmontese Victor Emmanuel is Sovereign, by the action of the *placitifs*, there is found a member of the Government bold enough to bound the Piedmontese officers on their deadly work, and to excuse and palliate these wholesale murders in the name of Italian unity.

Prefectura of the Terra di Lavoro. The Provincial Commission for the Suppression of Brigandage, considering—

That one of the most efficacious means for destroying the hydra of brigandage will be that of rewarding promptly individuals who will act with valor in procuring the arrest and slaughter of the brigands; that the numerous relations of the local communal commissioners and sub-commissioners will enable them to select individuals endowed with courage and abnegation to effect the arrest of the sustainers, the spies, and accomplices of the brigands, or to watch over asylums of the latter and their secret manoeuvres, because whoever devotes himself to this service must accustom himself to bold action; that the national guards and the citizens who cooperate with the Government in the repression of brigandage have directed that a greater reward shall be paid to such persons than shall be given to the Royal Carabinieri troops, and guardians of the public security, who are called by their duty to render that service, and who enjoy other kinds of recompenses in the body in which they serve; that the commissioners not being able to foresee all the cases and circumstances by which to establish a maximum and minimum in the rewards for such service, it will remain with the provincial commissions to find some criterion for that purpose; the Commission has determined—1. To give a reward in cash of from 200 to 1000 lire to whomsoever may arrest or kill a brigand; and if the captured or slain man shall be the head of a band, the reward shall not be less than 600 lire. 2. To give a reward of from 150 to 500 lire in cash for the arrest of the sustainers, spies, and accomplices of the brigands. 3. To give a reward of from 500 to 800 lire in cash to whomsoever will discover a conspiracy by brigands, and will reveal that important fact—as for example, the assisting the band with provisions, arms and ammunition, or by favouring and fomenting brigandage—or will give such other information as will enable the Government to discover any secret plots. 4. To give a reward of from 300 to 1,000 lire in cash to any one who will give an opportune indication so that the band of brigands may be surprised, and one or more of them be arrested and executed. 5. In case, in performing such service, any one perish by the hands of the brigands, it is decreed that, besides the rewards herein designated, there shall be granted a pension for life to his children or his widow, or other distressed relative, if any, who should be left. 6. The commission reserves to itself to give a reward, according to circumstances, to individuals of the Royal Carabinieri, troops, and guardians of the public security who may assist in performing the services pointed out. 7. It is particularly understood that any brigand who shall present himself before the authorities shall be entitled to the reward. 8. Any person who shall render such service for the public security against the enemy of all civil life ought at once to apprise the magistrates of his object, and to give the commissioners all the information he can, so that they may place credit in his statements. 9. Lastly, the prefect of the province is invited to publish and cause to be posted up the present determination in all the communes of his dependency. The President, SALVATORE PIZZICCI. The Secretary, GIUSEPPE DE FALCO.

Examined.—The Prefect, C. MAYS. Caserta, April 24, 1863.

SPAIN

THE PROTESTANT MARTYRS.—The *Review of Madrid* publishes, under the title of "Protestantism in Spain," the following letter from Granada, dated the 24th of April:—"Yesterday the Tribunal judged the cause of the Protestant champions, Albama, Matamoros, and Trigo, a cause rendered celebrated by the zeal their co-religionists in England and Germany have displayed in their behalf. There were in the audience a great many English tourists. The defender of Albama and Matamoros went to such lengths that the President had to recall him to order. After the pleading, Matamoros asked to be allowed to speak. He showed as much insolence as stolidity in the terms he used to express all the contempt he has showed for the religion of his fathers—a religion which he has sold for a few golden coins. The public listened to this crime appatate. At the end of the sitting, the English accepted to salute the accused; but the Spanish public only looked on them with contempt. If it were not for the Bible Society, which bestows a few guineas on these recruits of Protestantism, they would be less fervent. *El Pensamiento Espanol* traces back to the 5th of October, 1860, the first discovery of the efforts made by Albama to spread in Spain Protestant Bibles and writings. The chief pamphlets profusely distributed by these proselytes were, 'The Universal Democratic Republic,' 'The People's Gospel,' and 'The Elements of Democratic Principles Dedicated to the People.' Jose Albama, the Pontiff of Spanish reformers, is a man who had been condemned, on the 26th of January, 1847, to four years of *perfidia* by the Tribunal of Cadix; on the occasion of the homicide of Juan Dritz and of violence against his brother Nicholas. Miguel Trigo was the secretary of the society presided over by Jose Albama. From writings found in Matamoros' house it is ascertained that these now apostles had succeeded in enrolling eighty-five proselytes at Granada, Malaga, Cadix, and Jaen. Albama and Trigo are noted Democrats. At Granada they are held at the houses of notorious socialist partisans. They have become Protestants to be able to live without working. The Bible Societies give them money and maintain their families in affluence. English persons frequently visit them in their prison. Matamoros has a most extensive correspondence; he is in constant communication with the chief Protestant centres in England, France, and Belgium. The biography of these illustrious personages is about to be published, and their photographs are already taken.

BELGIUM

A measure of scandalous and unscrupulous confiscation is at this moment occupying the Belgian Chambers. In times of religious persecution, when education was forbidden to Catholics in England and other Protestant countries, certain foundations were endowed by pious Catholics of those countries in the University of Louvain for the benefit of their fellow countrymen. A correspondent of the *Ben Public* gives the following schedule of them:—

	Francs.
For Holland	17,485
" Ireland	7,007
" England	13,052
" Prussia	1,098
" Savoy	813
" Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	5,840
Total	45,304, or £1,812.

