

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 18.—Rumours not unlike those that were rife a short time before the Italian war, and which, though often declared to be unfounded, proved at the end but too true, are every third or fourth day found circulating among people who occupy themselves much with politics. Now, as then, it is said that agents, are in France buying arms and munitions of war of every description for the account of the Italian Government, and that naval stores are purchased by them with the permission of this Government. People do not lay out money in such things for amusement; consequently the news-mongers have it that an attack on some point in the Adriatic is contemplated by the Italian Government. Austria's difficulty is Italy's opportunity.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—La France of this evening contains an article entitled 'Prussia and Denmark,' which expresses great sympathy for the latter Power, and concludes as follows:—

'We thank that if explanations do not more clearly define, in a completely disinterested sense, the policy of Prussia, there would henceforth be nothing to prevent the French Government ceding to the wish of England and uniting its representations to those of that Power, in order to guarantee Denmark against unjust spoliation, and the European equilibrium against any rearrangement of territory and extensions of influence which nothing could justify.'

The Paris Journal des Debats, in an article 'said to have been communicated from a higher quarter'—whatever that may mean—intimates that France will not allow Germany to tear up the treaty of 1854. The Paris correspondent of the London Times has the following on his head.

The Patrie says—Two principal results of the invasion of Schleswig are to be noted. The first is that the two great German powers are no longer to be ranked as defenders of order, vested interests, peace, and conservatism; and the ruin of the prestige of England on the Continent. These are misfortunes which we can easily bear.

The Pays says—The cabinet of St. James is recommending its menacing insinuations against Austria, but this time it will deceive no one. Lord Russell is much more humble than he was; but he wastes time in resorting to precautions. Europe has no fear of England.

PARIS, Feb. 25, Evening.—The Patrie of this evening, in an article signed by M. Delebarre, states that France, in spite of her sympathy for Denmark, ought not to hesitate in recognizing the wishes of the German populations of Holstein and Schleswig to be incorporated with the German nation.

The Patrie continues:— 'Our policy on the Elbe ought not to be different to that we have on the Vistula and the Mincio. Should Germany obtain this satisfaction, the other Danish provinces would be united to Sweden, for the purpose of guarding the entrance to the Baltic.

'The principle of nationalities being thus established, Germany would have no reason not to apply it to Poland and Italy.'

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, upon the proposal of a Conference, says:— 'France would be happy to hope for success; it is not she who will raise obstacles; but it appears doubtful if the German Confederation and Denmark will accede.'

The writer also regrets that an armistice was not accepted, and says he cannot yet see the end of the present conflict.

The Monteur is still ominously silent. Assuredly the Emperor will take no hasty step; he contents himself for the present with intimating that he will not pledge himself to any particular line of policy; but it must be well understood that France will be guided in its future conduct by the interpretation which Prussia and Austria may put on their collective declaration of January last. What that interpretation will be no man can positively affirm; what that policy of France will be, if the interpretation be what most people fear.

For several days past the regiments of the garrison of Paris have been actively exercised. Yesterday the weather was fine, and battalions of Chasseurs marched along the Boulevards to the Champ de Mars, full of life and spirit; and one might fancy that the "Rhine" was uppermost in the thoughts of every man of them. If the Treaty of 1852 be torn up there is no weighty reason why the treaties which have taken from France the provinces on the left bank of that river, and which France has ever since left as a deep humiliation, should not also be rescinded. The pretext is one which the Emperor, who is now making them his anxious study, could have hardly hoped for, how much soever he may have longed for it; and he will not let it slip from him. Germany is, in fact, playing his game; and if he sweep off his share his reputation would not, after all, suffer so greatly as it did by other annexations. The Mexican expedition, it is needless to say, was not popular, and is not now popular; but to reunite the Rhenish provinces to the Second Empire would, in the judgment of his people, efface the memory of many faults, and consolidate his dynasty so as to defy all that his internal enemies could do against it. The conquest of those provinces would, he believes, be as easy as that of Holstein or Schleswig to the Germans, and would be as difficult to take back again as it would now be for the Piedmontese to regain Savoy, for they are, perhaps, not less French in sympathy than the Savoyards or the Nizzards. Such a gain would more than make up for the checks the Government has met in the elections—would allay discontent at home, and fan indifference into loyalty. There is good reason to believe that these thoughts do not cease for a day to occupy the Imperial mind, and that the opportunity which may be given to him will not be neglected.

