FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says:-- It is positively alleged that in utter disgust at want of co-operation where Napoleon III. sought to get it, he is bent on securing an auxiliary for his plans elsewhere; that the famous compact with the Czar at Tilsit is fated for reproduction; pack of -. that instead of war against Russia, the issue of these present proceedings will be an offensive al- amid the laughter of the bystanders, vexed and liance with the Northern Colossus under specific ashamed, and swearing like Maitre Corbean, arrangements as to the constitution of Poland into a jointly protected kingdom by both contract- returned to their homes with high notions of ing Powers. It is added that more than a surmise of such a contingency has caused Austria to march 10,000 cavalry and seven additional regi- gian. ments this last week into Galicia, and that the land and sea forces of Italy are destined to play an important part in the coming drama. Such are the current rumours in serious circles, and you are entitled to knowledge thereof.

The Opinion Nationale devotes many columns to deprecating this grand scheme of a Russo-French alliance It reminds its readers that in 1815 Czar Nicholas had offered to Charles X his aid in recovering the left bank of the Rhine, provided compensation in Turkey was to be agreed to. France cannot afford the loss of eighty thousand men to the Crimea, if acceptance of a similar proposal is to be the upshot. This supposed project is violently and indignantly denounced in all its bearings.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 20. -The answer of Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress was delivered to His Majesty yesterday. It does not aunounce an unqualified acceptance of the invitation, but, as has been already stated, seeks for information as to the precise points which are to be submitted for discussion. Some further communications will probably pass between the two Governments on the subject. The belief that a Congress will meet at all is losing ground daily.

It is curious that since the Speech from the Throne the Montteur publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the Speech it used to give not merely the Polish version, but even the despatches addressed by the National Government of Warsaw to their representative in Paris. as well as those that caricatured the Russions, have been 'invited' to be milder in their articles and sketches. The same 'invitation' has been addressed to the sheets that used to confiscation of the Dominican Convent of Sta give the telegraphic despatches from Cracow. It Maria Novella of Florence, though I have no is rumoured that Count Pepoli, who is in some doubt but that ere long every violence against way connected with the Bonaparte family, is to the Religious Orders will be actively put in make some interesting communications to the force, and against none with more zest than the Czar on the part of the Emper. r.

letter to Mgr. Parisis, Bishop of Arras, acknow- its great founder in preaching against the iniquity ledging the reception of his work, entitled 'Jesus of the times and the persecution of the Church. est Dieu,' in answer to M. Renun's 'Vie de The onslaught against the higher Clergy is car-

kind as to send me the book you have written to sad list, being that of the Vicar General of combat a recent work which attempts to raise Ugento, dragged from his bed at two o'clock in doubt on one of the fundamental principles of the morning. One of the greatest crimes of this our religion. I have seen with pleasure how en- unprincipled and dostardly Government are the ergetically you defend the faith, and I offer you my sincere congratulations.

God to have you in His holy keeping.

of November.

M. Louis Veuillot, the well known editor of the now defunct Univers, is said to be engaged in refuting M. Renau's Vie de Jesus .- Gaurd-

The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes Nov. 16:--

The brother of a high functionary in Paris was started for one of the northern districts at the last general election, which, as you may remember, began on Sunday, the 31st of May. It is fact over 50 of the highest dignitaries of the superfluous that a person with his nearest relative Church imprisoned and exiled. - Correspondent in so exalted a station was not an Opposition of Tablet.

Coursing eft the church after hearing Mass. About one bundred of them were standing in groups near the spot where the polling was going on. They were sumple-looking, fair-complexioned, and round-faced—the very men on whom the eloquence of a bustling and devoted partisan would be likely to tell. He accosted them, enquired after their health and that of their mothers and sisters, wives and children in the most affectionate manner, and ended by asking them whether they would take a little refreshment after their walk on a warm day. They smaled consent, and accepted the invitation with many thanks. Ad- over them, the French General is said to have rejoining to a publichouse close by, the hospitable pitel that he would require to be informed of the stranger ordered the publican to regale them plentifully with bread, cheese, sausages, and Montebello affair, the French Government has at wine. The order was complied with, and they last taken the resolution of regulating, with the ate and drank their fill amid profusions of Pontifical Government, the attributions of the French thanks.

the country round, and who never thinks of you without tears in his eyes."

for giving us such a good breakfast, only we don't justified by a convention due to that very energy. know where to find him."