All these foundations, established for a special object by pious benefactors, for the express object of providing a distinctively Catholic education for those whom religious persecution prevented from procuring one in their own country, the Belgian Government proposes that the State should take possession of, robbing the present patrons of their right of presentation, and utterly perverting the intentions of the founders. English and Irish patrons alone will thus be deprived of rights of presentation to the

value of 20,032fr., or about £800 a year.—*Weekly Register*. PRUSSIA. The Prussian Chambers and the Government are again at loggerheads. The President thought it his duty to call the Minister of War to order at some portion of his speech in the Chamber. M. Von Roon protested against the interruption, asserted that the Ministry were not amenable to the disciplinary laws of the Chamber. The President insisted on the right and as the Minister would not give way, he put on his hat and left the Chamber. The Ministry refuse to be present at the deliberations of the Chamber so long as this right is insisted on by the Chamber. And so the matter stands.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, May 15.—The *General Correspondence* of today says, in order to avert a European conflict, Austria intends proposing the adoption of more coercive measures than a Federal execution towards Denmark. The object of these measures will be guaranteed by the execution of the stipulations of the London Protocols of 1851 and 1852, relative to the succession to the Danish throne.

SWEDEN. CHRISTIANA, May 18.—Prince Copartazeki has arrived here and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Manifestations in favour of Poland have been made in the theatre. The President of the Chamber has expressed the universal sympathy of the Norwegians in favour of Poland. The situation of Sweden at the present time is interesting. This State stands so much apart from the European community that its politics are little known either here or in Paris; but it is nevertheless, an important Power whenever Russian affairs are in question. At this time the anti-Russian feeling at Stockholm seems especially strong. The Swedes are reminded by the Polish war of their own former greatness south of the Baltic, and of their later misfortunes at the hands of their Russian enemies.

For some years the animosity towards Russia has been on the increase, owing, probably, to a sense of danger from the ambition of the late Emperor. This feeling prompted Sweden so readily to bind herself in 1855, to cede no territory to Russia without the consent of England and France. Prudent men, of course, think it enough if they can insure the integrity of the present Swedish territory, and preserve a scattered nation of a few millions from aggression on the part of a mighty neighbour; but, as will be seen by what we publish this morning, a section of the Swedish nation has actually thought of drawing the sword, as if the days of Charles XII. had come again, and taking opportunity from the Polish insurrection to win some undefined advantages for itself. Perhaps the re-conquest of Finland has been the dream of the more enthusiastic Swedes, but at any rate sympathy for Poland has been carried so far that anti-Russian and warlike resolutions have been actually proposed in the Legislature.—*Times*.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—A decree of the Minister of War has been issued, ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province.

DANZIG, May 10.—The *Ostsee Zeitung* of to-day says:—"The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lithuania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, which says:—"As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Muscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight."

POLAND

ATROCITIES OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN POLAND.—A contemporary states that it has received trustworthy accounts from persons just arrived from Lithuania and Livonia which fully confirm the atrocities committed upon the Countess Mole and other distinguished ladies already reported. The young lady named, who was only eighteen, and was *enclaustrée* at the time, was subjected to the most brutal treatment in the presence of her husband by Russian soldiery disguised as peasants. She ultimately managed to escape from them, and, with no clothing but a great coat succeeded in reaching the neighboring forest, where she was taken prematurely ill. She was conveyed to Wilna, where she was lately seen in a dying state—though not then, as the telegraph has since reported become a lunatic. Her husband has been thrown into prison at Danzig. Up to the present time there has been no proof brought of his complicity in the insurgent movement. The same indeed may be said of several other noblemen of Lithuania who have been arrested on the estate of Count Lyberg Platow, whose wife, it is reported, was similarly ill treated. Arms were indeed found concealed, but he alleges that they were placed there without his knowledge by the insurgents. Unfortunately, the agents employed by the Government did not confine their violence to the suspected husband. These are some of the atrocities of which we lately read as having been perpetrated by the Raskolniks, who, though by no means immaculate characters, are too ill disposed towards the Government to espouse its cause, even when a massacre of the proprietors is in question. They are malcontents on religious grounds, and have more than once broken out in open revolt. The idea of disguising the soldiers quartered at Danzig as Raskolniks and imputing the atrocities they have committed to this class of the population, is one which can only acquire for the governor who devised it the execration of Europe. Some of the details of the outrages which these fiends in human shape perpetrated upon Lithuanian ladies are unfit for our columns. On a deputation for protection against these terrible marauders, he only replied, "I have neither the wish nor the power to guarantee the lives or fortunes of the unhappy." In Russia the term "unhappy" is applied to anyone who is under sentence, pronounced either according to law or by the Czar, for offences political or otherwise. The result of such an answer must inevitably be to drive the proprietors, who might have been disposed to stand neutral, to side with the insurgents, it being a lesser evil to be slain in fair fight than to be massacred in bed.

TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—In consequence of fresh remonstrances the Porte has agreed to the proposal of France to take steps at St. Petersburg in favour of Poland, in the same spirit as those taken by England, France, and Austria.

MORE HOME EVIDENCE—RHEUMATISM CURED!!—Still another of our well known and highly respectable neighbor has come forward under a sense of duty and made the following statement:— St. Constant, District of La Prairie. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal. Dear Sir—When I began using Bristol's Sarsaparilla I had been for 9 months suffering with Rheumatism and had completely lost the use of my legs being unable to walk during 4 months out of the nine. The first bottle of Bristol's Sarsaparilla gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from all pain and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm. Very respectfully yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.