In the meantime nothing can be more moderate, more pacific, and even kind than the Emperor's manner towards all and each; and all and each are lulled into security by it. His Majesty

is not a man to be hurried into action before the hour has struck, but he will then be fully prepared to show himself to the law-breakers of Europe, and call them to account in the very midst of their triumph or their anarchy.

Gibbon tells us that the Emperor Valentinian, who "diligently practised the wise maxims of Diocletian, was studious to foment and excite the intestine divisions of the tribes of Germany;" but that the sagacious monarch, instead of aspiring to the conquest of Germany, confined his attention to the important and laborious defence of the Gallic frontier. That defence was the Rhine, and throughout its course its banks were closely planted with strong castles and convenient towers. There is another point of resemblance between the ancient and the modern Emperor which it is not uninteresting to notice—the skill in the mechanical genius of Valentinian is spoken of by the historian—nova arma meditari; and what the French Emperor has done for artillery is well known.—Times Cor.

A sort of programme or manifesto, signed by a certain number of the working classes, has made its appearance. The names appended to it are, it may be assumed, the elite of the body, for they append to them respectively titles or qualities as members of the Council of Prud'hommes, ex-delegates to the London Exhibition, vice-presidents of societies, ex-secretaries of commissions, managers of societies, and so forth. It purports to be based on democracy and equality; but it is curious that the most ardent partisans of democracy and equality are proud of exhibiting the distinctions they have acquired, and of reminding the non-distinguished of them. The titles now in question are, no doubt, justly earned; but, like any others, they are not less marks which separate them from the multitude; and it is because they possess them, and because it is presumed that they ought to carry weight with them, that they are thus put forward.

The signers of the manifesto complain that they are not properly represented in the Legislative Chamber; that not one of the deputies takes the trouble to plead their cause and expound or support their interests; that they are tired of merely playing the part of voters in Paris on the requisition of a select group of journalists, who pretend to exercise a monopoly in electoral affairs. Artisans are eligible, and they see no reason why they should not be elected. The success lately obtained in Paris has opened their eyes. They have proved their force and their numbers. It forms the majority of the electors, and the candidates who get elected by their means have more need of them than they have of the candidates. They demand, then, that Paris, which has been called the "head and brain of France," should have among its representatives at least two operatives. The document, which is signed by 60 workmen, is, perhaps, more significant than would at first appear. It is a warning to those whom they have sent to the Legislative Body that in the next elections they will be expected to make way for the Proletariate, who deem themselves perfectly competent to choose their own guides. It is a declaration of the workman against the master, and particularly of the aristocracy of the artisans against the aristocracy of the bourgeoisie.

The Acte d'Accusation, or indictment in the case of Mazzini, Greco, Trabuco, Imperatori and Scaglioni, who stand charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of the French, gives a detailed account of the whole plot, and of the proceedings of the parties implicated. The indictment says:—"At the head of this plot is Mazzini. This ardent conspirator—already condemned by default on Sept. 3, 1837, by the Assize Court of the Seine—was found guilty of having formed with certain persons named Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and others, a plot for the assassination of the Emperor. On June 10, 1857, Mazzini wrote to his fellow conspirators, Massarati and Campanella, these words: "The carrying out of this attempt is a vital affair for the country. It is nearly the whole question. The affair of Paris is more than ever vital and urgent." Mazzini was preparing in 1863 a vast revolutionary movement, the signal of which was the assassination of the Emperor. His relations with Greco became intimate in April, 1863, when Mazzini was at Lugano. One of the documents found on Greco was a note in the handwriting of Mazzini, to serve as the key to the correspondence between them.

Greco proceeded to Paris in May. But it was decided in a correspondence between him and Mazzini, that the attempt should be postponed. Greco returned to Lugano, and renewed his relations with Mazzini. Eight days before Mazzini quitted Lugano, he left 1,300 francs with Greco. He next sent him 1,000 francs from London; and, again, 2,000 in Bank notes. Greco received 10 bombs, revolvers, and pistols through various Mazzinian agents, and particularly through an individual named Mostel of Geneva. Finally, Greco selected with the approbation of Mazzini the individuals who were to accompany him to France.