' My good friends there is no occasion to give 'My good friends there is no occasion to give going on in Rome, at the demand, it is said, of yourselves any trouble, M. X--, who is the several members of the French Episcopate. wealthest man living, is the Government candidate for the district; and if you really wish to the way and drop your tickets in the ballot-box.'

The peasants looked at each other with a very but we are sorry to say we cannot rote.

mean? You have not lost your civic rights, I ing extract :-

hope? You look much too hon st to have ever incurred such a misfortune.

We are honest men, sir, and we have never done anything against the law; but the truth of the matter is, we cannot vote because we are

not Frenchmen: we are Belgians. Belgians! And you have eaten whole kilometres of my sousages, and drank an entire cask of my wine, and all for nothing. You are a

What he said was not heard, for he ran off " qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus." The Belgians French hospitality, but since that day the unpulsive agent cannot bear the sight of a Bel-

BELGIUM.

On Friday, the 13th, a caravan of fourteen young men left Ghent to go and enrol themselves under the standard of the Sovereign Pontiff. They all belong to Flanders. At Brussels, the future soldiers of Pius IX. met five young men from Brabant and three Dutchmen, intent upon the same vocation. Among the latter is a young man of excellent family, who has left an important commercial establishment of his own, to follow the standard made illustrious by Lamoriciere and Punodan.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Italian press certainly looks to a war, and the Government is preparing for it; and within the last two months a number of veteran Piedmontese regiments have been withdrawn from the Roman frontier, and supplied with raw troops, Neapolitan, Tuscan, and Lomhard, which looks much as if Venetia, and not Rome, would be the first object of attack .-That Napoleon will keep his position now as long as it is possible no one doubts, for it gives him a predominance in the councils of Catholic Europe, of which he is the last to depreciate the importance; but how long he will be able to keep up his favorite pastime of 'running with the hare and hunting with the hounds' depends mainly on the temper and discretion of his most unmanageable ally the Revolution. It is generally remarked, too, that the discourse is not 'au mireau' of the Emperor's usual ability, and that he has put himself in a most unfortunate Since that period also the papers that were most position by convoking a Congress which is alconstant and vehement in defence of the Poles, most certain to be declined. And so the Emperor is ending where he began, in an open alliance with the leaders of Italian Unity. I am happy to contradict the report of the

Dominican, which is preaching against the pow-The Emperor has addressed the following let- ers that be, and well maintain the holy zeal of ried on as virulently and ruthlessly as ever; and "Monseigneur l'Eveque,-You have been so we have now to add another arrest to that long insults which are offered to the holy Priests of God's Church: and the most despairing reflecto proceed. For four years a Prince of the Written at the Palace of Complegne this 14th Church is languishing in prison, unheard and unnoticed-no charge prought for the violence and Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo. Is the Catholic voice so powerless as to permit this atrocity? A member of the most venerated body of men on earth; and a body for which all Catholic nations have a right to interfere, is thus allowed to pine in a dungeon; also Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto; Mons. Gallo, Bishop of Aveilino; Mons Frascolla, Bishop of Foggia; Mons. Canzi, Vicar of Bologna, and in ing :-

According to the Portafoglio Maltese, the number canvass by all the officials, he was returned by of italian exites amounts now to 30,000. There are 29,067 votes. One of the most active of his in Italy, moreover, 8,639 persons deprived of office agents happened to be in the principal town of and reduced to distress. The victims shot or massacred by the Piedmontese amount to 18,000. About the district at the moment the peasants had just 7,000 officers of the former Neapolitan army have been cashiered in spite of the Gaeta capitulation.-The Neapolitans imprisoned in one year amount to 14,000. All these amounts are taken from official ducuments communicated by the Home Ministry of

