

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE
FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has arrived in Paris, and will shortly proceed to London.

It is asserted that the Marquis Pepoli has arrived here, the bearer of the reply of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress. The Marquis will go to Compiègne, where he will stay several days, and will then take his departure.

The following is the full text of the Emperor's letter to the Sovereigns of Europe, as published in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

"In presence of the events which each day arise and press on, I believe it indispensable to make known all my thoughts to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destinies of the peoples.

At all times when profound shocks have disturbed the basis and displaced the boundaries of States there have followed solemn transactions to regulate the new elements, and to consecrate, while revising them, the transformations accomplished. Such was the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter foundation that the political edifice of Europe reposes to-day, and, nevertheless, as you cannot be ignorant it is crumbling away on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of the various countries it is impossible not to recognise that almost at all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, misinterpreted, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretensions without curb. Peril so much the more formidable that the improvements brought about by the civilisation which has bound nations amongst themselves through the solidarity of material interests render war more destructive than ever.

We have here then, a subject for grave meditations. Let us not wait, before taking our part, for sudden and irresistible events to disturb our judgement, and draw us, despite ourselves, into a contrary direction.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present and assure the future in a Congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of Sovereigns and legitimate aspirations of peoples.

Thus, I am ready without preconceived system to bring to an International Congress the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but, as I am a Sovereign the most credited with ambitious projects, I have it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive without a shock at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be accepted I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting.

In case the Princes allied with and friendly to France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I shall be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality. Europe would, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a general pacification.

Written at Paris, 4th November, 1863.

NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned)

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The *Times* says it is probable that the able and energetic but restless ruler of the French has rather in view his own exaltation than any real change for the better in the public law of Europe. He should give a proof of his sincerity by associating with the re-arrangement of Europe some plan of disarmament. All, however, that this country has to do, is to ascertain what are the objects of the proposed Congress, when the Emperor particularizes the questions which it is his intention to submit to Europe. It will be the duty of the British government to judge whether these can be advantageously discussed, and whether the decision of the Congress can in any way be enforced against a recalcitrant power. If the government think that the present difficulty and future danger may be amicably settled, and greater security given to Europe by a Congress, they will not allow any prejudice to stand in the way of co-operation.

The *Post* says the Emperor's letter offers propositions that in their large benevolence partake of enthusiasm, but the first object for England is to inquire precisely into the objects of the Congress, and the means by which they are to be accomplished.

The *Daily News* decidedly opposes a Congress which, under certain circumstances, is a sure means of accelerating war, to call a Congress, declare the public law of Europe repealed, and throw on the table a number of unsettled questions, is in effect gambling with the peace of the world.

The *Star* says the experiment of a Congress is worth trying.

Referring to the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Chambers, the *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—

"Nothing could show more clearly the true meaning of the Speech than the eagerness displayed by His Majesty to convene his allies and friends for co-operation in the programme he has marked out from the Throne. With this object the Emperor has already caused autograph letters to be sent to the principal Sovereigns of Europe. The purport of these communications tends to justify the remarkable words of the Bordeaux programme:—

It appears that in sending the letters for the Congress to the Sovereign Princes of Europe four German Princes were completely forgotten. They are, it is true, of the most microscopic dimensions; but as we often find very little bodies the most concealed and the most techy about

their dignity, the said Princes may consider it as an intended slight. There was no slight meant; it was merely an oversight, and the *Gotha Almanac* may not have been at hand at the moment. I understand the mistake has been repaired. The letters have been duly posted, and, I presume, prepaid.

The Archbishop of Rouen, Mgr. de Bonnechose, is raised to the rank of Cardinal. The Archbishop is the brother of M. Emile de Bonnechose, the author of an excellent history of England. A hat is promised to another French prelate, on the Emperor's recommendation.—*Times*.

Letters from Paris say that a great change for the worse has come over Napoleon during the past year. His disease, though not fully developed, is an affection of the spine, and it is thought that his death will be a sudden one.