Imperatori had been one of Garibaldi's companions in the expedition to Marsala, in 1859. His letter to Mazzini, offering to murder the Emperor, was given by Mazzini to Greco, and found in the possession of the latter on his arrest. Trabuco had served with the Chasseurs of the Apennines, and had been convicted of swindling in Paris and of robbery in London.

Scaglioni had been one of Garibaldi's companions in the expedition to Marsala, in 1859.

Greco, Trabuco, Imperatori, and Scaglioni have confessed their guilt.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says all the Mexican minister's financial plans are marred. They include a loan for twenty millions sterling, five per cent stock, and the settlement of the English-Mexican debt on satisfactory terms.

Upwards of 100 Mexican officers made prisoners by the French, and now residing in various parts of France, are said to have given in their adhesion to the Government of the Archduke Maximilian, and will probably return to their country at the same time as his new Emperor.

SPAIN.

The disciples and followers of Mazzini and Garibaldi are, it seems, taking measures to create fresh outbreaks of infidel and revolutionary passions in Italy. A steamer, chartered by the conspirators in London and freighted with rifled cannon and other warlike stores, has been seized by the Spanish authorities at Malaga, where her captain (Sinclair) took her, as he alleges to take in coals and provisions; although he admits that he touched at Vigo and also at Ferrol, and that it has been ascertained that he had directions to put into Malaga and Barcelona also. From the investigation caused by the Spanish Government, it appears that, although the vessel is said to have steamed from Newcastle, she really cleared from the Port of London—that she is freighted by a person named Manuel, of whom the captain professes to know nothing, and is consigned

to the same person, and that her destination was Ancona. On being searched, there were found in the hold, under the ballast, 5 cannon, of which 2 are rifled; 150 Minnie rifles, 150 revolvers, 400 sabres, 44 barrels of gunpowder, 100 pairs of thick shoes, 200 pairs of trousers, 200 cloaks, and 40 boxes of loaded shells. It has not transpired that either Lord Brougham or the Earl of Ellenborough contributed to the purchase of those rifled cannons, and loaded shells, and swords and revolvers for the liberation of Italy; nor that Sir James Hudson—the bosom friend, and confidant, and privy councillor of the systematic liar and perpetual conspirator, Cavoor, had any hand in the chartering of the vessel. However, the venture has so far been rather unfortunate.

SISTERS OF CHARITY IN PORTUGAL.—When Portugal breathed the spirit of the Catholic Church, it was a splendid kingdom; but when that spirit left it began to decline. History tells this fact, and true philosophy supports it. But Portugal is blind to French Sisters of Charity—the only Sisters the unfortunate country had for a long time. The Freemasons, who command the Portugal Senate, are the direct cause of this sacrifice. It was gravely maintained on the floor of that assembly that the five Sisters of Charity were revolutionary, and quite sufficient to upset the State; and the King, a feeble creature, gave way to the ridiculous atrocious suggestion.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The 'Unionists' are coming to loggerheads, as we have always anticipated, about that sad dissolution of pleasing views and visions—inevitable taxation. The Tuscans, for instance, wanted to form part of a great nation, and they flung off their kind and amiable Archduke, by whom they were caressed and mildly governed, in order to become subjects of the Re Galantuomo of 'United Italy.' But they did not consider the price they must pay for their whistle, and they now grumble at finding it a very dear one. The Turin Government has been for five years spending more than twice its income every year, and as borrowing, especially upon rather precarious security, is found very expensive, if not now impossible, the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel have resolved to endeavor, by hook or by crook, to make ends meet, without increasing the already huge national debt. To do this two things were indispensable—namely, an increase of the income, and a diminution of the public expenditure. But both expedients have their drawbacks. Augmentation of revenue implies increased taxation, and diminution of expenditure involves loss of supporters, murmurings of discontent, growth of dissatisfaction, and outbreaks of 'patriotic bursting with heroic rage,' because the slivers of corruption are put down, while 'placemen, all tranquillity and smiles,' retain their lucrative appointments. Both classes of malcontents are now arrayed against the poor Cabinet of Turin. The wretches who were the most obsequious hangers-on of the Government, their wages of prostitution being unpaid, have become flaming reformers, and the Tuscans and the Neapolitans, and the Umbrians and the Bolognese, and the Modenese are furious at the proposed equalisation of the Land Tax, by which they will have the honor of contributing one-fourth as much more at least to the maintenance of the Re Galantuomo and his Government than they ever did to the treasuries of their de-throned and rightful Sovereigns.—Weekly Register.

