

Poland.

None will be more glad than the American people to learn that there is hope again for Poland. When the United Colonies were battling for their rights, foremost among their champions were the noble PULASKI and the chivalrous KOSCIUSKO. And the descendants of our revolutionary fathers will ever feel an interest in all that relates to the country of these gallant men. Not long since Poland appeared politically dead, as though she would never more raise her head amongst the nations. To-day, however, there has opened before her a dawn prophetic of a brighter future. Virtual autonomy has been granted to the Austrian-Polish Province of Galicia, which contains over five millions of people; has a capital—Semberg—with a population of one hundred thousand, and contains, besides, another city—Cracow—the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Poland, until a few years past a Republic, and the last vestige of Polish independence. Galicia has an independent Legislature and a Polish Governor, and occupies the same position with regard to the Austrian Empire that the State of California does to the Government of the Union. And now we are informed that the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia has determined to grant a sort of autonomy, almost independence, to that portion of Poland which is under Russian rule. And how improbable soever this may appear, when viewed in the light of the crushing tyranny of which that unhappy country has been the victim since the failure of the last attempt at insurrection, it is quite probable, when viewed in the light of Russian interests and aspirations. These point to outbidding in liberality Austria, who is the ruler not only of the Poles, but of many other Slavic communities also. Now Russia aspires to be the leader and protector of the Slavic nations, where, as in the cases of Bohemia, Croatia and Slavonia, they are ruled by Germans; or where, as in the case of Servia, Bulgaria and Bosnia, they feel the yoke of the Moslem. But it would be hardly consistent in her to claim this, while she herself exercises the greatest tyranny possible over two of the most famous Slavic peoples on earth—the Poles and the Lithuanians. Her rivalry with United Germany, too, urges her to provide, in case of war, against the embarrassment of Polish insurrection. One hundred years ago the first partition of the hitherto famous kingdom, or, as it was officially called, Republic of Poland, took place in 1772; the second in 1794. In the following year the Poles rose in insurrection under the famous KOSCIUSKO, but after a gallant struggle were crushed, and the remnant of the kingdom again divided. In 1807 NAPOLEON took Poland proper from Russia and formed it into an independent State, termed the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. On the general peace, this was erected into a kingdom, under the rule of ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia. Attempting in 1830 to obtain complete independence, Poland was crushed, until in 1863, when she again unsuccessfully raised the banner of insurrection. A people as brave and chivalrous as the Poles deserve freedom.