Ross, Nov. 14 - The new French commander in Rome, the Raron de Polhes, has made known to the Piedmontese General Villaret, in consequence of the two recent violations of the Pontifical territory on the part of his soldiers, that every such attempt would be vigorously repelled; and Signor Villaret having answered that, in spite of the difficulty of easily recognising the precise limits of the Pontifical States, he would punish the officers who trespassed names of these officers and the punisoment inflicted. It is said positively that, in consequence of the Court-Martinia in Rome. These Courts would It is not to me you owe thanks, said their generous entertainer; it is to M. K.———, whose affection for honest men like you is known to all the attacks which Messes, de Goyon and de Montehenceforth take cognisance only of the offences combello directed against it; and, on the other hand, the Minister of Arms of His Holiness, who has ever been found ready to defend the royal character of his * M. X --- is very good to think of us, and truly glorious master, and whose energy has been so we should be delighted to thank him in person violently blamed by the revolutionists, is now fully

> A thorough examination of the new doctrines of the so called Liberal Catholic school of France is

Le Monde of 19th ult, learns that in a Congregation of Cardinals held at Rome on Saturday last, it show your grantede, you have only to step over was determined that the Pontifical Government an European Congress.

Monsignor Manning was requested by the Acadapuzzled air. 'We would, sir, do that, or any- mic of the Quirites in Rome, to deliver a discourse thing else, to please, so hospitable a gentleman; before them on the 2515th auniversary of the foundation of their city. The discourse delivered has been ut we are sorry to say we cannot vote. published in Italian, and a translation of it appears Cannot vote! How is that? What do you in last week's Lamp. From this we give the follow-

I do not remember in the history of the world any example of the permanent union of temporal splendoor with spiritual fruitfulness and power. The sceptre had departed from Judah when the waters of eternal life flowed from Jerusalem throughout the world. Rome had ceased to be the seat of empire when it became the mother of Christian nations. When Constantinople became Imperial, it began to fail in its witness for the Faith and Unity of Jesus Christ. The kingdoms and empires of Christian Europe have been faithful to the Holy See in their depression, and rebellious in their prosperity. The two nations must Catholic, most Christian most filial in their love of the Kingdom of God, are Ireland and Poland. Rome, I may say, because it is the seat of the Vicar of our crucified Lord, is supreme in the spiritual order, feeble in the natural and political. "It always bears about in the body the mortification of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be manifested in its body." Such is its normal state. Let it be recognised as the law of its existence and of its sovereignty, lest the incantations of the tempter steal away the hearts of men with visions of unity and empire and aplendor in this world. It is a severe vocation to be the cross-benrers in the procession of the Vicars of our crucified Master. But to this yo are called. Romans, if you would renew your courage for this conflict, lift up your eyes to the cloud of witnesses which hover above your head; to the martyrs and confessors, the Pontiffs and Levites, the virgins and saints, who, on this soil, by tears and by blood, have overcome the world, and are now before the throne. Look, too, at the Catholic unity upon earth, which but the other day flew hither on the wings of faith and love and filial devotion to surround the Vicar of Christ; look at the frontiers of the Holy Church, which are flowing out-wards with ever-expanding force, conquering, and embracing the conquered in the unity of the true Fold; look at the circuit of the kingdom of God, which rests upon the sunrise and the sunset, upon the farthest north and upon the islands of the southern sens. It was never yet so vast or wide spreading: never did the ends of the earth lift up their their hands towards the Vicar of the Incarnate Word so universally as at this hour. In the moment of its anguish and its affliction, when the world believes it magis rates who know how to punish them. Sisto be in feebleness and decline, the Holy See is putting forth mightier powers, and reigning over wider

realms than ever till now. miseries and its anguish. Rome laid the foundations of evil, ithibides to this day. England laid the founto touch the beginning and the ending of ite political nnity. The unity of faith, and filial obedience to the unity of the Church in the person of its Head, in ages past fused the discordant races of England, France, and Spain, and made of them kingdoms and monarchies, which endure, in their massive consolidation and unity of mind and will, unto this hour. So God has ever brought social and political unity out of the chaos of disorder. They who begin by contending against the fountain and law of unity doom themselves to division and confusion. They are wrestling with necessity; and he who contends with necessity must fail: "Whoso shall fall upon that stone shall be broken, and on whomsoever it