30,000 Austrians crossed the Stelvio last week to the Venetian States and a train of 100 rifled cannon of immense calibre have been added to the fortifications of Verona: the reclamation of fresh forts on the line of the Mincio have been answered by an imperial order to push the works forward with all expedition, and General Benedek has been refused a weeks leave of absence, so imminent is the danger considered at Vienna. It is, however, difficult to believe, that a secret understanding has not been entered into between France and Austria for the execution of the provisions of the treaty of Villafranca. A rumour, echoed in very high quarters, is prevalent in the better informed organs of Northern Italy and the Legations, that the Emperor Napoleon has sent a despatch requesting to know what course Austria would pursue if it became necessary in the interest of order, humanity, and safety of life and property to garrison the two Sicilies with French troops, and that Austria has replied, that she would in no way interfere with such an arrangement provided she is allowed to carry out a similar course in Central Italy and the Duchies! This, of course would imply the abandonment of the just claims of Francis the Second and the elevation of Lucien Murat to the throne of Naples. Austria would lose nothing save her honour pledged as she is to support the legitimate sovereignties of Italy, and not being a maritime Power it would be little matter to her if France held every port in the Mediterranean, but to England the question is a vital one, and one in which action will soon be too late.

Advices from Italy state that the Minister of the Interior has issued orders to the prefects to push on the armament of the National Guards. Large quantities of material of war continue to be forwarded to Ancona and Bologna.

Turin, Feb. 16.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sineo expressed regret at the condition of the Italians serving in the Federal army who had been taken prisoners by the Confederates, and asked if it were not possible to obtain their release. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he could not employ official means, the Government of the South being unrecognized. He would however use other means to obtain their liberty or ameliorate their condition.

A daily paper publishes a Turin letter of the 18th which tells the following singular story:

The answer given by King Victor Emmanuel to the ecclesiastical deputation from Milan, headed by Canon Pertusati, has produced an excellent effect. For some months past there has been a conflict between Mgr. Caccia, the Archbishop, and M. Pisanello, Minister of Justice. When His Majesty went to Milan the Minister of the Royal Household invited the Archbishop to come and pay his respects to the King with the Chapter of the Cathedral.

The Prelate alleged indisposition, and charged Canon Pertusati to replace him at the head of the Clergy, and to deliver to His Majesty a letter of apology. The King, greatly astonished, addressed the following questions to M. Pertusati:—

Is this indisposition real? Why has the Archbishop encountered so much opposition from the population? Why try? Why is he continually at variance with the prefect and the Ministry? What reasons can he have for thus obstinately refusing to give an account of his conduct?

The deputation did not know what to reply. The King, perceiving their embarrassment, assumed a more gracious manner, and continued in the following terms:—

I am aware that a report is circulated of my being on ill terms with the Holy Father, from whom I nevertheless again received, during the past year, further proofs of affection on the occasion of my daughter's marriage. His Holiness has invited me to Rome. I will add that I am in correspondence with him, and that I have good hopes that the time is not far distant when all difference will disappear.

These words throw some light on the state of affairs, and are worth retaining.

ROME.—The Roman Correspondent of the Times has the following passage in a recent letter:—The Archduke Maximilian, I hear, is expected in Rome, and, though those who should be best acquainted with his Royal Highness's intentions deny it, I am the more disposed to believe it for that reason. The authority on which I make the statement is good, and you will find, I think, that the Archduke will certainly pay this mark of obedience and respect to His Holiness before leaving Europe for his new kingdom. The Pope is enjoying his usual good health, and on Monday last walked four times round

the Pincian-hill. It was singular and painful to see English ladies—and Protestants, too—spread their handkerchiefs on the ground and kneel as he passed. Honour to whom honour is due, and to its full amount, and personally few Sovereigns are entitled to honour better than Pius IX.; but the act of homage to which I have alluded is a little too much for Protestants, and is one paid rather to the spiritual than the temporal Sovereign. Unfortunately, however, our countrymen and women sometimes forget their nationality and their religion when abroad in order to obtain a certain status in society. Every winter a kind of mawkish vanity to appear at the Court even of an ex-Sovereign impels many to pay their homage to fallen Royalty, and mortifying instances could be adduced of Englishmen in Rome who have asked for a decoration from the ex-King of Naples, and, what is more, who wear it.

