

POLISH EVILS SENT TO SIBERIA.—According to a manifesto issued for and probably by the aristocratic representatives of Poland, the number of Poles sent to Siberia since January, 1863, amounts to 18,682, among whom 161 are women and 114 priests. All were transported for political delinquencies, and, according to the offense imputed, are sentenced either to forced labor in the mines, colonization in the villages, or mere residence in villages or towns. In addition to these, 33,780 persons were banished to the steppes of the Ural, as severe a punishment as removal to Siberia, but nearer home. Furthermore, 12,556 persons, among them 218 women and 163 priests, were forcibly made to leave homes and accept a compulsory abode in the interior of European Russia; 2,416 were placed in the ranks of the army, 31,500 in houses of correction (the greater part of whom were subsequently removed to Siberia,) and 620 in the church yards of divers penitentiaries, having died before trial. On the battle-fields of the rebellion, as Russian computations show, 38,800 were buried. As 1,468 more were hung or shot by the courts-martial, and 7,060 forced to seek refuge in foreign countries, the total of the melancholy list is swelled to 141,882. Without vouching for the accuracy of these figures, I may yet say that, excepting those slain in battle, certainly over-estimated, there is nothing to excite surprise in the numbers stated. Besides these, Poland has furnished two per cent. of her male population as recruits.—*Cor. London Time.*