

Milton Gazette,

AND ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II.

MILTON, N. C. MARCH 16, 1831.

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TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER is published on every Wednesday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year in advance, or the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the Editor.

Advertisements, including Quizzes, &c. will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	4	3	33E.
New Moon,	12	0	12P.
First Quarter,	19	10	50M.
Full Moon,	26	11	54M.

D.	Day of the Week.	Sun. Rise.	Sun. Sets.	Moon rises.
19	Friday,	6 36.5	23 11 55	
20	Saturday,	6 35.5	25 10 30	
21	Sunday,	6 34.5	26 0 56	
22	Monday,	6 33.5	26 1 57	
23	Tuesday,	6 32.5	26 2 50	
24	Wednesday,	6 31.5	26 3 56	
25	Thursday,	6 30.5	26 4 52	
26	Friday,	6 29.5	26 5 58	

INDSOR
-Making, &c.

L. SHELTON, lat. of Greensboro, presents his compliments to the Milton and its vicinity, and would inform that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite David & William Kyle, in which

INDSOR
-MAKING

He will constantly keep on hand a assortment of all kinds of

s, Settees, &c.

order, to suit customers, and war- of the best materials and workman, to all kinds of repairs; also, all

tariff of Prices.
FREE TRADE.

Barrow & Co.
88 Water-st. N. York

the largest and most complete
Earthenware, Glass, China, plain
cases, &c. which the New York
comprising every style and va-
patterns. They return their
to their friends in the Southern
support in the persecution now
them, for their refusal to join
in fixing the tariff of prices for Cro-
ery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attribut-
to the influence of our Southern friends that we
have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most
trying situation exposed to the combined influence
and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect
our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge
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FOREIGN.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following Manifesto of the Polish Nation, published in the London papers of January 24th, sets forth the manifold grievances which have driven them to an appeal to arms, in strong and glowing language. The appeal will be heard and felt throughout Europe.

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NA- TION.

When a nation, formerly free and powerful, finds itself compelled by the excess of its ills to have recourse to the last of its rights—to the right of repelling oppression by force—it owes it to itself, and to the rest of the world, to divulge the motives which have induced it to maintain by arms the most holy of causes. The Chambers of the Diet have felt this necessity, and, following the spirit of the resolution of the 29th of November, and acknowledging it to be pational, they have resolved to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

The infamous machinations, the vile calumnies, the open violence, and the secret treachery which accompanied the three dismemberments of ancient Poland, are but too well known; history has already branded them as a political crime. The deep and awful mourning which this violation spread throughout the country has never been laid aside, but has been religiously preserved even until now, the unspotted standard has never ceased to wave at the head of our valiant army; and, in all his military migra- tions, the Poles carrying from country to country his household Gods, has cried out for vengeance for the outrages committed against them. Cherishing that noble sentiment, which, like every other grand idea, never failed in the end to be realized, he be- lieves that, whoever he fought for the cause of liberty he was fighting for his country. This country at length re-established her ex- istence; and although restrained within nar- row limits, Poland received from the Great Warrior of the age her native language, her liberties—precious gifts again aug- mented by the greatest of hopes. From that moment his cause became ours—our blood became his right; and when his Allies and Heaven itself abandoned him, the Poles, preserving their fidelity, participated in the disasters of the hero, and the common fall of the Great Man and an unfortunate nation drew involuntary tears from the Conqueror himself.

This sentiment had produced too strong an impression. The Sovereigns of Europe, in the midst of the combat, had promised with too much solemnity to give durable peace to the world; to admit that the Congress of Vienna, upon their again dividing our country amongst them as spoil, should not in some degree soften the fresh outrages committed against the Poles. A nationality and a reciprocal freedom of commerce was guaranteed to every part of ancient Poland; and that which the great European conflict had found independent, parcelled out on three sides, received the title of kingdom, and was placed under the immediate domina- tion of the Emperor Alexander, with a sepa- rate Charter, and the power of being enlarged.