shall fall it will grind him to powder." The Giornale di Roma publishes a list of the offerings to the Peter's Pence, which are larger than they have been for a long time, and amply suffice to discharge the calls on the Pontifical Government. The finance is in a most flourishing condition; all employees paid better and more punctually than they have been known to be in far more prosperous times; public works, charities, religious objects, and the interests of art munificently assisted, and em-

ployment plentiful and remunerative. - Tublet. A JEW AND 'PETER'S PENCE.'-Mr. Pope Henessy, at a recent meeting of Catholics in London, made the following statement: - 'Now, I will venture to mention a little anecdote by way of showing you what is going on at Rome. I saw there myself a British Jew-and, I think, you will admit that he is rather a strong specimen of the prejudiced classes (a laugh). He went down one day to examine the effect of the inundation of the river, on the banks of poor people they suffered great misery. The English ten in the ple Jew, who was staying at the hotel where I was lodging, came to me and said, 'I went to visit The honor Ghetto to-day, and I saw the miserable condition of imputed, must be repaired. The offence to the our poor people; but while I was looking on I saw rights of society, injured by the crime, which is a the cruelty; no promise given for a trial or a jour poor people; but while I was looking on I saw release. Such is the situation of the amiable the Pope's servants come direct from the Vatican, bringing these poor Jews food, fuel, and clothing. That English Jew then handed me (I am not at liberty to mention the amount), but very respectable contribution to the Peter's Pence Association (loud cheers). Nor was that all, for his whole political mind was changed. I met him not long since, and he is quite as auxious as any of you to see the Pope restored, and his independence maintained [loud cheers 1.

The Precursors of Palermo publishes the follow-

It is with great regret that we give publicity to the following atracious facts, of which we have been apprised by a letter from Signor Autonino Mor-

Sit-Every one who knows anything of the condition into which our country has fallen, whether by inheritance from the deposed Government or through the errors of the actual administration in which ignorance and stupidity have been substituted for reason and good sense, is aware that unfortunately enthusiasm for the destinies of nations has been replaced by that universal discontent which the enemies of liberty distort into distrust in the future of our Italy. This position of affairs, which is unhappily growing worse, is a source of great grief to those who love their country, and who strive on the one hand to warn the Government of its fatal errors, and on the other, to modify public resentment by by offering suggestions which may guide the opinion of the vulgar, and prevent their proceeding to extremes. Day by day the difficulties of such a mediation grow in number and weight, and your readers will learn something of them from the following

About a month ago an acquaintance told me how a lad named Antonio Cappello, the son of a poor widow in the Via Macqueda, had been tortured at the Military Hospital at Palermo. They had tortured him because, having been born dumb, they asserted that he pretended to be unable to speak in order to avoid the conscription. I laughed at this story as a fabrication only worthy of laughter; and then thinking I ought to prevent the danger of such a story gaining credit, I went in search of the Widow Cappello, and found her in a little house in the Via Banchera. Her name was Rachel Fugitta Trischitta, she had been born at Naples, and settled at Palermo since 1820. Her age, 63 yers, made her venerable in my eyes. I asked her for ber domb son, and she replied, showing me a blood-stained blouse, 'He is at the Military Hospital; they took him from me as a recusant conscript, and tried to force him to speak by starvation, blows, and fire.' I was horrified at her words, and felt I must be satisfied of their truth. so I asked her to repeat them, and to inform me to the full extent of her knowledge. The poor mother then said. 'I asked for news of my Antonio, and could not get any; I sought it with the anxiety of a mother for her son, and heard that from a lane behind the Lamoedusa Palace he was heard crying, as if undergoing marryrdom. And then I went to find my Antonio, and saw him. He showed me his wounds, he made signs that he had been fasting, and told me by gesticulations that he had been bea ten and burned. I gave him some bread in a handkerchief which he gave back to me bathed in his blood.' At these words I felt a thrill which I cannot

woman of the people, and at sixty-three years old, recall the Swedish war steamers Vanadis and Geffe could not fail to leave a deep impression on my from the Atlantic.

