

The Gleaner

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND SCHEDIASMA.

VOLUME II.]

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

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MIRAMICHI, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831.

THE GLEANER.

FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

POLAND.

THE Kingdom of Poland is divided into eight palatinates, viz: Masovia, Cracow, Sandomir, Kalisz, Lublin, Plotsk, and Augustowa. The population, according to the last census in 1829, exclusive of the army, 4,088,290, which may be thus classed:

By their several races:		By their religion:	
The real Poles,	3,000,000	Roman Catholics,	3,400,000
Rusini, or Rusin-acks, from the eastern parts of ancient Poland,	100,000	Greek Church,	100,000
Lithuanians,	200,000	Lutherans,	150,000
Germans,	300,000	Calvinists,	5,000
Jews,	400,000	Jews,	400,000
		Other Sects,	5,000
	4,000,000		4,060,000

The population of the towns is to that of the country as one to five.

Employed in agriculture, there are householders,	1,871,250
Their families and servants,	2,221,188
Manufacturers,	140,377
Their families,	358,035
Tradesmen,	49,838
Their families,	181,381
Landed proprietors,	4,205
Copyholders,	1,888
Freeholders in towns,	41,654
Persons employed under government,	8,414
Patients in the 592 public hospitals,	5,376
Prisoners in the 76 prisons,	7,926

The proportion between the nobles and the plebeians is as one to thirteen.

According to a verification made by the Senate in 1824, there were in the kingdom 12 princes, 74 counts and 20 barons, besides the inferior or untitled nobility.

The city of Warsaw reckoned in 1815, only 80,000 inhabitants; it now amounts to 140,000, besides the garrison. The provincial towns are Lublin, having 13,400; Kalisz, 12,100; Plotsk, 9,200, &c. The population of the kingdom has been increasing since 1815, at the rate of 100,000 individuals every year.

It appears from Dr. Rodecki's statistical tables, published at Warsaw in 1830, that there are Jews in almost every town of the kingdom of Poland; that in 14 of these, their number is equal to that of the Christians, while in 114 it is greater; in three, the inhabitants are either all Jews, or almost entirely so. In Warsaw alone they muster 30,000. Their number is fast increasing. They monopolize almost all trade, to the exclusion of the Christian population. The government has endeavored to check this evil, but with little success; and with this view Professor Chiarini has been employed in translating the Thalmud, and in laying down a plan of reform for that singular people.

The Catholic religion being that of the great majority of the kingdom, is under the special protection of the government, without infringing, however, on the public freedom of other forms of worship, and on the equality of individuals of every communion in the enjoyment of civil rights. The Catholic hierarchy, consists of the Archbishop of Warsaw, primate of the kingdom, and eight bishops, one for each palatinate. There are 1,638 parish churches, 117 auxiliary ones, 6 colleges, 11 seminaries, 151 male convents, and 29 female. In 1819, Pope Pius VII. suppressed by a bull 31 male convents and 13 female. The number of the clergy of the Latin Catholic Church is 2,740. The Greek Catholics have a Bishop at Chelm, 237 parish churches, 1 seminary, and 5 male convents. Their priests amount to 354. There are, besides, 6 churches of the Russo-Greek communion, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Minsk, 29 Lutheran and 9 Calvinist churches, having their respective consistories, 2 of the

sect of Phillipines, 274 synagogues, and 2 Mahomedan Mosques with their imams!

The university of Warsaw was founded in 1816 in lieu of that of Cracow, and it consists of five faculties, having 48 professors, and about 750 students. There are besides at Warsaw four lyceums, besides other schools, Sunday schools for mechanics, and girls schools. In the provinces are 11 palatine schools and 14 district ones. In all the kingdom there are 1756 professors or teachers, nearly 30,000 students, and 11,000 female pupils.

In all chief towns of palatinates there are civil and criminal courts, besides commissions of peace in every district. The two courts of appeal and the supreme court assemble at Warsaw. The senate takes cognizance of offences against the state; there are also a court of commerce and a territorial court.

The army consisted, in 1830, of eight regiments of infantry of the line, besides the guards, four regiment of light infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, besides the yagers of the guard, two brigades of foot artillery, and two brigades of horse, a corps of engineers, &c. —in all 36,000 men. The arsenal and foundry are at Warsaw. There are two fortresses in the kingdom, —Zamosk and Modlin. Every individual from 20 to 30 years of age, is subject to military service, except in cases of exemption provided by the law. The two military schools, in 1825, near Warsaw, have educated already 7000 pupils.