We are extremely glad to hear that English Protestants in Rome are behaving themselves so well, and that they have grace enough to show their reverence for the Vicar of Jesus Christ, whom their unhappy countrymen at home are so prone to revile, simply, as we hope and believe, because they are brought up in lamentable ignorance, and know no better.—Weekly Register.

ST. PETER'S PENANCE.—We read in the Armonia of last Sunday that Monsignore Dupanoup, Bishop of Orleans, was to preach on behalf of the St. Peter's Pence, before leaving Rome, where he has been staying the last four months. Thus (adds our Contemporary) while at Turin measures are in agitation to despoil the Church of everything and to abolish the religious Corporations that remain, from Rome, St. Peter's Pence is preached to the whole world. The same number of the Armonia contains in extenso the Bill, now before the Turinese Chambers, for the above sacrilegious purpose.

THE COUNT MONTALEMBERT AND THE POPE.—The following letter has been received by a Milanese gentleman from Count de Montalembert, in answer to the question as to whether he had recommended the Pope to grant liberal reforms or not:—"My dear Friend,—It appears that the Milanese amuse themselves with inventing little stories, which are devoid even of a shadow of probability. It is absolutely false that the Bishop of Orleans and I ever took a step to induce the Pope to yield in anything. I believe there is not a person in the world who, more than the Bishop of Orleans and myself, applauds the immortal firmness of which Pius IX. sets as a generous example, both in resisting and in loudly sympathizing with heroic Poland—alone in this among all the Sovereigns of Europe. 'Montalembert.'—Sun.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The state of Naples is daily becoming aggravated. The brigandage, since the thaw, is as frequent, as numerous, and as insolent as ever, and has now acquired a naval development—a large merchantman off Rocca Imperiale having been boarded and robbed only last week by a wicked looking little felucca, armed to the teeth, and manned by refractory conscripts of the crew being severely wounded. The Conciliatore of last night gives an editing statistic of the prisons of regenerated Naples; those of Potenza, chief town of the Basilicata contain 4,000 detenuti; the Convent of San Luca and Church of San Nicolo having just been pressed into the service, and even the vaults of the latter crowded with victims of the Legge Pica. The prisoners in Salerno and its dependencies are 2,000 those in Naples 2,000, and in Terra di Lavoro, 2,700; in the 16 provinces reaching the fearful number of 40,000 persons, exclusive of those condemned to the galleys for Reaction and military offences, who exceed 32,000; in all making 72,000 prisoners for the crime of loyalty to their lawful sovereign. Address after address has recently been signed and sent to Francis the Second, but he has expressed his wish that his faithful subjects should no longer expose their lives, liberties, and property by such demonstrations of fidelity, but wait for the moment favourable to a general movement. The moment is at hand, but whether Napoleon has not already laid his plans for taking advantage of it is a question which the country may possibly put to Lord Russell, who has certainly succeeded in the entire isolation of England, and in throwing the balance of European power into the Emperor's hands by his persistency in his favourite crotchet of Italian unity. The bubble must burst soon, but England will not profit by it. All will return to its old level, save that Southern Italy, with its enormous maritime resources, will be at the disposal of England's most formidable rival.