The death of the King of Denmark has occasioned impulse of my feelings, returned home to write a statement of all I had heard. If I sent it to the journals of the country, hardly restored to order-I reasoned with myself-I should give pleasure to the Armonio, to the Stendardo Cattolico, and other retrograde journals, and thus furnish fresh arguments to the propagands of our enemies, adding to the discontent of the masses. No, I said to myself, I must control my own feelings, and think of Italy, which must suffer from public scandals, and so I decided on destroying that which I had written. Still, the unhappy man, groaning under the torture, the bloody garment shown to me by the mother, were like spectres following me about, and I felt it an imperative duty to interfere in the interests of Antonio Cappello, so I went immediately to the Questor, accompanied by my friend Signor Antonio Castellini, to secure his aid for this unhappy man. He perfectly understood our motive in retraining from publishng the matter, and fail of horror at the occurrence, promised to interfere at once. On the following day he came to tell me that he had interested the delegate Ferro in the facts, and that he would cail on me for detailed information. I waited for him in vain, and began to fear that the Signor Serafini had no power in the matter. But the case was urgent, and admitted of no delay, so I bethought myself of turning to the Procuratore Regio, Signor Sismondi, in order to have the facts investigated, and steps taken for the punishment, of the guilty spoke boldly to the honourable magistrate, and told him the story of Cappello, as I had heard it from his mother, and from her employers, and I added that I would have made it known through the public press, but it contained too powerful an argument for public anger, and I did not wish to excite that. I might also have taken up the mother's cause, and appealed formally in her name, but I preferred leaving the honour of the iniative to the independent magistrate in a case of crime committed by agents of the Government. It is necessary that the people should learn that if there are men in the employment of the Government capable of such deeds, there are also mondi appeared to appreciate the gravity of my request, and promised to attend to it immediately and solicitously; he asked me to leave the blood stained But if this be not enough, learn of the world, of its garment with him, which I did, and when I requested him to appoint a time at which I might learn the of Christian Europe on the basis of a supernatural result of the instruction, he asked for my address, unity; and, with all its revolutions and inundations and promised to apprise me. He did not write to me but I still hoped that he would hold to his promise dations of North America upon the basis of natural society; and the lifetime of one man is long enough and the punishment of the guitty: this was the real matter of importance, but no notice reached me, and I have learned only one additional fact, of which I have been informed this day. Some days ago, after the visit of the surgeons, after the examination of Cappello's mother, after, by means of an interpreter they had taken the depositions of the wounded man, and the dumb creature had been taken away and cast into prison, the old mother asked at the military hospital, if she might see her son. She was received with angry rudeness, and told, first by an official and then by a military surgeon that she need not hope to see her son, who must pay the penalty of having complained against them. Vain were the tears of the desolate mother, she could neither see her son, nor obtain any intelligence of him. Yesterday evening she came to me, and when she told me these communications, I recognised that the time had come to throw aside my reserve; that it would henceforth be a crime on my part to maintain silence respecting a deed, which has been not only left without reparation, but has been rendered still more bideous. As I before believed that I was consulting the welfare of Italy by remaining silent, -now when I see the peace, and the life of a poor working man ruthlessly menaced, I trust that I am doing right in bringing the facts which I have narrated to the knowledge of the public, and thus I denounce them to public opinion, to the Deputies and Senators who are at Palermo, that they may rise up and cry against the authors of such iniquity. It is time to wrest from the hands which have tortured him a young man whose crime is that he was born dumb. Torture in 1863, under a liberty which has been bought by blood and sacrifice, is a disgrace to a which, in a place called the 'Guetto,' the Jews live. Government born of the suffrages of the people. Whereupon, Monseigneur PEveque, I pray tion is the impunity with which they are allowed The inudation washed into their houses, and being The gag, the stripes, the burning seat, are not written in the plebiscile which we voted, and which we

> The honor of the militia, to whom these deeds are disgrace to the age and civilisation, must be repaired. In holding up this black deed to public retribution, I hope that the knowledge of it will reach Turin, and find an echo in Parliament-there where little is known of our misfortunes, and there is less intention of remedying them.

ANTONING MORVILLO. Palermo, 5th Nov., 1863.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20 .- In the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day notice was given by deputies that they should at an early day ask explanations of Ministers as to the course intended to be pursued by the Government in the Schleswig-Hoistein succession question.

