

raw and unpleasant; but throughout June, July, and August, the sun sheds his beams, untempered by a passing cloud, and moderated in its scorching influence only by an almost weekly thunder storm, which nearly rivals in violence an equinoctial tornado. The extreme clearness of our atmosphere is probably deducible to the presence of a super-abundance of the electric fluid; for I have heard of no country where storms occur so frequently, and are attended by circumstances so perilous.

With September comes Autumn, which is here always denominated *the Fall*, and if we have reason to complain of being shorn of the enjoyment of a balmy spring and the opening buds, an ample return is dispensed to us when nature is in the 'yellow leaf' and loaded with the gilded glories of her teeming womb. Every deciduous tree of the forest has a different hue in its leaves; from the gorgeous crimson of the maple through the various intermediate shades peculiar to each genus, to the dusky brown of the oak, and the sombre green of the hemlock. Providence pours into the hands of man the abundance of the earth, and adds to his gifts a balmy air, a cheerful sun, and a delightful season to store away the manifold benefits. September, October, and frequently November are the finest and pleasantest portion of the year:—the hordes of noxious insects are banished by the coming cold:—the scorching heats are succeeded by a temperate and genial air; and the earth by its plentiful absorption of the summer heat, repels the approaches of winter, until fairly overcome by the overwhelming rigour of the expiring year.

VIATOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 24.

FOR THE GLEANER.

MR. EDITOR.

The feelings excited in the public mind, as to the ultimate issue of the Polish Question, more particularly heated by the contending opinions expressed in the House of Commons in England; have induced a friend to liberty to lay before the public an abbreviated abstract of the history of that apparently devoted country, should such be deemed worthy of a page in the *Miramichi Gleaner*. At a period, Mr. Editor, when revolutionary acts, seem, like volcanoes to burst around us, we are astonished and occasionally ask some one of our more intelligent acquaintances from what cause do they spring? This question may in some measure be answered; that they spring from a variety of causes, such as oppression either in Church or State, ambition, a restlessness of disposition or desirations—such as a secret revenge for insults given years, perhaps centuries before;—from a reduction of worldly circumstances from high to low life in point of fortune, not birth, and this last probably caused by vices that must not be unfolded; these, and many such like motives are the causes of the Revolutions that have occurred in modern times. The cause of the late revolt of the Poles from the iron rod of their oppressors, will perhaps be somewhat elucidated by the following abstracted history of that nation; to be continued till the death of the Polish monarch Anno, 1795.

I am, Sir,

A GLEANER FROM HISTORY.

POLAND in ancient times was possessed by the Vandals, who were afterwards partly expelled by the Russ and Tartars. Poland at that period was divided into many small states or principalities, each almost independent; at same time some Prince among them was considered as superior to the others, being in a small degree more powerful, perhaps more wealthy. In the year 700, the Polish people, through the oppression of these petty chiefs, gave the chief command under the title of Duke, to Cracus, who afterwards founded the city of Cracow. The posterity of Cracus failing in the year 800, a peasant named Piastus, was elected to the Ducal dignity. Piastus lived to the advanced age of 120 years, and his reign was so long and so auspicious that every native Pole who has since been elected King is called a Piast. From this period till the accession of Maximilian the 2d (Anno 964) there are no very certain records of the history of Poland. The title of Duke was however, retained till the year 993, when Boleslaus assumed the title of King; he conquered Moravia, Pomerania, and Bohemia, rendering them by this conquest tributary to Poland. Boleslaus the II. added Red Russia to Poland, by marrying the heiress of that Duchy in 1059. The Poles in 1173 endeavoured under Boleslaus the IV. to subjugate all the neighbouring Provinces, they made a noble stand, and he was slain. Poland continued for a long time to carry on many wars against the neighbouring Dukedoms with various success. At length Jagello mounted the throne of Poland in the year 1384, he was Grand Duke of Lithuania, and a Pagan, but on his being elected King of Poland, he not only became a Christian, but used every endeavour to bring his subjects to that religion; he also united his hereditary dominions to that of Poland, which gave such influence to his posterity over the hearts of the Poles, that the Crown was preserved in his family; the male line, however, became extinct in Segismund Augustus, (Anno, 1572) during his reign he admitted the reformers, with the Greeks and all other Sects, to a seat at the Diet, also to all the honours and privileges conferred on the Catholics;—during the reign of Jagello and his descendants, various wars were carried on with alternate successes, particularly with the Russians whom they nearly extirpated; however, the Poles and peace was concluded between the Knights of the Teutonic order, and Casimir the IV. then King of Poland, who had undertaken the cause of the people, so that, that part of Poland, now called Polish Prussia, became a Province under Casimir's protection,

