

THE GLEANER

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME II.]

"Nec araneurum sane texus idco melior, quia ex se fila gignunt nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

No. 52.

MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831.

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EUROPE.

FOREIGN.

Leopold has resigned his pension, and thus made his debut as a King by performing an act of minifcence worthy of the character. We hope that in his new profession, in which we sincerely wish him success, he will always be found conducting himself with the same regard to propriety and good feeling. He was on Thursday last to make his public entry into Brussels, and to swear to the Constitution adopted by the National Congress.

OSTEND, JULY 17.—King Leopold left Calais this morning at six o'clock, to proceed by Gravelines and Dunkirk to this place. His suite consisted of six carriages, containing his Aide-de-camp, Sir. H. Seton, General Belliard and the five Belgic Deputies, together with his domestic servants. A messenger had been sent on the day before to order horses at Gravelines and Dunkirk, and to apprise his subjects on the Belgian side of the frontiers of his speedy arrival. So early as five or six o'clock the inhabitants of the French towns had hung out their tri-coloured flags, in compliment to the ally of their Sovereign.

WARSAW, July 7. The day before yesterday news arrived that the insurrection in Volhynia has taken a new development, and that a Russian division has proceeded there in great haste to put it down, but it found an obstinate resistance. A private letter stated that Gen. Gielgud the traitor, perished in a combat.

PROCLAMATION TO THE POLES.

"Fellow-countrymen,—In the contest which must eventually decide between the existence of Poland or her entire destruction, the nation trusts to the heroism and devotion of the army. The army has justified this confidence, and has exceeded the expectation of the people anxious for the result of our exertions. From that moment the glory of Poland, which for a time had been humiliated, and even forgotten, having attained a vigour not to be produced by ages, has made itself known beyond the bounds of Europe. The enemy irritated, has summoned forth all its energy, and become even more barbarous. We have been signally successful against him, but we must aim at his entire destruction. It is to ensure this that we must make yet further efforts. It is for this that the National Government invokes the Most High, who will never cease to protect us, so long as we struggle to defend our spotless country we invoke our national liberty, which now stands on a point from which it may be plunged into eternity or destruction. We invoke all the kings and heroes who have ever perished for faith, loyalty, or the welfare of mankind. We invoke the safety of Europe, the future race, and eternal justice; and, strong in the example of our illustrious ancestors, we proclaim the levy en masse of the nation, (pos polite wuzzenie) that this appeal may be heard in the remotest points of our beloved country, so that the inhabitants of the small portion called the kingdom of Poland may by the same sacred flame; which burns so brilliantly in Samogitia, Lithuania, and Volhynia, the situation of which was infinitely more embarrassing. They have revived the deeds of our fathers: let us not allow them to excel in this honourable rivalry.

"Ministers of religion!—Our struggle is for our country, for our faith, and for virtue. It is the strength of children for their fathers, and of fathers for their children. Invoke God, that he may inspire you with his Holy Spirit, the spirit of the primitive Christians, and with that spirit strengthen you in the sanctuaries, in the burying places, and on the field of battle. Do not abandon your flocks, encamp with them in the fields and the forests; suffer with them, and by your sufferings and your exhortations, strengthen them.

"Fellow Countrymen,—Our enemy has avowed our annihilation, which he cannot attain but by our indy-

ference. Strengthen the ranks of our army with your sons and your brothers, revenge those who have fallen and let every hillock, every tree, and every highway, every footpath, contain for that enemy, vengeance. Perish those hordes that only seek pillage or murder, and let them not find sleep in that country which these barbarians have sullied for half a century with their crimes and our blood.

"Villagers,—The martyrdom of your brothers, the Holy Faith, and Holy Poland, call upon you at once; it is time to put an end to this sanguinary war. The invading army has ruined your crops, has destroyed your pasturage, has consumed your herds, has poisoned your inhabitants with unheard of pestilence, destroyed houses by fire and families by assassination. The survivors have nothing better to expect from him. On your fields, your grain, cultivated by the sweat of your brow, lies rotten. The crop is at hand; then the enemy, who can never be less thirsting for your blood will throw himself upon you to complete the catalogue of his victims. Will you await that they should dishonour your wives and your mothers, that they should exterminate your children? No; you will be more prompt than he will be. Whenever the fields do not need your labour, arm yourselves with every thing within your reach; throw yourselves on the enemy. His ranks are already thinned, and your courage will precipitate his flight. Before beginning your harvest you will place it out of the sight of the enemy. A just God will aid you in expelling the intruders, and will cause the blessings of peace to descend upon you, and liberated Poland awaits with frankness to bestow those rewards that you so highly merit.

