

# The National Intelligencer,

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### Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 12.

The King of Sardinia has, it is said, failed from Palermo to Malta, whither the Russian and Prussian ministers both followed him. The courts of Peterburg and Berlin both continue to interest themselves in favor of that unfortunate monarch, who, during his residence at Calera, had a Russian guard of honor.

By accounts from Vienna, of the 25th ult., the Duke of Modena has sent a public declaration from Treviso, his present place of residence, to Paris, "that he will not take possession of the Kingdom of Italy until this declaration has produced no kind of effect upon the First Consul, who also informs upon the literal expression of the treaty of Lunéville, by which the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to be indemnified in Germany.

In the middle of August the deliberations will be opened in the Diet of Ratisbon, upon the plan of indemnities in the German empire.

Books for a great National Library at Calagne are now collecting with extraordinary industry in different parts of Europe.

The tonnage of the merchant shipping belonging to Great Britain appears to amount, in vessels above 20 tons, to 1,000,000 each, to the prodigious sum of 7,000,000 of tons.

The effects of the East-India Company in England and abroad, consisting of annuities, the cash in the treasury, goods sold and not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted in the year 1860 to sixteen millions, one hundred and eighty five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six pounds.

The sales of the Company's goods, which in the year 1793, were estimated on an average to amount to 4,988,500, amounted last year to 7,567,721.

August 13.

We understand that the expedition to Batavia was only meant to secure the shipping which might be found there; the whole island of Java is now under the dominion of the Dutch, who have great influence with the inhabitants. Their people are ferocious to a degree. Batavia, which is situated in this island, contains a plebeian number of people, and is very hot, but is very unhealthy, that it is scarcely worth peopling. The mortality is so great, that the Dutch are obliged to re-people Batavia every three years.

We hear from Bengal, that attempts have been lately made at the Isle of France to rear cochineal, as the insects abound with the plant on which the insects live; but a fault had destroyed the insects. At the distance of three leagues is a public garden, which before the French revolution was kept with the greatest attention, and called *Le Roi Parterre*. There a gardener lived by the king's expense; he raised the plants, and distributed them gratis to the colonists.

The statue of Saurawar, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial garden, at Peterburg, in the presence of the Emperor, the royal family, and several regiments of life guards, accompanied by music.—Prince Constantine made a fine speech on the occasion.

The following letter has been sent by the Mayor of Metz to the principal people of the city of the Jews in that city:

"I hereby inform you, that in compliance with a request from the French government, the regency of Alsace-Lorraine has abolished the toll-duty, which has been heretofore exacted from Jews resident in the territory of Metz, under the express condition that none are to be exempted but only those who fill public employments as official citizens of France. I request you to make this known to all the Jews in this city, that those going to the right bank of the Rhine may properly avail themselves of it."

On the 14th of June last, an act of the Russian Senate, highly important to the interests of freedom and good government of that empire, required the abolition of the right of the emperor Alexander. The following are its chief provisions:

1. An act of the empress Catherine II.

had declared householders in towns, and all persons of those which are denominated first and second classes, to be no longer liable to suffer corporal punishments. An act of the 3d June, 1787, declared not only those persons, but criminals of all ranks, to be subject to the law. The law law is by the present act re-enacted, and the regulations of the late empress are restored.

2. A decree of the 4th May, 1797, abolished the right of the nobles to the inhabitants of towns (a right formerly recognized in them) to petition the sovereign body, and forbade any petitions to be presented which were signed by more than ten nobles, and by a form of public recognition of petitioning is also restored.

3. Imperial decrees of 1779 and 1780 forbade the reception of peasants into the condition of burghers or merchants, who had not previously given security for the payment of the taxes. Those decrees are by this act confirmed.

4. The estates from mills, meadows, public rivers and bays, in towns, are by this act assigned to a fund of public revenue to the towns to which they respectively belong.

August 14.

The emperor of Germany has appointed a committee of five of his most skillful physicians, under whose inspection and care thirty children are to be inoculated with the cow-pox. The committee is to report to his majesty the results of their proceedings, their observations, and the result of them.

BERNE, July 29.

The Legislative Council upon the message of the executive council of the 20th of last June, having heard the report of the commission of criminal legislation, has decreed as follows:

1. Annually to be pronounced in favor of all who have taken part in the movements which occurred in the canton of Basle and Lemau towards the end of the year 1809, with the exception of those who have fled.

2. In virtue of this amnesty, the proceedings commenced, on account of the fact committed, against the citizens who come within the present amnesty, are annulled, except in which any accused citizen shall renounce the amnesty and demand the prosecution of the proceedings instituted against him; in which case his demands shall be considered as void, without delay by the continuance of the proceeding.

Typically it is not entirely re-established in different parts of the Grisons, and although this amnesty is equally valid and advantageous to the Grisons, it has not yet been able to conquer all the difficulties. We have received the unexpected news of the populace in the Lower Engadine having diminished the municipalities, and reconstituted the ancient municipalities in their fullness. The same event has taken place in the district of Pöschaw, and in the district called the Perzel, the new order of things has not yet been able to be established. It appears that a faction of battalions of the 10th demi-brigade, which is expected in the Grisons, will proceed to this district to put an end to the anarchy that isolates them.

General Montchouilly is on the point of making a tour in the different cantons of Switzerland, where he continues to command in the name of France.—The French troops, which in small numbers fill several different cantons, are to be concentrated in the environs of Berne to be sent to such points as may be deemed necessary.

TURIN, July 20.

The following communication has, in consequence of the late disturbances, been addressed by Generals Jourdan and Merle to the French troops here in garrison.