PRUSSIA.

Benlin, Nov. 15 .- The Spenersche Zeitung of today publishes a communication respecting the news published by the Vienna journals, and says:-

Prussia, without any previous negotiations with the other Governments, made a preliminary reply to the French Cabinet, giving it to understand that a direct conference of Sovereigns, if not preceded by a careful examination and a searching preparation, was not the proper way to avoid difficulties. No understanding has taken place between Prussia, Austria, and England respecting the conditions of the proposed Congress, nor have any steps been ta-ken to this effect. Neither has any understanding cow and Kelce, and, being there arrested for politibeen arrived at respecting the contents of an identical reply of the respective Powers to the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon. Not even a proposition with this object has been addressed by one of the three above-mentioned Powers to the two others. The King, it is said, personally made a preliminary statement to M. de Talleyrand respecting the views of Prussia rolative to the proposed Congress."

The Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung says :-"It is asserted on good authority that the Ministries for Marine and War are actively engaged in making preparations for hostilities, the outbreak of which between Germany and Denmark appears now to be unavoidable. The 6th and 13th divisions of the army are said to have already received orders to be placed on a war footing. It is said that corresponding directions for the equipment and concentration of a war fleet have likewise been given.'

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Zeitung of this

evening says :-"By the accession of the new King to the Danish throne the Schleswig-Holstein question has assumed an international character. All turns upon the validity of the London protocol. It is doubtful whether the German Confederation will acknowledge the Prince named by the protocol as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Federal Diet is by no means bound by the law of nations to this course, as it has not acceded to the London protocol. Neither are the duchies bound to his recognition, as the Estates have not been applied to for their assent. Austria and Prussia also are released from the engagements they contracted, as Denmark has not fulfilled the duties it undertook towards Germany."

STOCKHOLM, Nov 20. - Orders have been despatched describe; these words spoken by a mother, by a to Carlscrona to prepare screw ships for sea, and to suffer the corporal punishment in place of my wife.

The death of the King of Denmark has occasioned an immease sensation in Sweden. POLAND.

The protest of the Lithuanians and the last communication of the 'National Government' to Prince Czartoryski, have passed almost unuoticed in the Parisian press; yet the protest is considered by many persons as one of the most important acts in the struggle of the Poles against the Russians. It shows the self-denial, the stern resolve of men prepared for any sacrifice, and the daring with which despair animates the whole population. It shows them undis-mayed by the terrorism of Mouraviell, and, though decimated by the gibbet or by exile, ruized by confications and exactions of all sorts, still with energy and patriotism enough to sign en masse, and to the face of their executioner, a protest against the assertion of Muscovite diplomacy that Lithuania is not Poland. In the note of the National Government to Prince Czartoryski the question of the position of the Poles at the Congress-it, indeed, a Congress be ever held-is discussed. The Poles, it states, could not lay down their arms but after an armistice, and the Congress could not commence its iabors till after the suspension of hostilities. The National Government would demand that the Russians should set liberty all who are imprisoned for political causes, arrested, since January last, and all who are prisoners of war; that they should restore to the country all the transported, and that the sequestrations should be removed. They require that these conditions should be extended to Lithuania and to the Rathenian provinces. Finally, that if the decision of the Congress is to be obligatory on the Poles, the mistake of 1815 should not be repeated. when they were disposed of without being consulted or their interests cared for, but that the representatives of Poland should be admitted to the Congress to plead their own cause.

The superior of a convent of nuns has been sentenced to death, as also another lady, a relation of a Papal Nuncio. She was young, beautiful, of much distinction, and belonged to the upper class of so-ciety. She had lost her husband, and took up her abode in the convent during the period of her mourning, in order to remain in security during these days of trouble.

A member of the Council of State who had resigned his functions, a Bishop, and several other highly respectable persons have been transported to Siberia for having refused to sign a document which they were not allowed to read, but which was supposed to be an address to the Emperor Alexander.

