Poland during the years 1769, 1770, and 1771; whereby the whole face of the country was almost de troyed; many of the prin-ipal Polish families retired into foreign states with their effects. And had it not been for a body of Russian troops which acted as arads to the King at Warsaw, that city had likewise exhibited were added, an the year 1770, that most dreadful scourge of the bestilence, which spread from the frontiers of Turkey to the ad-poining provinces of Podolia, Valhenia and the Ukraine; me-n-hile some of the Polish confederates interceded with the Turks assist them against their powerful oppressors; and a war ensued tween the Russians and the Turks on account of Poland. The conduct of the Grand Seignor, and of the Ottoman Porte, wards the distressed Poles was just and honorable, and the yerts ours.

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Awards the distressed Poles was just and honorable, and the very reverse of their Christian Catkolic and Appöstolic deighbors.
In the year 1772, it appeared that the King of Prussia, the Emperor and Empress-queen and Empress of Kussia had entered into an alliance to divide and dismember the kingdom of Poland, and the title of King of Prussia was never acknowledged by the Poles till 1764.
Russia, also, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, saw is expiral and throne possessed by the Poles, while Austra in 1633 was indebted to the King of Poland for the preservation of the respective districts which they had allotted for, and gnaranted to each other: Polish or western Prussia a few districts bordering on Brandenburg, for the King of Prussia; and almost all the South-east parts of the kingdom bordering non-Hongary, together with the valuable Salt works of the Crown, for the Empress of Russia.
But though each of these powers pretended to have a legal title to the territories which were allotted to them respectively, and published manifestives in justification of the measures which they had taken; yet, as they were conscious that the fallacies hy which they apported their pretensions were too gross to imprese upon mankind, they forced the Poles to call a new diet, and the the territories which were allotted to them respectively, and published manifestives in justification of the measures which they had taken; yet, as they were conscious that the fallacies hy which mankind, they forced the Poles to call a new diet, and theatened them that if they did rot consent unanimously to sign a treaty for the ceding of these provinces to them respectively, the whole kingdom should be laid under a military execution, and treated as a conquered state.

Anguom should be laid under a military execution, and treated as a conquered state. In this extremity of distress, several of the Polish nobility pro-tested against this violent act of tyranny, and retired into foreign states, choosing rather to live in exile, and to have all their landed property confiscated, than to be instrumental to the utter run of their country; but the King, under the threatening of depo-sition and imprisonment, was prevailed upon to sign this act, and his example was followed by many of his subjects.

FOR THE GLEANER.

MR EDITOR.

MILL MACHINERY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK Fuildings Ree proceing saws for Deals and Roards Luctural saws for mkr Laths for Con Oat bills Carding Mach. SITUATION. YORK Nashwalk river Cluristick rivulet Nashwasis river M'Laggan Bubar 1 1 121 Pickard Estey Jones 2 1 Keswick river Maetuquack rivulet Ringsclear Poquiock river Lake George (head of Poquiock) Shugamock Do 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Jewett Hon T Baillie Allan i 1 2 1 2

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 Disputed TERRITORY, on the river

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 1 1 2 1 1 11 211 141 1 KING'S Brittains 1 Chamcook rivulet (1 paper mill) Wilson Waweig river Cormick's M'A NORTHUMBERLAND Burnt Land Brook (2 trip hammers and Worth West river, mill stream 1 1 1 12

To CORRESPONDENTS. - The favour from our Gage-Town, Correspondent shall be cheerfully at-iended to next week.

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SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI: TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 1, 1801.

THE London papers received by His Majesty's Packet Plover, are to the 10th September. They contain the particulars of the ceremonies observed at the Coronation of their Majesties William IV. and Queen Adelaide, which took place on the 3th Septem-ber, and, notwithstanding they were curtailed of a large portion of their usual spleudour, were still very magnificent. The papers, we regret to state, repres-sent his Majesty as looking very ill in health, and considerably oppressed by the lat gues of the ceremo-nies he had to undergo. nies he had to undergo.

There is no news of consequence from Poland Both armies are represented as still continuing to sight of each other; it was believed that negociations on a somewhat reasonable basis, were going forward. serious affray took place at Lisbon, on the 21st August, between some troops that revolted, and the adherents of Miguel, in which the former were beaten, after an obstinate resistance, and compelled to surrender; they were immediately conveyed as prisoners on board of one of the Portuguese ships of war lying in the Tagus. The following are the particulars:—At nine o'clock on the evening of the 21st August, about 400 men of the 2d regiment of infantry, having fired on a part of that regiment which refused to join them, killing and wound-ing several officers and men, marched through the streets of the city, to the square called the Rocio, singing the National Hymn, and proclaiming Donna Maria Being soon attacked by the Royalist forces, consisting chiefly of the Police, a desperate contest of Maria five hours duration ensued, in which about 40 (some accounts say 200) men were killed and a much larger number wounded, but the insurgents being totally defeated, were compelled to lay down their arms, and go on board the Don Juan, a line of battle ship, lying in the harbour. It appears that a movement on a more extensive scale was designed to have taken place on the following Wednesday, the anniversary of the re-It is very probable that the illegibility of my manu-script led to the omission of errata in the printing; the following particulars are corrected. PHILOFATER. Bathwart October 20 ment was suspected of a revolutionary design, and was to have been disarmed on the merning of the 22d, which circumstance having become known, caused this premature attempt. So little dependence has Don Miguel on the fidelity of the troops, that they are not allowed to quit their barrack, where they are daily visited by the tyrant, who converses familiarly with them, and appears exceedingly auxious to win their attachment. A Military Commission has been appointed to try the offenders, and probably ere now Lisbon has witnessed another of those sanguinary scenes which has so frequently of late, disgraced that devoted city. The inhabitants except some rabble, took no part in the affair. A revolution was daily expected