The crisis in Naples may soon be looked for, and it is to be hoped that the emigration will do something more to vindicate their manhood than the protest of absence from their posts they have been making these three years in Rome and Paris. Their poorer and less highly placed fellow-Neapolitans have shed their blood unsparingly for the rights of Francis the Second, and have shown a noble example to the aristocracy. It is the privilege of high birth to take the post of danger and of honor, and hitherto the Neapolitan nobles have done anything but 'payer de leur personnes.' The personal courage evinced so conspicuously by the King and Queen and by the Princes of the Blood Royal at Gaeta, the devotion of the French, Austrian, and Spanish volunteers, who have died and suffered for their cause, should shame them into action; for a people in armed protest against a foreign invasion has a right to the chieftainship of its best and noblest houses. The Reaction of the Calabrias is a case in point. It was successful, and it was led by a Russo. Vendee held out gallantly, for it had its La Rochejaquein and its Charette, and till the aristocracy of the Sicilies take their own proper post—that of danger—they cannot hope for success should events offer, as they probably will, a favorable opportunity for a general insurrection which will have the countenance of Austria, and probably of the other great Powers, but which must be initiated by the Neapolitans themselves.—Cor of Tablet.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The event of the day is the Conference, proposed by England, with the concurrence of France and Russia, and already accepted by Austria and Prussia. As in the case of the celebrated Conference at Vienna, during the Crimean war, the men of the sword are not to stay their hands while the men of the pen deliberate. I have heard it asked here to-day whether Denmark may not make her acceptance of the Conference contingent on a suspension of hostilities; but it seems improbable that she can seriously oppose the wishes of the three non-belligerent great Powers. So we may yet hear the cannon roaring by Alsen Sound while diplomacy debates in London. Would it be possible to bring about a neutralization of Alsen? Unluckily, both Danes and Prussians are bent on fighting; the Danes because they are savage (as well they may be), and the Prussians, because they have as yet had no opportunity of distinction—and also, as far as certain persons and a certain party are concerned, for politico-military reasons before alluded to.

LONDBERG, Feb. 22.—The Prussians this morning at seven o'clock drove in the Danish outpost and occupied the village of Duppel. They were dislodged by a cannonade from the bastions. The action lasted four hours. Two Danish regiments were engaged. Four hundred men are dead and wounded, with many others. The Prussians left many dead and wounded on the field. The Danish army is in high spirits.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Conference on the Danco-German question was proposed by England, with the concurrence of France, and that the proposal was supported by Russia, Prussia and Austria, as already stated, have accepted the Conference, to which a representative of the German Diet will be invited. The Powers have refused, however, to grant an armistice, and hostilities will be continued during the Conference. The Globe hopes that the announcement of Prussia and Austria having accepted the proposal for a

Conference may prove well founded, but it has no reason to believe that no official confirmation of the statement has been received.

The 'Moniteur de la Meurthe,' says:—"The Prussian Minister of War, General de Roon, has just applied to the convent of St. Charles, at Treves, for eighteen Sisters of Charity, to attend on the sick and wounded Prussians in Schleswig. The superior general at Nancy immediately acceded to the general's request. This a flattering homage to Catholic charity rendered by a Protestant Government."

In the last number of the Frankfort Journal is a passage, which will serve to show that the Germans have no high opinion of the patriotism of the two great Powers:—

"At last the mask is fallen. Prussia is to have Holstein, Schleswig is at a fitting moment to be restored to Denmark, and Austria is to be rewarded for her complaisance by Prussia's guaranteeing her the possession of Venetia."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

BRASLAV, Feb. 18.—Advices received here from Poland state that on being informed that the Russian Colonel Bentkowski was marching against him, the insurgent leader Bossak sent a detachment to the forest of Iza for the purpose of making a diversion. After a short engagement, the Russians retreated to Baranov. In the meantime Bossak proceeded by forced marches towards the town of Koskie, attacked the Russian garrison on the 8th instant, and drove them out of the town. The Russians were then attacked by the detachments under Kurowski and Rudowski, and lost their military chest, 11 baggage waggons, 200 muskets, and 32 prisoners, while 87 were left dead on the field.

WARSAW, Feb. 7.—General Roznow, the new civil governor of Warsaw, has inaugurated his governorship by a series of petty persecutions whose only consequence can be to render the Russian Government ridiculous as well as detested. He has ordered all the employes in his department to shave off their beards and moustaches. This order, which was of comparatively little importance when applied to officials, has been followed by another of a similar kind directed against the Jews among whom it has spread universal consternation. It is known that the Jews of the old school, who muster in considerable force in the Polish capital, wear long locks each side of the forehead and a costume peculiar to themselves, to which they scrupulously adhere as an old tradition of their faith. General Roznow has now directed the Jews at Warsaw to adopt the modern costume, and his police are zealously carrying out the order, every Jew they find dressed in the traditional manner, being at once seized, dragged to the nearest police station and his locks cut off there and then. The discoveries announced by the Dziennik are marked by the usual exaggeration. It was not ten infernal machines, but some Orsini bombs, that have been found in consequence of the disclosures extorted from some poor wretch by torture in the Citadel. These bombs were concealed in the wall of a vinegar factory belonging to a German named Bekert, and are supposed to have been placed there by his son, who was concerned in the last attempt on General Berg, which it will be remembered was effected by means of a bomb. The factory has been almost completely demolished by the troops, and Bekert and his family have been placed under arrest.