"Chiefs of every rank, destined to command the levy en masse, be impressive with all the sanctity of your high calling. Here awaits you the recompense worthy of a loyal and patriotic heart. After the example of our forefathers, your occupation should be to join military heroism with civil energy. This is what civilized Europe expects, every soldier should be a citizen and every citizen a soldier. It is the force of great national calamities than an intimate union of all classes is required, for there is no class before death, before God, and before country.

"Poles,—At this holy call of a levy en masse, invoke, after the custom of your ancestors, the all powerful name of God. If he who has covered with imperishable glory our heroic chivalry under the Piasts and the Jagellons. Think of what will happen if we were now to yield. Shall those hopes be destroyed which the third generation has cherished in their hearts which will become the glory of Poland? Revived with so many charms, and so much blood lately spilt, consult on the means with locality, the wants, and the notional genius present. Let the whole country become one camp—let all the energy of force and all the dexterity of intellect be combined to distress the enemy. The greatest activity and the most disconcerting circumspection must guide your actions—the guile of the serpent, and the desperation of the lioness. Such are the characteristics of your calling—a brotherly feeling in the most extensive sense. One for all—all for one. To arms! Poles! To arms!

President, Prince A. CZARTORYSKI,
Secretary, PHIPPA.

Warsaw, July 1, 1831.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 19. Our country is making at this moment her last effort against Poland, as she has already sacrificed her first resources, new recruits, who are only boys, are proceeding from all parts. An ukase has appeared, which calls to the standards, the sons of the priests, which is without example in Russia. To-day the Emperor has presented to the Senate, a sealed packet, which is not to be opened until after his death. All the news from Provinces of Poland, are alarming, the Lithuanians, Volhynians and Podolians are making progress. A part of the Polish army approached Modlin and Sierock on the 5th and 6th. The rest of the Polish army is gone to Kaluszyn the advanced guard reached on the 7th. A profound

secret remains on the plans of the Generalissimo, but important events are expected.

Letters from Odessa, of the 26th ult. state that Cholera had broken out there, and had thrown the inhabitants into great consternation.

According to accounts from Smyrna of the 11th ult. The plague had spread a good deal of late, and got into the European towns, but it had not committed any ravages among the Europeans. Business was at a stand.

A private Express from Paris, brings the intelligence that the city continued tranquil, a rumour prevailed to the effect that Russia was not disinclined to leave the termination of the Polish struggle to arbitration.

The Journal Des Debats states, that part of the Polish army approached Modlin and Sierock on the 5th and 6th, and the rest of the Polish army had gone to Kaluszyn, where the advanced guard reached on the 7th.

VIENNA, July 7. According to a report of the board of health of Galicia, the number of persons attacked by the Cholera, in that province, from the first appearance of the disorder, to the end of June, was 37,000, of whom 19,655 had recovered, 13,356 died, and 3,989 still remain ill.

TERCEIRA, June 26—Fayal was taken possession of by the Regency troops on the 23d inst., the garrison having evacuated that Island on the previous day (the 22d) in the Maria Isabella, Portuguese corvette, and other small vessels, with their arms and all valuables, having spiked the guns and destroyed all the ammunition.

It is supposed they proceeded to St. Michael's, to reinforce the garrison there, as the Regency intends sending an expedition immediately against that island, in the English vessels which are yet kept.

A conspiracy to overthrow the regency and proclaim Count Salbanda, was discovered on the 18th in consequence of Count Villa Flor and staff having returned from St. George's without attacking Fayal. The principal officers in the garrison were implicated, and have been sent to Plymouth prisoners, in the English schooner Maria.

The Emperor's abdication was known at Terceira, and, with the evacuation of Fayal, has given the garrison fresh spirits for the attack on St. Michael's.

IRELAND.

SLIGO—The fine appearance of the crops, still continues to warrant the hope, that our harvest will be one of the most abundant that this country has been blessed for a long period of years.

In consequence of orange processions in several parts of Ireland on the 12th a number of serious riots, in which several lives were lost, took place.

In the South of Ireland, this year, wheat promises a good early crop; oats generally promise not so good a crop as wheat and barley. The harvest is forward in this country.

GRAND JURIES IN IRELAND.—The Bill on this subject, has been ordered to be brought in by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Crampton, (the Solicitor General,) and Mr. Perin; three, perhaps, of the ablest members of the Irish Bar. The subject may therefore be considered in safe and intelligent hands, and we have no doubt, the promptitude of the Government in the assistance they have afforded, and will afford Mr. O'Connell in his cleansing of this worse than Augean stable, the Irish Grand Jury system, will be appreciated by the people of that country as it deserves to be.

THE BISHOPRICK OF DERRY.—The Bishop of Derry is dead. Among the aspirants to the See, we find named in the Irish papers. The Bishop of Killanoe,