

The Poles, as a nation, deserve our sympathy and our admiration in the utmost degree, but we dare not cite them to the continuance of this struggle. We cannot be blind to the undeniable fact that all their immense sacrifices have been in vain. This is even admitted by Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, the head of the aristocratic revolutionary party. A letter, written by him to Prince Adam Sapieha, has lately been published, of which I give you the following closing remarks:

"Our position is as sad as can be. The human eye can, in our days, hardly discern the thread which still ties our country to the future. Yet there are times when one must know how to endure patiently; when the work of patriotism dares not trespass the domestic threshold, and when the fighting against the enemy must be confined to moral, intellectual spheres; times when an active propoganda, unattainable to the sword, displays its useful activity." With what a bleeding heart these lines must have been written!

The conflagration of entire cities in the interior of Russia has increased recently to frightful numbers. About sixty towns have suffered this calamity within a few months, among them Nishni Novogorod (known for its world renowned fair, where the populations of Europe and Asia meet in uncounted numbers), and Limbirk, on the Volga, has also been totally destroyed by fire.

¶ On the suspicion that these conflagrations were the work of incendiaries, all the Poles living at those places in a kind of banishment, (there are 800 of them at Limbirk.) have been imprisoned. It is believed that they were the originators of those fires, and thus trying to avenge themselves. It has always been a matter of astonishment that neither the leaders nor the printing offices could be detected, where all those decrees originated which gave life to the insurrection, but finally the Russian police officers, or rather spies, found out the office where all those numerous pamphlets were printed which inundated Poland since the suppression of the revolution. It was found in the lovely village of Loschwitz, on the shores of the Elbe, near Dresden, and the Russian Government now hopes that the many thousand Poles who found a refuge in Saxony, will be turned out of the country. God knows whether Mr. Von Beuss, the Saxonian Premier, will have as much spunk as the Government of little Switzerland, which has shown itself again the shelter of all political sufferers in Europe. Those enchanting valleys have become the homes of thousands driven from their hearths, and the Polish refugees are still flocking there together in large numbers. At Zuerich alone, about 600 Poles have arrived during the past four weeks; 300 of them have found occupation and a living in the different Cantons; another fifty, who were unable to work on account of old age or from being crippled by their wounds, are cared for at the expense of the Government. The remaining 250 have been forwarded to France or Italy.

The number of those refugees who did not take their way *via* Zurich is also very large, and they are equally cared for by the Delegates of the "Providing Committee for the Poles." Those who have found good situations have written to their families and nearest relations, who suffer, perhaps, for want of bread, to come and join them, and their traveling expenses will be defrayed by a Ladies' Committee, formed for this purpose at Zurich, and presided over by Miss Pus-tovoytoff, Langiewitz' well known Adjutant. Count Ladislaus Plater—whose female relatives even fell as victims to the Russian hangman—has established a small Polish colony of forty members at his country seat at Bendlikon, near Zurich. This is also the place where the printing and editorial offices of the *Ojczyzna* have been established together with a manufactory of *papyros* and *cravats*. Only Poles are occupied in this establishment, and the produce of their hands are not only highly valued but in great demand. Sunday is to the members of that colony a day of rest. They meet together for social entertainment, and retain even in their exile the national Polish hospitality.

A Polish Invalids' Home

Is also to be built, and the Government has

Is also to be built, and the Government has provided that from now to the day that the building is finished, two invalids of the Polish army shall be received in each of the Swiss Cantons, subject to the recommendations and under the care of the above-mentioned Providing Committee, at the head of which stands Commander Walter, in Zurich. An Inspection Committee has also been established, under the presidency of the insurgent-chief Kusowski. It keeps an account of the behavior of all the Polish refugees living in Switzerland, and has so far fully succeeded in keeping the members of the new settlements at peace, because everybody submits willingly to the rules established.

I had a good deal to say about the Poles; but who does not take an interest in their sufferings, and who will not feel his heart beat with emotion on witnessing in this greatest of tragedies, at least one cheering scene.

The Mexican Volunteers.

By information received from Vienna, I can tell you that the volunteer corps for Mexico numbers already 4000 men. At a meeting held at the house of Mr. Herzfeld, the Mexican Consul General, which was attended by General Count Thun and Colonel Leiser, it was resolved to send the first 2000 men off on the 15th of next month. They will embark at Trieste in two vessels. All religious professions are represented by them except the Jews, who are excluded from the honor of fighting for the Hapsburgers on American soil, or perhaps they did not like the job. E. N.

This article has been automatically clipped from the Daily Alta California, organised into a single column, then optimised for display on your computer screen. As a result, it may not look exactly as it did on the original page. The article can be seen in its original form in the [page view](#).