The 'Blue Book' presented to the French Senate and Deputies contains a general review of the foreign affairs of the Empire. The 'Yellow Book,' with diplomatic correspondence, &c., has not yet been produced. In the Blue Book the following passage is devoted to the affairs of Italy:—

"The Emperor's Government has seen with satisfaction that in Italy calm has succeeded to the agitation caused by the Roman question. Men's minds, however, do not yet appear disposed to make the reciprocal concessions required on the one hand by respect for rights, and on the other by the necessities of the time. In the particular position created by events the greatest service which the Emperor's Government could render to the Italians was to remain inaccessible to the various passions which were agitating around it. The Emperor is aware that he has contributed as much as lies in his power to prepare for the future. These postponements of the solution have not been without advantage for the Peninsula. Inspired by the generous intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Government has endeavored to realise several of the reforms claimed in the administration of the States of the Church. We have reason to hope that that task will be pursued. The Italian Government has done its best to organise the new kingdom, to develop its resources, to constitute the military force of Italy, to suppress brigandage with our loyal concurrence, and to discourage the impatience to which it was resolved not to yield. We are justified in believing that these happy influences will contribute to dissipate prejudices, and produce a state of matters more favorable to a better understanding between the different political parties."

Prince Napoleon's son, who was privately baptised fifteen months ago, has not yet had the usual ceremonies of baptism fulfilled in his regard as it seems that the Prince will have no other godfather for his son than Victor Emmanuel, who, being under the ban of excommunication, cannot be admitted by the Church as the child's godfather.—*Bien Public*.

The mortal remains of Robespierre, St. Just and Lebas, says the *Patrie*, have just been discovered by some workmen occupied in digging the foundations of a house at the Batignolles, at the angle of the Rue du Rocher and the old Chemin du Ronde. Those men, who played so important a part in the Revolution, were buried at the above spot, the cemetery of the Madeleine being too full at the period of their death to admit of fresh interments.

THE FEDERALISTS AT BREST.—"A question of International Law," says *La France*, 'has just arisen at Brest between the French and American Governments. The Federal steam corvette Kearsage had recently arrived in that port for the purpose of capturing the Confederate steamer Florida, which is also lying at Brest, and had kept her fires constantly banked up in order to follow the Florida, if she should leave the port. The established law among nations being that no two belligerent vessels can leave a neutral port within twenty-four hours of each other, representations were made to the United States Legation at Paris, which admitted the justice of the protest, and sent orders to the Kearsage in consequence. This latter vessel has now announced its intention of putting to sea at once, and will be accompanied, until out of French waters, by the Ville de Lyon.

A single vapour bath is said, by a French medical journal, to be a certain cure for hydrophobia.

BELGIUM.

THE MALINES CONGRESS.—The Holy Father has answered by the following Brief to the address sent him by the General Assembly of the Catholics at Malines:—

"To Our dear Sons, the Baron de Gerlache, Henry Edward Manning, and John Baptist Casani, at Malines.

"Pius IX., Pope.

"Dear Sons, Health and Apostolic Blessing.

"We have experienced a very great joy at receiving your letter of August the 18th last, signed by you and by a great number of other persons present at the assembly of the Catholics which took place at Malines. We have, indeed, been very happy to see by this letter, how lively are in you and in all those who were present at this assembly, the feelings of faith, piety, and respect for Us and this See of Peter. And it is not also without great satisfaction that we have learnt that you, and all the other members of the Malines Congress, have nothing more at heart, in presence of the vast conspiracy directed against the Catholic Church by her enemies than to unite your knowledge and efforts to defend valiantly the course, doctrine and institution of this Church. The resolution which you have taken with the other members of the said assembly, and which certainly deserves the greatest praise, has given Us abundant consolations in the midst of the very grave subjects of affliction which assail Us on all sides—We ardently desire that, in these very unfortunate times, the Catholic faithful should direct their attention, under the guidance of their Pastors, to the defence of our Holy Religion and her salutary doctrine. Finally receive, as an assurance of all Heavenly gifts, and as a pledge of Our special good will, the Apostolic Blessing, which We bestow, with all affection and all love from Our very heart, on you, dear sons, and on all those who have addressed to Us the aforesaid letter.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, September the 10th, of the year 1863, and of Our Pontificate the eighteenth.

