

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The following manly letter of Lord John Russell will be read with zeal by the sympathizers of "down-trodden Poland:"

DISPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 11.

My Lord: On the 18th of last month Baron Brunnow communicated to me a dispatch which he had received the evening before from Prince Gortschakoff. This dispatch, of which I inclose a copy, is far from being a satisfactory answer to the representation which, in concert with France and Austria, her majesty's government addressed to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The dispatch begins, indeed, by stating that "the imperial cabinet admits the principle that every power signing a treaty has a right to interpret its sense from its own point of view, provided that the interpretation remains within the limits of the meaning that it is possible to put upon it according to the text itself."

Her majesty's government will now proceed to examine calmly the principal topics of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the considerations brought before him in my dispatch. Prince Gortschakoff, while he admits that confidence on the part of the governed, and the ascendancy of law over arbitrary power, must be the foundation of order and stability, adds that the indispensable corollary to these principles is respect for authority. But the Russian cabinet cannot be ignorant that clemency and conciliation are often more effective in establishing respect for authority than material force. It would be a lamentable error to seek to restore that respect by force of arms alone, without the addition of some adequate security for the political and religious rights of the subjects of the King of Poland.

2. Prince Gortschakoff affirms—and this view is the theme of the beginning and end of his dispatch, that the re-establishment of order in Poland is dependent upon a condition to which he had called the attention of the government of her Britannic majesty, "and which is not only unfulfilled, but is not even alluded to in the dispatch of Lord Russell; we refer to the material assistance and moral encouragements obtained from abroad by the insurgents." Her majesty's government would have been glad to have avoided this topic, and instead of commenting on the past, to refer only to healing measures for the future. But thus compelled by Prince Gortschakoff's reference to allude to the subject, her majesty's government have no hesitation in declaring their conviction that the principle obstacle to the re-establishment of order in Poland is not the assistance obtained by the insurgents from abroad, but the conduct of the Russian government itself. The Empress Catherine, in 1772, promised to the Poles the maintenance of their religion. The Emperor Alexander I, in 1815, promised to the Poles national representation and national administration. These promises have not been fulfilled. During many years the religion of the Poles was attacked, and to the present hour they are not in possession of the political rights assured to them by the treaty of 1815, and the constitution of the same year. The violation of these solemn engagements on the part of the Russian government produced dissatisfaction, and the sudden invasion of the homes of Warsaw, in a night of January last, was the immediate cause of the present insurrection. Unless the general feeling in Poland has been estranged from Russia, the moral and material assistance afforded from abroad would have availed the insurgents little. It is true, however, that lively sympathy has been excited in Europe in favor of the Poles. In every considerable state where there exists a national representation—in England, in France, in Austria, in Prussia, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, in Sweden, in Denmark—that sympathy has been manifested. Wherever there is a national administration the administration has shared, though with prudence and reserve in expression, the feelings of the legislature and the nation. Russia ought to take into account these sympathies, and profit by the lesson which they teach.

3. Prince Gortschakoff lays much stress on the fact, which cannot be denied, that "the insurgents demand neither an amnesty nor an autonomy, nor a representation more or less complete." But it would be a mistake to suppose that in cases of this kind there are only two parties, viz. the government occupied in suppressing the insurrection, and the leaders of the insurgents busy in fomenting and extending it. Besides these parties, there is always, in such cases, a large, floating mass who would be quite contented to see persons

and property secure under a just and beneficent administration. The confidence of this great mass has not been obtained, and their continued inaction can hardly be depended upon. Her majesty's government must again represent the extreme urgency of attempting at once the work of conciliation, which is so necessary for the general interest. In profiting by the loyal and disinterested assistance which is offered her by Austria, France and Great Britain, the court of Russia secures to herself the most powerful means toward making ideas of moderation prevail in Poland, and thus laying the foundations of permanent peace.

4. In referring to the treaty of Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff says, that "we should not be far from the truth if we affirmed that the first article of the treaty of Vienna was prepared by and directly emanated from his majesty the Emperor Alexander I." Her majesty's government readily admit the probability of this supposition. In 1815 Great Britain, Austria, France and Prussia would have preferred to the arrangement finally made a restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland as it existed prior to the first partition of 1772, or even the establishment of a new independent kingdom of Poland with the same limits as the present kingdom. The great army which the Emperor Alexander then had in Poland, the important services which Russia had rendered to the alliance, and, above all, a fear of the renewal of war in Europe, combined to make Great Britain, Austria and Prussia accept the arrangement proposed by the Emperor Alexander, although it was, in their eyes, of the three arrangements in contemplation, the one least likely to produce permanent peace and security in Europe. But the more her majesty's government see in the decision adopted the prevailing influence of Russia, the more they are impressed with the conviction that the Emperor of Russia ought to be, of all sovereigns, the most desirous to observe the conditions of that arrangement. It would not be open to Russia to enjoy all the benefits of a large addition to her dominions, and to repudiate the terms of the instrument upon which her tenure depends. In stating these terms, Prince Gortschakoff says that the only stipulation which can have made it appear doubtful that the Emperor of Russia possessed the kingdom of Poland by the same title as that by which he holds his other possessions—the only one which could make his rights dependent upon any condition whatever—is contained in two passages, which he proceeds to quote.