A formidable insurgent leader, named Jankowski, who has taken a foremost part in no less than 40 engagements with the Russians in the course of the preceding year, has at length been captured, and is shortly to be executed. The execution was to have taken place a few days ago, but was postponed at the prayer of several Russian officers who had witnessed and admired many acts of magnanimity on his part towards the Russians. One of these officers, a colonel, once fell into Jankowski's hands as he was hunting in a wood. He thought he was a prisoner, but Jankowski told him that as he was not taken in battle he could not treat him as an enemy, and then sent him with an escort of insurgents to a place of safety.

News has arrived here of the doings of a Russian officer with some Cossacks in the quiet little town of Dubienka, on the left bank of the Bug. They began by galloping like savages about the streets, knocking down women and children, and beating them with their whips, after which they entered and plundered the largest houses in the town. They then entered the synagogue, where service was going on and began to beat and knock about the congregation; but the Jews, indignant at the sacrilege, threw themselves upon them, and a terrible struggle took place, the Cossacks on horseback striving to force their way into the building, and the Jews barricading the doors with their bodies. At this moment M. Wolencik, the magistrate of the town, an old man of 60, rode up and gently remonstrated with the Cossacks for their violence. Upon this the latter seized the old man, tied him to a horse and whipped him as he was being dragged along the streets for upwards of two miles up to the shore of the Bug; here they left him, and when, a few minutes afterwards, his wife and daughter came up, they found his dead body lying on the road with the flesh hanging in shreds about his bones. Such was the fate of a quiet and respected gentleman, the magistrate of a peaceable town, in which nothing whatever had happened to excite suspicion in the Russians. I do not wish to weary you with horrors, but were I so disposed I have numbers of letters before me from all parts of Poland describing similar scenes; which afford abundant material for satisfying the most morbid imagination. Will any one be surprised, after reading the solitary specimen I have above recorded, that the Poles are determined to continue their efforts to free themselves from such monsters, however desperate and hopeless the attempt?

A new order has come out forbidding young men between the ages of 17 and 30 to travel under any circumstances. It is inferred from this that a new conscription is to take place like that which gave rise to the insurrection. Such a step can only have the effect of embittering the animosity already felt by the Poles towards their barbarous rulers. Mouravieff conducted with characteristic energy his efforts to make Lithuania Russian in spite of itself. After the 1st of April Russian only is to be spoken in all matters of business on a penalty of 30 roubles for the first offence, and 100 for the second. As people engaged in business in those parts are either Germans or Poles, and for the most part know not a word of Russian, they will have to go to school again to enable them to comply with the ukase of the Lithuanian despot.

TRANSPORTATION OF POLISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO SIBERIA.—The Cologne Gazette says:—"It has been officially contradicted by the Russian organs and telegrams to some foreign papers, that any women or children have been transported from Poland to Siberia. The 148th number of the Wilna Courier, however dated 28th December (8th January) last, publishes an advertisement from the Wilna government, inviting tenders for clothes and shoes for the use of prisoners to be transported from Wilna. [These articles are required for men, for women, and for little children up to 12 years of age,] and they are to be the same as used by convicts." These conditions, says the Cologne Gazette, after citing them, are temporarily laid down until it is decided whether the convicts shall proceed on foot, by water, or in carriages. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this document, seeing that it is published in Mouravieff's own official organ. This advertisement does not give any clue to the number of persons transported, as it is probably only for the purpose of completing the store of clothing already possessed by the government. The comparatively large amount of clothing for children is explained by the fact that the Russians prefer to send very young children out of Poland into the interior of Russia, as such are more easily made Russians in manner and religion.