"Pius, P. P. IX."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Errors of all other kinds are retrievable; but neither liberty, good government, progress, nor self-respect is long possible with low credit and disordered finances. We have no right to expect from Italy that which no nation has ever yet attained—the art of making cheap wars and economical revolutions. These are discoveries reserved, doubtless, for a more

advanced period of the history of the world, for we have certainly made no approach to them hitherto; but, nevertheless, the expenditure of Italy is not justified by her present resources.—She has for the last five years been getting into debt at the rate of £16,000,000 a year. A loan of £40,000,000 sterling cleared off the extra expenses of war and revolution up to the end of the year 1861, and left a surplus of £14,000,000f. remaining. Here, then, we might reasonably have expected that a new point of departure would be taken, and that if an equilibrium between Income and Expenditure could not at once be reached, at any rate a considerable advance would be made towards it.

Such anticipations have been grievously disappointed. The expenditure of 1862 exceeds the Income by about £14,000,000 sterling, or one-third of the whole, and this does not appear to be the result of any falling off of Income, but simply of the enormous scale of the expenditure. The revenue has risen, but the expenditure has much more than kept pace with it.

According to the *Portafoglio Matese*, the number of Italian exiles amount now to 30,000. There are in Italy, moreover, 8,639 persons deprived of office and reduced to distress. The victims shot or massacred by the Piedmontese amount to 15,000. About 7,000 officers of the former Neapolitan army have been cashiered in spite of the Gaeta capitulation. The Neapolitans imprisoned in one year amount to 14,000. All these amounts are taken from official documents communicated by the Home Ministry of Turin.

Renan's book is doing its work at Florence, where, according to the *Vera Buona Novella*, it has had a large circulation. This paper states that caricatures of the Redeemer appear in the journals, and the most offensive representations of the Pope are exposed in the windows. Robberies, assassinations, sacrileges, and all other kinds of crime are on the increase, while misery every where meets the eye, the prices of the ordinary articles of food having nearly doubled under the present regime.

A great deal of pen and ink has been wasted on the death of Perrego, editor of the *Journal de Verone*. He died, I am sorry to say, of softening of the brain, brought on by drinking spirits, but had the grace to make a good and penitent end, and make his full retraction of his late errors.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The French Embassy has remitted to Cardinal Antonelli the letter of the Emperor of the French, inviting the Pontifical Government to send a representative to a European Congress at Paris.

The *Armonia* of the 31st ult. publishes the following correspondence from Rome, dated on the 27th of October:—

"The modifications in the custom-house tariff which were spoken of lately are now accomplished. The *Giornale di Roma* published yesterday an edict, by which the Pontifical Government has lowered the duties on the importation of more than seventy different articles of trade, and this diminution has been decreed to favor the development of trade, and to provide the better for the wants of home consumption. From the list joined to the edict we see that the duties of importation are reduced fifty per cent. on some articles, and sixty per cent, and even seventy-five per cent, on others.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The *Giornale di Roma* denies the statement of the Italian papers relative to deserters and refugees at Rome. The Pontifical Government invariably considers deserters coming from the invaded provinces of the States of the Church as its subjects.

