

The Russians in Poland.

Private letters from Lithuania, December 25th, give the following details of the atrocities of Russian rule in Poland:

One of the latest acts of General Mouravieff was to order the General commanding the district of Jezerosy not to appear before him until he had completely suppressed the insurrection in that quarter. The General came to the conclusion that it was useless to make any distinction in a country where the entire population is favorable to insurrection, and he determined to strike a great blow. Having selected a Colonel and two other superior officers notorious for their cruelty as his assistants, he arrived at Duslaty, a chateau belonging to the Counts Ladislas and Cæsar **Plater**, which had been confiscated by Mouravieff, and there established his headquarters. He commenced by transporting all the farmers on the estate en masse without, without any trial, and with them the Abbe Viotwaricz, the parish priest of Duslaty—a man beloved by his parishioners. The Canon Macewicz was the next victim. Having got rid of all the clergy, the General proceeded to the village of Auloz-zs, consisting of ten farmhouses. Determined to discover the chiefs of the National organization, he ordered ten peasants to be brought before him, the greater number of them being fathers of families, and having selected two, the bastinado was applied to them during the night. The following day he ordered ten victims to be led to the market-place of Duslaty, and in the presence of the peasants of the

neighboring communes the General ordered that from 200 to 500 blows with a stick should be inflicted on each. He nevertheless failed to extort any confession from them. Their mutilated bodies were then removed, and the General ordered Norbert Urbanus, fifty years of age, and possessing great influence in the country, to be brought forward. He first spoke to his prisoner with great mildness, in order to induce him to give information, but he could obtain nothing from him. He then ordered that he should be beaten without mercy, and that his wife and two children should be committed to prison. Finding that all was in vain, the General endeavored to terrify Urbanus by commanding that he should be shot. All the preparations were made, and he was led to the place of execution. He there exclaimed, with a firm voice, "You have commanded that I shall be shot, but that is nothing new here. It is not two months since we witnessed in this little town the death of one of our brothers. If it be necessary that I should die for the advantage of my country and of my religion, I do not fear death." He was then released. The General next commanded that other villages, containing in all 117 houses and 500 inhabitants, should be plundered, and the inmates, men, women and children, brought to Duslaty, where they were exposed to cold and hunger in order to force them to give information. The pillage continued from the 7th to the 23d of December, and all the property of the villagers was sold for anything offered by the Burlaki, or "old believers." All the agricultural implements were given for nothing to the Burlaki, who rushed on the houses of the Polish peasants. The entire population of Duslaty and of Skopshtik were transported to Siberia. Of all these unfortunate people not one offered to give information to the Russian General. All bore their fate with fortitude, and in full confidence of the resurrection of their beloved country.