"YOU SOLDIERS, "You demand your pay, and you have received it. Your grievances are at an end, and any further justification of discontent would be a crime which would draw upon you the vengeance of France. The French Government with guilty intentions are now digging the mine in which they hope to

overwhelm you. Hear your leaders; hear the voice of honor's heir Bonaparte, who, through us, thus addresses you: 'Soldiers! be loyal; your whole courage has fixed the admiration of all Europe, who have acquired rights to the gratitude of your country—Soldiers! you have read Beware! But one step farther—and you are rebels—enemies to the Republic. The army—the nation—have their eyes upon you. One step farther—and you are dishonored! You have an example. You are no longer the children of your country.'

"Soldiers! we would gladly hope that his language would awake in you breath of indignation at the conduct which have ever diminished the defenders of your country—that you will efface by future obedience to your Chiefs the remembrance of the errors which are past; but had the desire of inflexible progress to such length as to render other motives necessary, we should have said—Soldiers! recollect, that in the 7th year of the Republic, the one half of the advantages of the disorders of our retreat, and the fields of Italy were deluged with the blood of your comrades in arms. The French Government paid the leaders in that infatigable blood—their blood, however, could not command their gratitude. They will cherish a spirit of hatred and revenge against the French. They are even now organizing their means to effect their return to England, and to their native land.

"Soldiers! carry into your ready retreat in tumults against your commanders, they are, on the other hand, watches for you good. The greatest dangers now threaten you. A great conflict is formed against you. The conspirators know, that in union with your chiefs, you are invincible. They excite you to infatigation, and watch the moment to assassinate your officers, while all the agents and the friends of the French Government. They will then attack you when, without leaders, and flung with remorse, you must fall before them.

"Soldiers! the moment is distressing, but it is true. Every consideration requires your immediate return to your duty. Swear fidelity and obedience to your commanders, as they engage with the due care for you safety and your welfare.

This permission is to be printed and sent at the head of every company.

(Signed) JOURNALIER HENRI.

From the Monitor of August 7.

At day break on the 4th inst. Admiral Lord Nelson, with 30 ships of war of different rates, appeared before Copenhagen. A division of our light frigates was at anchor at the distance of about 800 fathoms beyond the mouth of the harbor. His three British frigates were placed either singly or in small intervals between the 11 and the 24, or the 3d. A firing was commenced from the British vessels, and only returned by ours. But the enemy kept the distance of 1000 fathoms from our line. The British made several attempts to advance.—Our soldiers then stood leave to go on board their three sub-divisions. The other divisions of the fleet were all in readiness to support the van division. The British brought up a brisk and uninterrupted fire; at 11 o'clock, the enemy were obliged to retire to their first position, beyond the range of our guns. But they continued a discharge of bombs.—In the course of the day they threw nine hundred. No single person was either killed or wounded on our side.—Two of our gun boats were damaged, but they are now repairing. In the morning of the 17th, the British fleet stood off. Had the weather been calm, Rear Admiral La Touche might have taken them more quickly. The British Admiral's intention was to force our van division, and to enter the harbour. He has failed of it.—This engagement took place within sight of both the French and British fleets. The first of this nature that has happened in conference may render it more impor-

tant than any circumstances with which it was immediately attended, in the estimation of policy."

### PORTUGUESE TREATY.

From a Paris paper.

The treaty of peace between Spain and France, and Portugal, was signed on the 8th of June last, in the city of Badajoz.

By the 6th article Portuguese cedes to Spain all the country this side of the river Guadiana, and this river for the future is to be the limit of the two kingdoms.

21. Portugal obliges herself to indemnify Spain for all the expenses incurred since the declaration of war.

33. All the fortifications and strong places which the Spaniards have taken, either than those ceded, shall be demolished; that is, all those that are beyond the limits.

4th. Portugal shall pay to France four millions of dollars, as an indemnification for the expenses of the war.

5th. She cedes to France an establishment in the Brazils.

6th. The fleet of Portugal shall be placed at the disposition of Spain and France, who may make use of it in the projected expedition.

7th. All the ports of Portugal shall be opened until a general peace with England, as at the expense of Portugal, by 20,000 Spaniards and 10,000 French.

We do not know whether there are any secret articles or not.

### THE HAMBURG MAIL.

The Russian Court has sent a circular letter to all its Diplomatic Ministers and Agents, advising them that the Emperor is willing to renew the usual course of communication with the French Government; and that it is no longer necessary for Ambassadors should continue to observe any distance towards the Ambassadors of the Republics.

Nov. presented by Citizen Bicher, George d'Alarbes at the Imperial Diet to the Directorial Minister of Meutz.

Extract of a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, dated Paris, 7 July 14, 1801, to Citizen Bicher.

You will remember to the Diet, that the English are pursuing recourses in every part of the Empire; a proceeding which is manifestly contrary to the spirit and text of the Treaty of Lunéville; and you will inform that the most vigorous measures be taken to prevent such illicit recruiting.

(Signed) CHAILARD.

The Russian Minister at Berlin, in conjunction with Lord Caystort, has deferred a Memorial, relating upon the subject of the King of Prussia, in a paper signed, in relation to the Emperor as a judge, until the definitive settlement of the affairs of the Empire.

### NEW WAR IN INDIA.

Head-quarters of the Mysore Army, December 15.

We received that the defeat of Donnach would have terminated our toils, and that we should have been allowed leisure to recover from the extraordinary fatigue to which both adviser and I subjected as I but it seems that we are doomed to a perpetuity of warfare, and that the justification of one enemy is but the signal for some new opponent to flart into the life.

We are now ordered to march against the Canton Bajah. I do not know the exact occasion of hostilities, but from the extraordinary nature and artificial devices of the country, and the extreme separations of the enemy, we are to look for more than common hardships.

General Stevens has succeeded to the command in Mysore on the 20th, ult. when 2d. Wellby, our late very gallant lead-