



Sacramento Daily Union, Volume 25, Number 3892, 11 September 1863 — THE POLISH QUESTION.
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THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *New York Times* of the 10th of August warns its readers against French and English statements of the facts of the Polish revolt, and then proceeds to argue that the movement is not a popular revolution but a rebellion of the landed aristocracy against the rightful and righteous rule of Russia. We are perfectly aware that France and England have a selfish motive in their patronage of the Polish insurgents, and that those Powers are extremely anxious to cripple the Czar. We have had abundant proof, since the Southern rebellion commenced, that truth telling is not one of the characteristic virtues of the French and British journalists. But there are certain stubborn facts in this Polish movement which we have not learned from journals hostile to Russia, and which tell forcibly against the argument of the *Times*. The first and most important of these is that the Poles are distinct in race, religion, language, literature and traditions from the Russians, who claim sway in Poland. It is conceded that no amount of oppression has been sufficient to obliterate the distinctive features of this nationality. Now how can people who professed such earnest sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks, and the Italians in their efforts to throw off the yoke of an alien oppressor, withhold their sympathy from the Poles in their endeavors to free themselves from the iron rule of an utterly alien Power like Russia? The Poles have precisely the same right to a respected nationality that the Greeks and the Italians had. Again, admitting that there is an aristocratic party in Poland, how can the revolt be for their exclusive benefit when freedom and homesteads are guaranteed

when freedom and homesteads are guaranteed to all patriots, no matter to what class they belong? We have in this country Poles of all classes, and they are united in expressing their sympathy for the insurgents. Surely these people must understand the scope and spirit of the revolt better than foreigners. They are in correspondence with their friends at home, and are, of course, fully posted. The Polish Jews have no particular reason for loving the old nobility; yet these Jews open their purses to aid the insurgents. Why, even the Russian Government itself concedes more to the Poles than some of the pretentious defenders of the Czar in this country, for that Government is willing to grant a Constitution to Poland, though unwilling to recognize the independence of those wealthy provinces which are within the limits of the old kingdom. The Czar has repeatedly admitted the necessity for reforms in the government of Poland, and thereby conceded the justice of the revolt. We owe reciprocity to the friendship of Russia; but a true friend never applauds the mistakes of the person he wishes to serve.

AN EXCITING CANVASS.—In Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Union men and the Copperheads are engaged in a very determined struggle for supremacy. Maine votes on the 14th of September, and Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 13th of October. Both parties are thoroughly organized and both are working with extraordinary energy. But the Union men have an immense advantage resulting from the success of the war, the identification of their cause with that of the National Government, and the plain evidences of sympathy between the leaders of the Copperhead party and the managers of the rebellion. The lines have been so drawn that the war itself decides the elections. The doubters of a year ago are now joining the winning side. The cry "you can never subdue the South," has lost its potency among the weak and easy-shifting voters. There can be no doubt of the result in Ohio. Citizens and soldiers will give such a majority against Vallandigham as will convince that bit-