"Brigandage," which is generic for any sort of resistance to the Government of Italy, is extending itself to the Umbria, the Marches, and even Tuscany, and hundreds of refractory conscripts have taken to the mountains rather than serve the Cross of Savoy. In Rome there are more than five thousand poor Neapolitans in the same condition, and every fresh day adds to the number. It is quite certain that a Spanish occupation would be the immediate signal for a rising all over the Neapolitan States, as had it not been for the assistance given by the French to the suppression of the Reaction, the people would long ere this have recovered their liberty. In Rome itself there is a singular dearth of news. The *Freimaurer Zeitung*, a German Freemason paper, gives us a few more editing details regarding the organisation of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Rome, rejoining in the classic title of the 'Fabius Maximus.' The supreme direction of the Fabius Maximus Lodge of Rome is confided exclusively to Jews, because Catholics, even when they have committed the sacrilege required (a sacrilege on the Blessed Sacrament, outraging the Host, being an initiatory rite of the upper grades of the Sect) 'offer few sure guarantees, in consequence of their still maintaining connection with their families, who may be good Catholics. The same may be said of many Protestants, by reason of the numerous conversions to the Catholic Church which have taken place, and which are so numerous in England, that there is scarcely a family which does not count one or more Protestants, and which must not henceforth inspire us with serious fears for their secrecy. The 'Fabius Maximus' at the present time numbers 120 brethren in Rome, and is now redoubting its activity.' If the ghosts of the antique Hebrews crucified by Titus in days of yore still hover vengefully round the dungeons of the Mamertine, surely their ire is sated!—Fabius Maximus is obliged to depute old Jewry to wield his pious, and commits the destinies of the wolf and his cubs to the old clo' vendors of the Ghetto. There was a Moses (a captain, too) in the Garibaldian legion; but this taking possession of the inner arcana of the Conscript Fathers by the greasy giant with hooked noses, who fry fish in the Via dei Savelli, this confession that Christians are not to be trusted, not even Protestant Christians, with the working out of the National wishes, is too insulting, especially considering how eminently qualified some of the classes have shown themselves for the employment.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Two hundred persons are in prison in the city of Naples for the sole fact of Baron Casanova's escape. The Piedmontese police are being sent to Naples in large batches, and in the provinces there is need of it, for the escapes are a matter of daily occurrence. Not a day passes without some fact of the kind taking place at one or other of the prisons where Reactionaries are confined. Such is the condition of the provinces for which the rule of Piedmont was to do so much. A few months and the fallacy of the nostrum will be more patent than it is now.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

It appears that King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Naples by railway. It was at first arranged that His Majesty should arrive by the ordinary road, and should be received by a procession of 300 carriages. But as the 300 carriages were not forthcoming, the idea had to be abandoned. On the subject, the *Popolo d'Italia* an Italianissimo organ, says:—'The three hundred carriages, announced by the official journal to meet the King, and accompany His Majesty, are, it appears, not forthcoming. We had already supposed this likely, considering the excessive dis-

content of the country through the faults of the governing party, which is injurious to every class of the citizens. Another of our journals announced yesterday that the King will decidedly come to Naples by railroad from Nola, as it has been found impossible to carry out the project of the escort of carriages. It is also supposed that the King will enter Naples after midnight. And the *Borsa* adds: 'The Royal convoy from Foggia to Nola will be escorted by strong squadrons of cavalry, to which will be added the greater part of the troops quartered here, which will echeloned along all the line of route to be pursued by the Royal convoy. Also several battalions of bersaglieri will be stationed along the line.' It would seem as if His Majesty were afraid of being caught by the brigands.—*Tablet*.

PIEDMONT. FREEDOM AND TRUTH.—The correspondent of the *Monde*, at Palermo, writes on the 16th inst. as follows:—'For the last eighteen days Palermo is in a state of siege; the gates are guarded by the soldiers, with orders not to let any young man go out or come in. The passers-by are no longer arrested, but domiciliary searches, or rather the aggressions of the soldiery in the private houses, continue with the same violence. Soldiers have been stationed (to be kept at a franc a day each) even in the house of a man accused of not having denounced his brother, and in the house of another man whose son has been in America for the last ten years. Palermo presents a sad scene. The public promenades are deserted; not a single person is to be met with. Trade is suspended, and what is to be feared is that this wretched state is to last a month or two more. A proclamation of General Govone, dated on the 14th inst., announces that 400 refractories have been taken; that many other names on the list have been ascertained to be those of dead persons, women, and children, but that there remains 2,408 refractory recruits to be got out of Palermo before the military measures cease.' Serve those Sicilian fools right. They did not know when they were happy.