A wealthy proprietor has gone mad in consequence of the treatment which he endured in the chadel The authorities refused to give him up to his family, notwithstanding his condition; and his wife has been arrested on the supposition that she would purchase the release of her husband by giving informa-

THE POLISH INSURERCTION .- The following is an extract from a letter, dated Warsaw, November 10 :-"Three hundred persons were sent to Siberia tonight; this morning, on the other hand, the town wore an aspect of galety, the women appearing, in accordance with orders, in those extravagantly bright colors which alone are to the taste of savages. Those who ventured to dress rather more soberly were arrested. An omnibus was stopped, taken by the police to the station, the male passengers turned out, and the women driven by the soldiers to the Mir Barracks. What became of them afterwards is not known. This incident was related to us by eye-witnesses, as we ourselves have determined not to go out until distinct orders are given as to the colors it is forbidden to wear, for the police directions are, of course, only snares for the credulous. Among those sent to Siberia are all who refused to sign some document which was laid before them in the citadel-i.e., Wyszinski, Bejer, Piotrowski, Majewaki, Wenglinski, late Councillor of State, &c. Madame Waliszewska is also among the exiles. This lady never had anything to do with politics, and was probably banished because of her wealth. Two questions only were put to her-whether she had received the visits of members of the National Government, and whether she belonged to the ladies society for the support of the families of insurgents. When her daughters interposed on her behalf with Berg, on the ground that no offence had been proved against ber, he answered, " Aussi si c'était une certi-Inde, je l'aurais fuit mestre a la torture! These is therefore no concesiment of the means that are used to extort confessions from these unfortunate people. and which indeed, are evident from the shirts w spots of blood on the shoulders sent by them into the city to be washed. The day after the French Emperor's speech the Russians mockingly told the wemen who were asking mercy for their ausbands or sons to go to the French Emperor, who will free their relatives and put the Russians into prison in their place. A woman was captured in the printing office in Jasna-street, and being offered a thousand roubles or death as the price of a confession, she chose the money, and told of the office in Niccalastreet, but not being able to give any more information, she was condemned to received a thousand blows with a rod, and died before the fiftieth blow, General Berg endeavored to obtain an executioner from Berlin, the one in this city not being clever at cutting off heads; but this neighborly favor was denied him, no one knows why. It is said that he is now thinking of a guillotine, wishing to bring forward something new, as hanging and shooting have hitherto produced no effect."

A letter from Coujavie of the 11th, in the Posen Journal, contains the following :-

Sigismund Barylkiewicz, formerly military or-ganiser of the palatinate of Mazovia, has been shot by the Russians. He had studied law in the University of St. Petersburg, where he was distinguished by his severe application. At the commencement of 1861, having only a few months to terminate his studies, he left St. Petersburg and came to Warsaw. cal offences, he was condemned to hard labour in Siberia, but succeeded in escaping. He was at Paris when the insurrection of 1863 broke out, and, notwithstanding his ill health, he left France and joined Mieleukie's detachment, which was being formed at Conjavie, and was present at the engagements at Cieplice, Krzywosondza, and Nawa Wies; he was then appointed an officer of the steff, and some time after made military organizer of the palatinate of Mazovia. Becoming seriously ill he left the service, and sought relief from his sufferings in the tranquihey of a country life. The Russians, who were constantly in search of him, at length discovered his retreat; he was found ill in bed, and was taken to Konin. To escape the tortures inflicted on the prisoners Barylkiewicz swallowed a poison, but an antidote being administered immediately it produced no effect. He remained a week in his dangeon, which he only left to be shot. Barylkiewicz was only 26 years of age.'

The Cans publishes the following almost incredible

act of atrocity: -'According to an order published by General Lewchine every woman who appears in the streets of Warsaw after nightful must carry a lantern, unless she is accompanied by a man who is provided with one. A householder and his wife were returning home, the husband met a friend and both stopped for a moment on the flagway; the wife, who had advanced a few steps was arrested by a policeman, who dragged her to the gnardhouse because she had no lantern. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of her husband, the commissary of police of the eighth district of Warsaw sentenced the woman to receive five stripes of a rod. She declared she was with child, and prayed to be spared the torture. Give her ten stripes, replied the commissary. 'Since you are implacable,' said the husband, 'permit me to