

UNFORTUNATE POLAND.

GEN. SKOBELEFF'S BLOODTHIRSTY ORDER.

Recital of Monstrous Russian Atrocities—Hanging of One Hundred and Fifty Polish Non-Combatants.

A meeting of Polish citizens was held last night at 1082 Market street, to consult about the proper means by which the attention of our Government could be called to the recent atrocities committed by the Russians upon Poles in Turkey. Dr. Pawlicki acted as Chairman and Professor Al Elgass as Secretary. An address in the Polish language was read, after which Capt. Bielawski recited the grievances of their unfortunate countrymen. It was estimated that no less than one hundred and fifty Poles had been murdered by the Russians. The outrages had attracted the attention of the European press and had also been made the subject of official inquiry in the Austrian Reichrath, the Hungarian Diet, the Imperial German Reichstag and the English House of Commons. In the Vienna Assembly thirty-three Galician deputies presented an energetic presentation of the subject to the Government, and the Medical Faculty of Vienna, several of whose members have been among the victims, had unanimously signed a petition calling on the Austrian Government to obtain redress, at least for those murdered who were Austrian subjects. The Vienna *Tagblatt*, in a recent issue, gives the following account of these atrocities:

MURDER OF PHYSICIANS BY THE RUSSIANS.
The town of Sophia being occupied by the Russian soldiery the Turks left a number of their sick in the hospitals, and the surgeons in full confidence remained with their patients. Russia having solemnly accepted the laws laid down at Geneva a few years ago, recognizing the inviolable character of physicians during war time. In the Sophia hospitals there were five physicians: four of them, being Austrian subjects, and simply serving as surgeons in the Turkish army with the full permission of their own Government, considered, of course, they had no cause for fear. Nevertheless three of them, whose distinctively Polish names attracted attention, were arrested at their posts in spite of their Austrian passports and diplomas, and the fourth, Dr. Gebhardt, whose name from its German sound at first saved him, was afterwards, on his Polish nationality being discovered, thrown into prison with them. The fifth surgeon, Dr. Czerwinski, was also a Pole, but before entering the Turkish service he had placed himself under the protection of the British Embassy, and on the seizure of his colleagues he succeeded in obtaining protection from the British Consul at Sophia. The Russians revenged themselves on his colleagues, Dr. Gebhardt, in vain declared himself an Austrian subject, and referred for proof to his brother, who is Secretary to the Imperial Supreme Court in Vienna, and proved that he never could have borne arms against Russia in the insurrection of 1863, as he was only 13 years old then; but he and his three colleagues were sentenced by the Russian officers to be hanged. Their execution was witnessed by Dr. Czerwinski, who immediately proceeded to Vienna to communicate to Sigismund Gebhardt, the official already referred to, his brother's last farewell. We have before us in a recent letter from a high official in Constantinople a long list of the murders committed by the Russians in cold blood on unarmed Poles, Hungarians and Polish Jews.

SKOBELEFF'S PROCLAMATION.
General Skobelev on entering Adrianople issued a proclamation in which, among other points, he declared that individuals of Slavonian origin who have borne arms against Slavonians deserve hanging. It is in virtue of this proclamation that the Russians perpetrated the crimes we have referred to—crimes committed publicly in the face of day and with the solemn accompaniment of military music. Thus they executed the landed proprietor Taczanowski, who was arrested in his laboratory while engaged in chemical experiments, and the young Korzowski, born in Turkey, son of a director of artillery in the Turkish service, and the three brothers Waligorski of Cracow, in Austria Poland, as well as the Hungarians, Toth from Pesth and Schumacher from Kaschan, Dr. Zagorski in Kazanlik and Dr. Migczynski and Dr. Brzorowski in Sofia.

Just before the armistice a body of Russian cavalry presented themselves at the station of Guecelich, near Varna, and arrested the station master, Tanowski, and his assistant, Wychowski, and hanged them at Ogles Bazarderik, without even the form of a trial, simply for being Poles. After the signature of the armistice a party of Russian soldiers made a raid upon the little town of Pravady, and hanged two Polish Jews; one was a hotel keeper from Shumia, and the other an apothecary.

The *Tagblatt* then states that an interpellation has been addressed to the Austrian Government on the subject of these atrocities by thirty-three Polish members of the Vienna Reichrath, and that a demand for satisfaction for the murder of the Austrian surgeons has been addressed to the Government by the medical faculty of Vienna. These atrocities have also been denounced in the Hungarian Diet by Baron Simony, in the German Reichstag by Dr. Komarcowski, and in the British House of Commons by Owen Lewis, the representative of Carlou.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
A Committee of five, consisting of Capt. C. Bielawski, General Kryzanowski, Mr. Choynski, Captain Lesseu and Professor Al. Elgass, were appointed to draw up resolutions for a meeting two weeks hence, said resolutions, if approved, to be forwarded to our representatives in Congress, with a request that they be delivered to the President of the United States, and to the Chairman in the Senate and House on Foreign Relations. Mr. Choynski delivered a spirited address on the grievances of Poland. He was confident, however, that our Government would follow the example of Great Britain and protest against those wanton murders. Professor Elgass read extracts from Polish and German papers, and courteously translated their telling points for the benefit of the reporters present, after which the meeting adjourned.