Between Iter and Terracina there are more than six hundred men in arms against Piedmont, in spite of the new law and the arrests and fustillations; the authorities, National Guard, and proprietary class there being all favorable to the Reaction. In the Leccese the arrests in one night were sixty-four in the three little villages of Martina, Castellana, and Gallipoli. The National Guard of Foggia was summoned by the Prefect the other day, and soundly rated for not having caught Caruso, on whose head, alive or dead, there is a premium of 20,000 lire; the band, however, is still fighting in full vigor in the Benevento and Capitanza, and seems perfectly ubiquitous. In the Abruzzi matters are different. The conscription has pressed most heavily on its population, and numbers have emigrated; there are no predatory bands, and the people hold aloof from any movement that is not a decidedly political one, and, therefore, perhaps, there is less reaction there than further south; but if I am not wrong it will be in those mountains yet, that a fierce stand will be made for independence on the first complication that hampers Piedmont and requires a diminution of the present terrorism.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

TORINUS REVIVED.—We learn from a good source, writes the *Azione* of Naples, on the 27th ult., 'that General Sirtori (an apostate Priest) writes from Catanzaro to the Prefect of Cosenza, begging him to have made by good workmen of that place 400 pair of 'ceppi,' as those he had taken with him were insufficient, and enclosing a model. Let your readers know that 'ceppi' are two rings of iron, which are placed on the wrists of prisoners, who are tortured by two iron points springing from the inside of the handcuff, when the screw is tightened. This is torture fully inaugurated, and that by authority of prefects and generals, and in the full light of the nineteenth century. Honour to General Sirtori who certainly did not learn the use of such instruments of civilisation in the ranks of the Volunteers.

A tremendous *canard* is extant to-day, predicting an Italian alliance with Prussia and Russia, to be carried out by an attack on the Dalmatian coast by Garibaldian volunteers, an invasion of Galicia by the Czar. We have seen so many strange fellowships that nothing ought to surprise us, but this is so remarkable a flight of fancy that it is worth note. It is characteristic of the utter uncertainty of the present situation that there is no *canard* too preposterous for circulation and credit even in well informed circles, and the way every straw is caught at and theorised on makes conjecture nearly hopeless. There are many, and those not among the least versed in political life, who assert that France will declare herself in open alliance with the Catholic powers on the opening of the Chambers; but with Prince Napoleon's influence, backed by the Revolutionary faction in France and Italy, such a change is scarcely to be dreamed of. The relations, however, between Spain and France are excellent, and this is a good sign. That something must be done for the Neapolitan provinces is becoming daily more obvious. The new law is literally reducing the country to one vast gaol where men walk abroad only on sufferance. A cousin of Sparenta, the present Minister of Police in Turin, and late chief of the Camorristi, is among the last arrests. 1,180 are reported on suspicion to Biba, 1,400 arrests have been made in the province of Naples since the 1st of September, and the prisons are filled to suffocation. At Ancona there are more than twelve hundred in one of the convict depots, and six hundred in the Dorsena, most of them Neapolitan Royalists; besides the castle is crowded with prisoners of the Abruzzi expedition of 1860, all regular soldiers, and who are waiting for trial since March 1861, having been all previously guaranteed against all any pursuit. Crocco, Caruso, and Ninco Nanco are as active as ever, and nine new regiments were landed yesterday in Naples to suppress the Reaction—a pretty fair confession of what the plebiscite is worth, and the means necessary to maintain the dominion of the House of Savoy. The conscripts are everywhere joining the bands, and any sort of amelioration may now be considered utterly hopeless save by a rising of the population, which will take place at the sound of the first shot from the Quadrilateral. The peasantry and the landed class, the clergy and the citizens are unanimous in their cry for independence, and when the day comes, the Lord have mercy on those who are the vanquished party. The people have not forgotten the Sanfedista Reaction of 1799, under Cardinal Ruffo, and the reckoning will come sooner or later.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Parliament has voted thirty millions sterling out of the Imperial Exchequer to alleviate the distress caused by the dearth in Hungary.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says, relating to the Archduke Maximilian and the Mexican throne:—'We shall point out to-day a fresh proof of the interest which the Emperor Francis Joseph takes in the re-establishment of monarchy in Mexico. Although the Archduke has no idea of imposing any sacrifice upon his country, His Apostolic Majesty has decided upon authorising such Austrian officers as may wish to accompany the Archduke with the view of co-operating in the military reorganisation of Mexico to do so, with the power of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return. This concession is so much the more important on account of the known valor and capacity of Austrian officers to which French officers, who more than all others have been in a position to judge them, agree in rendering ample justice. Although no longer in possession of a fleet, since the Americans destroyed, or captured the few vessels they mustered, the Mexican people, in their solicitude to furnish a further proof that the Archduke Maximilian is really the Sovereign spontaneously chosen by them, and unwilling to give another nation the honor of conveying their Emperor, had expressed their intention to construct at their own expense a yacht, in which His Imperial Highness was to embark at Miramar. The Emperor Francis Joseph would not allow that a