The French troops were slowly retiring from Bel-gium. The French Ministry were daily acquiring strength in the Chambers, and the confidence of the nation

We were last night obligingly favoured by Messrs. Cunards with the London Atlas of the 11th September. The following extracts contain all the intelligence of moment not previously received.

LONDON .- This has been a week of rumours and LONDON. — This has been a week of rumours and reports of the death, and sickness, and madness of the Emperor of Russia, and revolt there—all contradicted or qualified: of the total or partial banishment of the saviour of Poland and its patriet prince from Warsaw, with a bundred different versions of this tale, which we with a hundred different versions of this tale, which we hope is wholly false: of insurrection in Warsaw, of capitulation there, and of victory over Rudiger, and the retreat of Paskewitsch. From Franze the rumours retreat of Paskewitsch. From Franze the rumours are of peace. Belgium will not be allowed to retain a single French soldier, even at the request of Leo-pold. The Austrians and Prussians look anxiously for the cessation of the Pelish war, and the retirement of Southward.

the cholera, to reduce their armies. Holland is still determined to defend its rights, and prince Frederick is created Duke of Luxembourg. In Spair, the French exiled aristocrates are gathering; for what purpose it

exhed answerates are gathering, for what purposed is not known. The French papers, arrived this morning, we learn that a battle between the forces of the insurgent. Greeks and those of the Count d'Istrias (chiefly Rus-sians), took place in the Port of Paros, just before the last advices from Corfu. Nothing was known of the estimations but we have reason to fear that the state particulars, but we have reason to fear that the state of things in Greece is out of joint to a degree that will

not be easy to arrange again. The disorders in Switzerland are far from being settled, but the interference of the Diet will, it is hoped, prevent more bloodshed in the canto of Basle.

BELGIUM.—The army, 50,000 strong, will be ready to take the field in October. The Moniteur de Paris, of Saturday, announces the return to France of the army of the north, leaving ' about' 12,000 men, at the disposal of King Leopold, under the command of general Barrois.

It was decided in the Diet on the 30th ult., that the troops of the confederation should take immediate possession of Luxembourg, and should send notice to the different courts of the step to be taken. The Congress has declared unequivocally that the

The Congress has declared unequivocally that the Erench troops are to remain in Belgium. HOLLAND.—The King has exalted the Prince of Orange to the rank of field marshal. 45 officers and 744 privates of the Dutch army, are the killed, wounds en, and missing, in the late affairs of Belgium. King William has created Prince Frederick, Duke

Luxemburg, which he is to govern in his own of right.

ITALY.—The Teatro Della Scala, at Milan, was the scene of a serious riot on the 23d ult. The piece was made the pretext of distu bance by the audience, but the real cause was the presence of an Austrian guard. The soldiers in vain attempted to quell the effervescence by intimidation; some shots were fired, and several lives were lost At length the matter was adjusted by the strong argument of military force.

The greater part of the vessels which have arrived this fall from Britain, have had uncommon long passages and experienced very heavy weather, with more or less damage. A number are yet expected, accounts having been received of the sailing of several, ame weeks since; some of them have valuable cargoes on board.

The schooner Mary Ann, N Kenzie, from this port bound to Richibucto and Picton, parted from her cables bound to Richibucto and Fictor, parted from her cashes during a heavy squall on the morning of Saturday last, and drove ashore on Fox Is and, where she received some damage; the crew succeeded in getting her off, and brought her up to the wharf of A. Goodfellow, Esq. where her cargo has been discharged, and the vessel is undergoing repairs.

The remains of Henry Chapman, aged 16 years, on of Wakefield Chapman, Esq of Whitby, who unfortu-nately lost his life by a fail from the main-rigging of the bark Harbinger, were respectfully interred in St. Paul's Church Yard, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. They were followed to the grave by a large and respect-she hold of the Johabitania, from different parts of able body of the Inhabitants, from different parts ef the river.

We have neither time nor space to devote to a lengthy re-ply to Mr. Hea's epistle of yesterday, which will be found in a preceding page. In discharging the duties of our situation, we have never endeavoured to please every body, for fear we should commit the same error as the poor man with his jackass, who, in striving to please every body, failed in pleasing any body. As far as our shilties would admit, we have always endeavoured to act honestly and independently---it is therefore not very surprising that we should now and then displease'somebody. We are quite willing to leave the matter to the public, who we expect care not a straw about the subject, or even to our brethren of the Press; but we caution Mr. H. to beware how he handles edged tools, for fear, like the booby, he may have cause to repent it.

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