In execution of those stipulations, he granted a free Constitution to the Kingdom, and gave to the Pole, subject to the domination of Russia, a gleam of hope that they might shortly be united to their brethren. These gifts, however, were not gratuitous, he had previously contracted obligations towards us, and we, on our part, had made sacrifices in return. Before and during the decisive struggle, the brilliant promises made to the Poles who were subject to the sceptre of Alexander, and the suspicions raised with respect to the intentions of Napoleon, pre- vented more than one Pole from declaring in his favour. The Emperor of Russia was only faithful to his promises in proclaiming himself King of Poland, but as to that nation- ality—those liberties which were to be- come the guarantees of the peace of Europe, we were forced to purchase them at the price of our independence, that first con- dition of the political ex- tence of nations, as a durable peace could be established upon the enslavement of 16 000,000 of people—as the sages of the world had not taught us to expect, after an interval of ages, nations to be united in subjection did not always depend on the independence which had been granted them by the Creator from the beginning of time, by having separated them from other nations in language and customs if this lesson was forgotten by govern- ments, that people oppressed ever become natural allies of whoever may happen to op against their oppressors.

But these conditions, though arbitrarily imposed, were not fulfilled: the Poles were not long before they became convinced that the nationality and the little kingdom, given to Poland by the Emperor of Russia were but a lure to their brethren, subject to other States—but a weapon against those same States—and but a mere chimera to those to whom they had been guaranteed. They be- came convinced that, under the shelter of these sacred names, it was intended to re- duce them to a servile degradation, and weigh them down by all the inflictions of a continued despotism, and the loss of the dig- nity appertaining to man. The measures taken against the army first drew aside the veil that covered this mysterious plan. The most cruel outrages—the most infamous pun- ishments—the most refined persecutions or- dered by the Commander-in-Chief, under the pretence of maintaining discipline, but the real object of which was to destroy that feeling of honour, that national dignity, which characterized our troops, were in- vented and enforced. Faults the most trifling were deemed and treated as most serious of- fences—the slightest suspicion converted in- to proofs of breach of discipline—and the Commander-in-Chief, by his arbitrary con- trol over the Courts Martial, rendered in fact the sole arbiter of the life and honour of each individual soldier. The nation beheld with indignation the decrees of these Courts repeatedly quashed, until at length their de- cisions attained the degree of severity that was required from them. Many members, in consequence, sent in their resignation; many, personally insulted by the Comman- der-in-Chief, purified by their own blood the outrages that had been committed upon them; and, at the same time, showed that it was not the want of true courage, but the fear of compromising the future fate of their country, that withheld their arms from falling a vengeance upon their oppressors.

On the meeting of the first Diet of the kingdom, a renewal of the solemn promises that the blessings of a Constitution should be extended to our brethren, who were to be re-united to us, revived extinguished hopes, and caused the moderation to reign in the Chambers which was their only end and object. The freedom of the Press, and the publicity of the proceedings of the Diet, were only tolerated in so far as they gave vent to the hymns and praises of, subjugated people in honour of their all powerful conqueror; but when after that diet was closed, the public journals continued to dis- cuss public affairs, a severe censorship was introduced; and on the meeting of the fol- lowing Diet, which proposed to itself the same object as the former, the Representa- tives of the people were persecuted for the opinions they delivered in the Chambers.—The Constitutional States of Europe will be astonished when they learn what has been so carefully concealed from them; when, on the one hand, they behold the wise and mod- erate use the Poles have made of their lib- erty, the veneration they have shown for their Sovereign, his religion and on the other the bad faith with which power has been used, not content with despoiling an unhap- py people of their rights, but imputing the horror of these violations to the unbridled ex- ercise of their freedom.