But there is another passage which he does not quote. It is to be found in the beginning of the first article, and says:

"The duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the provinces and districts which are otherwise disposed of by the following articles, is united to the Russian empire, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its constitution, and be possessed by his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his heirs and successors in perpetuity."

Were not a national representation intended by this article it would have been sufficient to say, "to which it shall be irrevocably attached," without any mention of a constitution. It is therefore evident that the constitution is the link by which Poland was connected with Russia. It is important to know what this constitution was which united Poland and Russia. It was not prescribed by the treaty: it was not promulgated by the European powers; its construction was left entirely to the Emperor Alexander; but, nevertheless, when once promulgated, it must be taken to be the constitution meant by the framers of the treaty of Vienna. It was for this reason that her majesty's government proposed as the second of the six points laid before the government of Russia, "national representation with powers similar to those which are affixed by the charter of the 15th (27th) November, 1815."

5. Passing to the specific propositions of her majesty's government, Prince Gortschakoff says, in regard to the six points, that the greater part of the measures which were pointed out by the three powers "have already been decreed or prepared on the initiative of our august master." Toward the end of the dispatch an illusion is made to "the measures which his majesty adheres to, both in the germs already laid down, and in the development of them which he has allowed to be foreseen." The passage, though far from being a definite assurance either of a national representation with efficacious means of control, or of a national administration, gives some hope that the Emperor Alexander will ultimately listen to the inspirations of his own benevolent disposition and to the counsels of Europe. The proposal of a suspension of hostilities is rejected "in justice to the Emperor's faithful army, to the peaceable majority of Poles, and to Russia, on whom these agitations impose painful sacrifices." The proposal of a conference of the powers who signed the treaty of Vienna is rejected, and with it the prospect of an immediate and friendly concert. In the place of this fair and equitable proposal the Russian cabinet suggests that the three powers who proposed the separate treaties between Austria and Russia, and Prussia and Russia, previously to the general treaty of Vienna, should meet together, and that France and Great Britain should be afterwards informed of the result of their deliberations. There are two reasons, either of which would be sufficient to condemn this suggestion:

1. The treaties in question, taken apart from the provisions inserted in the general treaty of Vienna, have reference only to

material objects—the use of the banks of rivers, the regulations for towing paths, the free passage of merchandise from one province to another, and such other matters of convenience and of commerce. No political developments of details are contained in them.

2. It is obvious that such a conference would place Austria in a false position, and be inconsistent with her relations to France and Great Britain.

His majesty the Emperor of Austria, therefore, with a proper sense of his own dignity, has at once rejected the Russian proposal. In communicating their views to Prince Gortschakoff, it remains to her majesty's government to discharge an imperative duty. It is to call his excellency's most serious attention to the gravity of the situation and the responsibility which it imposes upon Russia. Great Britain, Austria and France have pointed out the urgent necessity of putting an end to a deplorable state of things which is full of danger to Europe. They have at the same time indicated the means which, in their opinion, ought to be employed to arrive at this termination, and they have offered their co-operation in order to attain it with more certainty. If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three powers—if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

*See "Correspondence respecting the Insurrection in Poland, 1863," Part IV., presented to Parliament July 30, 1863.

WANTED,

At Pres. B. Young's Office, affidavits of the death of Ane Kirstine Christian's daughter, widow of A. Thomson, of Jutland, Denmark, and her two children:—one, Kirstine, born Sep. 30, 1853, and Thonine Christine, born Oct. 1, 1859. The widow with her children, sailed from Hamburg, April 15, 1862. The youngest, Thonine, died at sea; the oldest died on the railroad cars, June 2; and the widow died in Florence, or near there, where the company camped for some days.

Any person or persons personally knowing to the death of one or more of those named in the foregoing paragraph, will confer a favor by making, at their earliest convenience, an affidavit to that effect, before some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, and forwarding it as above requested.

RETURNED.—Gov. Doty and Gen. Connor with escort returned from Soda Springs on Sunday evening.

Died:

In Smithfield, Sept. 16, HEBER C. K. twin son of E. G. and H. M. Williams, aged 16 months.

In Mill Creek Ward, Oct. 12, 1863, MARIA GATES, of inflammation of the lungs. [Mill. Star please copy.]

In this city, Oct. 3, 1863, of pulmonary fever, VIRGINIA P. wife of James Taylor, and daughter of Edmund M. and America R. Weizel, aged 16 years, 11 months and 13 days.

In this city, Oct. 7, of bold bites, POCHAHONTAS, infant daughter of Edmund M. and America R. Weizel, aged 10 days.

In South Cottonwood Ward, Oct. 10, of confinement, EMMA JANE, wife of Robert Maxwell, and daughter of Willis and Polly Smith, aged 26 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In this city, Oct. 16, 1863, of diarrhea, canker and scurvy, EZRA CARTER, son of Matthias and Sarah Elizabeth Cowley, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

Farewell our darling little son,
Thou art gone from sorrow, strife and pain;
May we thy parents strive to live
That we may merit thee again.