THE POLES IN 1778.—Who (says the Prince de Ligne) would not feel an affection for Poland, the Poles, and, above all, the Polish women? Who would not admire the wit and courage of the men, and the grace and beauty of the women? The manners of the Polish ladies are more equally fascinating than those of all others. To prefer another city to Warsaw is impossible. There you find the most refined *ton* of Paris allied with oriental manners; the good taste of Europe and the magnificence of Asia united; the politeness of the most civilized society, with the plain, unaffected hospitality of barbarous nations. Who would not admire a people whose external appearance is universally noble and prepossessing, and whose manners, though plain and unassuming, are polite and cordial? In the cities you meet with good breeding and urbanity every where, and in the country a good-natured roughness prevails. The comprehension of the Poles is quick, their conversation light and agreeable, and their education has made them possessors of every talent. They have the gift of languages, are deeply read in general literature, elegant, and accomplished. Their taste in every thing is highly cultivated: they are admirers of the fine arts, passionately fond of fetes and private theatricals, and of their national dancing. Their dress is original; some of their customs extraordinary; their style of living magnificent. They are good and open-hearted, and very gratefully inclined. My own admiration of them is unlimited.

FROM CONWAY'S TOUR IN SWITZERLAND.

Cause of Swiss Emigration.—The reason why so many of the young men left their country to seek fortunes in other quarters, was not owing to any dissatisfaction with home, nor to a vague desire of seeing the world; but arose from a certain habit of thinking, which teaches every peasant of the Engandine, from his earliest youth to look with horror upon a state of dependence; and as every father cannot leave to a numerous family a patrimony sufficient to secure them all against dependence, one or two sacrifice themselves to the general good; and so sober and industrious is the character of the Grisons

of these valleys, that the greater number of those who have left their homes when youths, return to it before their best years are over, and before the death of friends and relatives has robbed home of its greatest charm. For the most part of these young men carry away with them from 300 to 500 francs. They direct their steps to any of the great cities—to Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, or Bordeaux, and perhaps spend a hundred francs upon their journey. Three or four hundred francs are therefore left, one half of which, perhaps, they offer to the master of any well-frequented *cafe* or *restaurant*, as a fee, to be taken as a *garcon*. Activity and industry recommend them to their master, civility to the customers, and saving habits soon produce a little store. A knowledge of pastry, acquired at home, renders them useful; and, perhaps, after some time this department is confided to their care. At all events, in the course of a few years, they generally open a confectioner's shop, and in it acquire a sufficient sum to carry them back to their native valley, though not yet sufficient to purchase repose. They then become travelling merchants between their own country and those parts where they purchase foreign articles for home consumption; and it frequently happens, too, that even after their permanent settlement at home, they retain a shop in some distant city, to which they pay an annual visit. In the absence of the proprietor, the business is not intrusted to a stranger, but is always conducted by some young man of the same valley, or perhaps, of the same village, who is fortunate enough to get at once into so excellent a road to fortune, and who willingly pays some hundred francs for the privilege. In time, he purchases the proprietary, and becomes rich in his turn.

MERIT REWARDED!—The Protestant Church in Ireland has lately sustained a loss by the death of the honourable and right Rev. Dr. Thomas St. Lawrence, Protestant Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, and only brother to the Earl of Howth. Bishop St. Lawrence held his seat for a period of twenty four years, and during that time the sum of his labours amounted to;—He preached annually three sermons!—Twice in each year he performed the ceremonies of ordination! And once in every three years, he visited his diocese! For the faithful performance of the arduous and toilsome duties, he received from the happy, well fed, warmly clad, Irish people, the trifling pittance of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty pounds for the performance of each duty; making a total of two hundred and eighty eight thousand pounds for seventy two sermons, forty eight ordinations, and eight visitations. The death of such a man must be a severe affliction. It is however, a great consolation for Ireland to know, that though Dr. St. Lawrence is no more, his name is not likely to be soon extinct, for his Lordship has left behind him no less, we believe than twenty one children—eight sons and thirteen daughters, upon the former of whom, like a kind and indulgent parent, he had conferred almost every valuable benefice that has lately fallen vacant under his patronage, together with the Prebendship of, and five prebendal stalls in, the Cathedrals of Cork and Ross.—Ballot.

A LARGE BRIDGE.—The largest iron Bridge in the world is in China, near Kingtung, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one immense mountain to another. It is formed of chains, 21 in number, and bound together by other cross chains. The bridge is more than 150 years old.

STEAM WIT.—One of the guards of the Liverpool coaches, seeing a steam-engine move somewhat slowly along the railroad, called out to the stoker.—'I say, Jem, what's the use of your simmering along at that e're jog-trot; come, can't you boil us up a gallop?'