"The placing in union upon one head the Crowns of an Autocrat and of a Constitution- al King was one of those political monstrosities which are never of long duration. Every man foresaw that the kingdom of Poland must become either the nursery of liberal institutions for Russia, or sink under the iron hand of its despotism. This question was soon resolved. It appears that at one moment the Emperor Alexander conceived he might consolidate his arbitrary power with our liberal laws, and thereby secure for him- self a new influence over the affairs of Eu- rope. But he was soon convinced that lib- erty could never become so debased as to be the blind instrument of despotism; and from that time, instead of her defender, he be- came her persecutor.—Russia lost all hope of ever seeing the yoke by which she was op- pressed taken off by the hand of her Sovereign, and Poland saw herself successively deprived of all her privileges. No time was lost in carrying this design into execution. Public education was corrupted, a system of concealment and mystery was adopted, the people were left without means of instruction a whole Palatinate was deprived of its rep- resentation, and the Chambers no longer al- lowed the faculty of voting the supplies.—New burdens were imposed, new monopolies created to dry up the sources of national wealth; and the treasury, enriched by these measures, became the pasture of salaried sy- cophants, infamous hireling instigators, and vile and despicable spies. Instead of the economy so repeatedly called for, pensions were augmented in a most scandalous degree, to which were added enormous gratuities,

and offices created solely with the view of augmenting the number of the Government satraps.

"Calumny and espionage were carried in- to the secret circles of private families, and the freedom of private life infected with their poison; the ancient hospitality of the Poles became a snare for their innocence. Indi- vidual liberty, which had been solemnly guar- anteed, was violated, and the prisons of the State became crowded; Councils of War were authorized to pronounce judgment in civil cases; and citizens, whose only fault was a wish to save the spirit and character of the nation from corruption, were subjec- ted to infamous punishments. It was in vain that some of the authorities of the kingdom, and the representatives of the people laid before the king a faithful picture of the abuses committed in his name, for not only were the abuses suffered to remain unsuppressed, but the responsibility of the ministers and the administrative authorities was paralysed by the immediate interference of the brother of the emperor, and by the exercise of that discretionary power with which he was in- vested. This monstrous authority, the source of the greatest abuses, and which might wound the personal dignity of every individ- ual, had become so infatuated, that it even dared to call before it citizens of every rank and condition, merely to load them with insults, and at times to subject them to dis- graceful public labours, reserved for the vilest convicts; as if Providence, by permit- ting them to carry their outrages against the people to the very utmost pitch, had destined their inordinate abuses of authority to be the exciting cause of our insurrection.

After so many affronts, after so manifest a violation of the guarantees sworn—a vio- lation which no legitimate Government in any civilized country would have allowed it- self with impunity, and which, a fortiori, may justify our insurrection against an au- thority imposed by force—who will not con- sider that this authority has broken off all alliance with the nation, that it has oppress- ed it beneath the yoke of slavery, that it has given the right at every instant to burst its chains and forge them into arms.

The picture of the disasters of our brethren may be superfluous, but truth forbids us to pass it over. The provinces formerly in- corporated with Russia have not been re- united to the kingdom. Our brethren have not been admitted to the enjoyment of the liberal institutions stipulated by the Congress of Vienna; on the contrary, the national recollections awakened in them, first by prom- ises and encouragement, and then by a long expectation, became a crime against the State, and the King of Poland caused to be prosecuted, in the ancient provinces of that state, such Poles, as had dared to call themselves Poles. The youth of the schools were particularly the objects of persecution; your children were torn from their mothers' breasts; the issue of the first families were transported to Siberia, or were forced to en- ter into the ranks of a corrupt soldiery. In official documents and judicial examinations, the Polish language was suppressed; the Polish tribunals and civil law were annihilated by Ukases; abuses of Administration reduced the landed proprietors to misery, and since the succession of Nicholas to the throne, this state of things had constantly been growing worse. Religious intolerance itself employed every means to consolidate the united Greek ritual upon the ruins of the Catholic ritual.

In the kingdom, although none of the lib- erties guaranteed by the Constitution were observed, these liberties, suppressed de facto, nevertheless continued to exist de jure. It was precisely this existence de jure that it was necessary to undermine. We then saw that additional article to the Constitution appear, which setting forth a specious soli- citude for the maintenance of the Charter, destroyed one of its principal provisions by depriving the Chambers of the publicity of their proceedings and the support of pub- lic opinion, and which above all, was to consecrate the principle that it was allowed to cut up at will the fundamental compact, and thereby entirely abolish the Charter, as one of its articles had been abolished. It was under these auspices that the Diet of 1825 was convoked, from which it was sought, by all manner of means, to discard the most intrepid defenders of our liberties; a Nuncio, who has just taken part in the deliberations, was carried off by main force, surrounded by gendarmes, and held captive for five years, till the moment when the re- volution broke out. Deprived of its force, shut up; threatened with the loss of the Charter, and misled by fresh promises of the ancient provinces being re-united to the kingdom, the Diet of 1825 followed the ex- ample of that of 1818; but these promises remained without effect, and the petitions

which prayed for the restoration of our lib- erties were rejected.