At Grantville, Tonnels county, U. T., Oct. 4, 1863, of black canker, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Benj. F. and Louisa Barras, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

Sleep sweetly, little one departed,
In thine innocence and bliss—
And thy parents broken-hearted.
May they find relief in this—
Knowing that their tender offspring
Whom they held so near and dear,
Now is free from all the suffering;
They must still encounter here:—
As they often do, enfold him
In the fond embrace of love,
Thus again they'll clasp and hold him
When they meet with him above.

A FRIEND.

New Advertisements.

WANTED

A RESPONSIBLE man who understands farming, to take a farm (including stock on shares). Inquire of Perks, Cooper, Main Street, G. S. L. City. 14-2 G. W. CROCHERON.

WEAVING

BY ROBERT DOCK, just from Paisley, Scotland, on D short notice, at A. M. MUSSER'S, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City. 14-2

J. D. M. CROCKWELL, M. D.

DEVOTES special attention to the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Lungs and Female complaints. Residence at Patriarch J. Young's, 2d South Temple Street. SOLICITS PATRONAGE. Oct. 14, 1863. 14-1

FOR SALE,

FOR "Greenbacks," a No. 9 COAL COOK STOVE. Enquire at the "Deseret News" Office. 14-2

WHOSE BULL?

CAME to my place last May, a red BULL, white forehead, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. HENRY H. HARRIS. Mill Creek Ward, first house next south of Pres. B. Young's Farm. 14-2

LOST.

BETWEEN this city and Lehi, a SACK, containing a quantity of female wearing apparel. The finder will confer a great favor on the owner by leaving it at Dr. Sprague's or at Bishop Benj. Brown's, 4th Ward, and will be satisfactorily rewarded by 14-3 BENJ. BROWN.

TAKEN UP

ABOUT the 12th inst., a black and white bear PIG, 4 or 5 months old, which the owner can have by calling on NIMPUS MURDOCK, 7th Ward. 14-1

WANTED

AT WEST & HAMMOND'S Tannery, in Ogden, A 2000 BEEF HIDES, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store-pay, Leather, Boots and Shoes. 14-8

EDUCATION.

MRS. ELEANOR PRATT'S School will re-open on the 1st Monday of November, in the Pratt school house, 2 doors west of the Market. Young Ladies from 12 to 20 years preferred. Mrs. Pratt in order to increase her usefulness, wishes to limit the number of classes in her school, and therefore requests the above ages. Particular attention will be given to Grammar, Composition and Elocution in connection with the other branches of an English Education. All further particulars can be learned by calling on Mrs. Pratt at her School Room. 14-2

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Salt Lake City Post Office, Oct. 20, which, if not called for before November 20, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Gents' List.

- A Joseph Wilhe m Jordan Isaac N Jones Thomas L Leach Wm L. Shores Frank Lowe John W Marshall George Matthews David Martin Marion W May Henry Morrison George McConologue W A McIntosh James McIntire Erastus McManis John R Painter John Reid James Reid Robert Read George Ristine J W Robinson John Rose W S Samuels Edw 2 Shambaugh J H Shand David Shipman Hiram Sharp John W Simanton W J Smith John 2 Stores Chas P Stillfox Thomas Sumerskill John Taylor Joseph S Taber Marcus W Wing John W Winsby John Wooden Hiram J

Ladies' List.

- Aldr Elizabeth Anderson Isabelle Arnold Clarissa Barton Miss Delana Grey Mary E Huslam Miss Betty H-walker Miss Emma McNeill Margaretts Palmer Eleanor Parry Mrs Patty Phillips Mrs James Reynolds Cordelia M Robbins Mahala Smith Mrs Amy Smith Miss Alice Weston Elender Jane P. S.—In asking for the above, please say they are advertised and give date T. B. H. STENHOUSE, P.M. G. S. L. City, Oct. 20, 1863.

New GOODS

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned of the late Firm of N. S. Ransohoff & Co. most respectfully announces to the citizens of Salt Lake City and Territory, that they have taken the Store formerly occupied by Hooper, Eldredge & Co., where they will continue to carry on the Mercantile Business, under the name and style of BODENBURG & KAHN.

NEW MERCHANDISE,

Just received from the Eastern Market, consisting in part of the best American and English Prints.

- Brown Sheetings. Sattinets. Linseys. Denims. Jeans. Fannels. Checks. Hickory. Tweeds. And a full assortment of Dress Goods.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Boots Shoes and Hats, Hardware, Crockery and Crystal Ware.

- A large stock of Sugar. Pepper. Oils. Dye Stuffs. Coffee. Allspice. Paints. Tea. Soap. Nails. Tobacco. Candles. Glass. Segars, and other General Groceries on hand.

Thankful for past patronage we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STOCK.

BODENBURG & KAHN,

At the old stand of Hooper, Eldredge & Co. 14-4