consequently, the Knights, with the Grand Master, then acknowledged themselves vassals of Poland, this soon gave rise to other wars, in which the Knights endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to throw off their vassalage to Poland.

On the death of Segismund Augustus, two powerful competitors appeared for the Crown of Poland. Henry, Duke of Anjou brother to Charles the Ninth of France, and Maximilian of Austria. The French interest prevailed by bribing the Polish Nobles, and a stipulation to pay an annual pension to them, out of the Revenues of France. But Henry had scarcely been four months on the Throne of Poland when his brother died, he then returned privately to France, which kingdom he governed under the title of Henry III.

The party who had espoused the cause of Maximilian endeavoured more to revive his pretensions; but the majority of the Poles being desirous to choose a Prince who might reside among them, made choice of Stephen Battori, Prince of Transylvania, who in the beginning of his reign, meeting with some opposition from the Austrian faction, took the wisest method to establish himself on the throne, by marrying Anne, the sister of Segismund Augustus, and of the royal house of the Jagellons. Stephen produced a great change in the military affairs of the Poles, by establishing a new militia, composed of Cossacs, a rough and barbarous race of men, on whom he bestowed the Ukraine, or frontiers of his kingdom.

Upon his death, in 1586, the Poles chose Segismund, son of the King of Sweden, by Catherine, sister of Segismund the Second, for their King.

To be Continued.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLEANER.

SIR,

It was with great surprise, that I read in your paper of the 11th inst. that rapacity of venom and falsehood, signed John Hea.

I had hitherto considered you as a man possessed of consistency; but am now convinced that you have forfeited all claim to the title.

On seeing the notice printed in the *Gleaner* of the 4th inst. of the ten shillings enclosed in a blank letter, received by Mr. John Hea, I thought that the matter would rest, and was confirmed in that opinion by reading that it was 'accompanied by some remarks' which you declined inserting. But in your next paper, contrary to your expressed determination, you give publicity to one of the most personal and libellous pieces of composition that ever appeared in print.

During a whole week Mr. John Hea had been 'nursing his wrath to keep it warm,' when he seized the opportunity of discharging part of it through the medium of your paper, by accusing twelve respectable and honest men, of the crime of perjury.

That is not the only falsehood which his angry and malignant ebullition contains. He states that the jury gave their Verdict contrary to the evidence, the expectations of a crowded Court, and the express charge of his honor the Judge. The latter part I admit, but are twelve men to be governed in their opinion by that of one?

The evidence adduced on the trial was such as would justify any twelve impartial men in returning the same, or even a more severe Verdict, even his own counsel admitted that he had not established his plea of justification; but pleaded in extenuation that the jury ought to consider his wife and family? His assertion that it was contrary to the expectations of a crowded Court, is equally untrue, I was present during the whole of the trial, and know that the opinion of the majority of those persons composing the 'crowded Court' is that Mr. John Hea is not sufficiently punished for such a cool blooded, barbarous act.

I hope Sir, in future, you will have some regard for the character of your paper, and not admit into its columns (though a GREAT MAN should command it) so foul a calumny against the characters of men, not one of whom would be as likely to violate an oath with so little scruple, as the CONSCIENTIOUS and MEER Mr. John Hea.

A 'BRITON', AND A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Should you lay claim to the motto 'OPEN TO ALL PARTIES. INFLUENCED BY NONE' you will give this a place in next Tuesday's *Gleaner*.

October 14, 1831.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.

TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 18, 1831.

We have been obligingly favoured with London papers of the 28th August, and the Halifax papers contain European dates to the 2nd ult. but they add nothing of interest to our previous stock of intelligence.