The general indignation of the well dis- posed inhabitants, and the exasperation of the whole nation, had long been bringing on the storm, the approach of which began to appear when the death of Alexander, the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and the oath he took to maintain the Constitution seemed to promise us a cessation of abus and the return of our liberties. This hope soon vanished, for not only did things con- tinue as they were; but the revolution at St. Petersburg even served as a pretext to imprison and bring to trial the most distinguis- ed individuals of the Senate, the Chamber Nuncios, the army, and the citizens. In short time the prisons of the capital were filled. Every day fresh buildings were ap- propriated to receive the hordes of victims su- to Warsaw from every part of Old Poland, and even from parts subject to foreign Gov- ernments. Upon the native soil of lib- erty were introduced tortures which cause hum- ility to shudder. Death and suicide constan- tly diminished the number of the unfortun- ed victims, who were sometimes left forgot- ten in small and damp dungeons. In contempt of every law, a special committee of Inq- uiry was instituted; composed of Russians and Poles, most of them of military men, who by protracted tortures, by promises of par- don and insidious questions, only sought to tort to the accused the confession of an agri- nary crime. It only after an impris- onment of one year and a half that the National Court was established, for as- pite of every law, imprisonments had be- criminally prolonged to a degree that sev- eral victims had died in prison, and it was ab- solutely necessary to render this measure ef- fectual. The conscience of the Senate disappoi- nted this expectation, and the accused, who have been groaning in prison for two years, were acquitted of any crime against the State. This decision, from that period, removed distinction between the accused and the judges. The former, notwithstanding their sentence, proclaimed their innocence, instead of being set at liberty, were trans- ported to St. Petersburg, where they were im- prisoned in forts, and up to this moment sev- eral have not been restored to their families. The latter were detained for nearly a year at Warsaw, for having shown themselves independent Judges. The publication and execution of the sentence was stopped. It was submitted to the examination of the administrative authorities, and when, at le- ast of some regard for Europe, it was nec- essary to publish it, a Minister carried out- andacity so far as to degrade the national Majesty, by reprimanding, in the name of the Sovereign, the highest magistracy of the State, in the exercise of their most ex- tensive functions.

It was after such acts that the Emper- or Nicholas resolved to be crowned King of Poland. The representatives of the nation, being summoned, were silent witnesses to this ceremony, and the new oaths soon violated again, for no abuse was pressed, not even the discretionary power. Even on the day of the Coronation, the State was filled with new members, who do not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, the only guarantee of the in- dependence of their votes. An illegal and the alienation of national domains, intended to render moveable and disposable the immense landed property of the State. But Providence directed that the large proceeds from the partial execution of this plan, should not be squandered, but be used in arming the nation.

"In short, the last consolation, which under the reign of Alexander, enabled the King to support their misfortunes—namely the hope of seeing themselves re-united to their brethren, was taken from them by the Emperor Nicholas. From that moment all were broken. The sacred fire which long been prohibited from being kindled on the altars of the country, was secretly kind- ling in the hearts of all well-disposed Poles. One thought only was common to the nation, namely, that they should no longer en- dure such slavery. But the government hastened the moment of explosion. In con- sequence of reports, daily corroborated, of war against the liberty of nations, or were given to put upon the war estab- lishment the Polish army destined to march in its place, the Russian armies were to occupy the country. Considerable sums pro- ceeding from the loan and the sale of the national domains, deposited at the bank, to cover the expenses of this deadly war against liberty. Arrests again took place every moment was precious.

Our army—our treasure—our reputation—our national honour—averse to rivet chains upon the necks of other nations, and to fight against liberty and our former compa-