people who had just undergone such painful and costly trials should make such a sacrifice; and aware that an Austrian Archduke could not proceed to his new destination in a foreign vessel, he has decided that his brother shall go to Mexico on board a frigate of the Austrian Imperial navy. The steam frigate the *Elizabeth*, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to the Brazil, is named as having been selected to convey the new Emperor to his States."

POLAND.

BRASSLAU, Nov. 12.—Advices received here from Warsaw announce that 300 prisoners left the citadel of that city yesterday, condemned to deportation. The women of the poorer class, not having been able to conform to the regulations respecting apparel, had been arrested and beaten with rods.

TORTURES IN THE CITADEL OF WARSAW.—The clerks of the Post-office in Warsaw presented a petition to their chief, M. Masson, begging him to use his influence with General Berg to obtain a commutation of the sentence of Swiezynski (who had been employed at the Post office, and was under sentence of death) to banishment for life. M. Masson presented the petition to General Berg, but it was too late. Swiezynski had been so severely tortured in the citadel that the journey to Siberia would have killed him, and he was accordingly dragged half dead to the gallows.—*Schlesische Zeitung*.

CNACOW, Nov. 3.—Forty-one ladies were arrested in Warsaw last night.

Two convicts, with 550 prisoners, have left the citadel on their way to Siberia. The exasperation of the population is extreme.

The Polish Town Captain of Warsaw has issued a proclamation advising ladies to cease wearing mourning to avoid the brutalities of the Russian soldiery.

RUSSIAN RULE IN POLAND.—The Government of Augustow has now been definitely united to Lithuania, and General Mouravieff has begun to style himself 'Chief of the countries of Lithuania and Augustow.' Preparations are being made for the incorporation of the remainder of the Kingdom of Poland with the Russian empire, by dismissing all the Poles, and replacing them by Russians. 136 custom-house men have already been dismissed, and even the railway servants are being superseded by Germans. In Warsaw the perpetual searches of the people walking in the streets are conducted in the most provoking manner. Even ladies of every age and class are not exempt from these revisions, and their clothes are searched without the slightest regard to decency by Russian officers. These searches take place even at the railway station, where the officers of the gendarmerie, among whom one Kobierski has particularly distinguished himself by his brutality, subject young and modest women to the strictest revision, outraging both by word and action the most sacred feelings of their sex.