It seldom falls to our lot, as it has this week, to have no less than TEN contributions from various correspondents; six of which are answers to Mr John Hea's advertisement in our last; five we decline inserting.

During our editorial career we have several times been led into controversy, and our columns unexpectedly become the channel for venting a good deal of personal scurrility, and low invective; and it requires but little foresight to perceive, that six of the communications before us, contain the germs of a similar controversy, which we have determined to crush in the bud, conscious that in so doing, we shall anticipate the wishes of every thinking member of the community.

When Mr Hea requested us to insert some remarks, upon the recent trial, under our editorial head, we promptly declined—convinced that such a course would be unjustifiable; but when he handed us an advertise-

ment, bearing his signature, we could not in common justice, refuse its publication. As his remarks are confined to the Jury who sat upon the case, we conceive it to be their duty, and their duty only, either individually or collectively, to take him to task; in so doing, they shall have every facility of publicly expressing their sentiments. This, we are convinced, would be the proper, and most efficient manner of proceeding.

The reason why we have published the communication very improperly signed—'A Lover of Justice' is, because it contains some strictures on our conduct; and to prove to him, that we justly lay claim to the motto at the foot of his splenetic epistle. The insinuation that 'A Great Man' influenced our conduct, is so mean, and so contemptible, that we will neither enter into a justification of our conduct, or descend to a reply.

Philopater shall meet with attention in our next.

For the last fifteen days we have had a series of cold, rainy, bowy, and in every way, disagreeable weather. On Wednesday and Thursday last it blew a complete hurricane from the eastward, and fears are entertained that bad news will be received from sea.

MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—Marriages—At Halifax, Master Charles Brady, to Miss Mary Jackson; At Pictou, Colin M'Kenzie, to Miss Ann Henry. Deaths—At Halifax, the Hon. Michael Wallace, aged 28 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Green; At Windsor, Mrs. Mary Ann Caldwell; At Liverpool, Mrs. Margaret Dignum; At Newport, Mrs. Mary Ann Stewart; At Pictou, Miss Jane Russell, Mr. Alex. Stephens, Mr. Henry Buonside.

P. R. ED. ISLAND.—Deaths—At Cove Head, Mr. Stephen Lawson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Marriages—At Bathurst, on Sunday the 9th inst. by the Rev. A. C. Somerville, Mr. James H. Laddill, to Miss Jane Willis, daughter of Mr. John Willis; At Woodstock, Archibald Hallfield, to Miss Nancy Hillman; At Northampton, Michael Dorothy, to Miss Mary Mazon; At St. John, Alex. Campbell, to Miss Isabella Jackson. Deaths—At Chatham, yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Graham, in the 33th year of his age: he was a native of Derwoodie-Green, Dumfriesshire. At St. John, David D. Leggel, Mrs. Abigail Cock.

AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Friday next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, in front of the Sub-criber's Store, to close Commissions.

Assorted sizes Staple CORDAGE,
Bois CANVAS, assorted N's;
Canvas TROUSERS,
4 Cases GLASSWARE.

100 Boxes WINDOW GL. SS,
6 Hogsheads Molasses, 10 casks Jamaica Spirits: a few pieces Cotton CAMBRIC, pieces White COTTON, a few dozen Superior Cotton and Worsted SHAWLS.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Auctioneer.

October 14.

ST. PAUL'S ISLAND,

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

A Dwelling House and Store has been erected on the above Island, at the North west Cove, where Provisions and other necessities are placed under the charge of Robert Wignmore, and Robert White; for the relief of any Shipwrecked persons who may be cast on that Island.

NOTE.—A White Flag will be hoisted on the Island when it is necessary to have communication with a vessel passing.

ALEX. RANKIN, } Commissioners of
WM. ABRAMS, } Lights for
J. CUNARD, } St. Paul's Island.

Miramichi, 14th October, 1831.

The different Editors are requested to insert the above.

STRAYED.

From the Subscriber two WORKING OXEN, one of them Black and the other Red with a little White on the face, Branded W. SANDERS on the horns. Whoever can give information of the same to Mr. Wm. M'Leod at Richibucto, or to the Subscriber, will be rewarded for their trouble.

WM. SAUNDERS.

Kouchibouguac, October 11, 1831.