A private letter from Wilna states that pillage, executions, and transportations to Siberia are carried without intermission. The two Mouravieffs, father and son, continue the work of devastation. They have deprived all Poles of their civil employments, and replaced them by Russians and Cossacks. A colonel of Cossacks was sent by the younger Mouravieff into the district of Russiela, with a mission to ascertain the feeling of the inhabitants and to imprison the suspected. In the course of fifteen days the Cossack imprisoned 350 landed proprietors, and laid waste the entire district. All the cattle were carried away and divided or sold to the first bidder. The wheat crop was destroyed under foot, all furniture of any value was carried away for the colonel. The razia was made under the protection of a strong body of troops, and the furniture which could not be carried away was destroyed. Among other landed proprietors who suffered is the Princess Oginski, whose estate of Pretow was pillaged and laid waste, and those of M. Hyssarow (of Russian descent) and the Counts Plater were completely plundered, and after the troops had their share the remainder was sold to the peasants. The Cossack colonel first made prisoners of all the servants on the several estates. The Russian officers are well supplied with the plate, carriages, and horses of the landed proprietors. The contribution of 10 per cent imposed on the landed proprietors is levied in the most unjust manner; some pay only 5 per cent, while others have to give their entire income. In the district of Rosheim and government of Kovno there was scarcely anything left for the tax collectors. No sooner was the 10 per cent levied on the landed proprietors than they were called on to supply the Cossacks with 150 horses, said to have been stolen from them. It is further said that the landed proprietors are to be forced to pay for the arms and money captured by the insurgents.

The correspondent of the *London Times* speaking of the prospects and hopes of the insurgent Poles, says:—

In the country districts, at least, they still think that England or France must ultimately come to their aid; doubtless they cannot believe it possible that so much encouragement should have been given to them to be followed by no assistance. As to the Russians, their plan seems to be to make a desert and proclaim it peace. They are clearing away the adult male population. All my informants agree in saying that in the streets of Warsaw one sees no young and able-bodied men except soldiers, gendarmes, and police-agents. They are dragged into the army or got rid of in some other way—perhaps sent to people some remote Russian province, with little chance of an early return to their native land. Only a few mornings ago it was reported in Warsaw that 200 young men had been seized and sent away during the night. Of course, it is not easy to ascertain the degree of credit such rumors deserve, but that the men are gone, either to the insurgent bands, to the Russian ranks, or to distant exile, admits of no doubt. An Englishman travelling the other day to St. Petersburg, found himself in the same carriage with a Russian general, an intelligent, pleasant man who conversed freely in French, and by no means avoided the discussion of politics. Among other things he remarked that it was a mistake to suppose that the Emperor would not grant Poland the six points, and that it would ultimately be seen that he would concede that, and even more. 'Yes,' replied the Englishman, 'he will grant it when there are no more Poles.' 'Precisely so,' was the cool reply; 'and the country will be much better without them.' From St. Petersburg I hear that the mood there is decidedly warlike, and that preparations are making for the conflict which is thought very likely to occur in spring. Apparently they do not expect to have to do with other Powers than France, but they are getting ready for the worst that can befall. Here the great question—the European question as it is generally called—seems to occupy the minds of serious politicians in preference almost to domestic politics, in which so great an influence would be necessarily exercised by an European war. Few suppose that Prussia could keep out of a contest begun between France and Russia; and the papers rejoice that in speaking to some officers of the garrison at Stralsund, the King the other day made use of expressions indicating a belief in approaching war. Altogether, neither at home nor abroad are Prussia's prospects just now bright; and it need hardly be pointed out to what are due the prevailing discontent and impending dangers.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an imperial rescript to the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Grand Duke Constantine being convinced by the continual increase of the insurrection in Poland of the incompatibility between the condition of affairs in that country and the feelings of goodwill for its pacification, which induced the Emperor to entrust him with carrying into operation the institutions which had been decreed, the Emperor consented