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FAIR LAND OF POLAND.**Celebration of the Fifty-Second Anniversary
of the War for Her Independence.**

On November 29th, the anniversary of the war for the independence of Poland, in 1830, was celebrated, as is usual every year, at the Musée National Polonais (Polish National Museum), at Bayperswyl, Switzerland, with the concourse of a large number of Poles and foreigners. The participants first met at the church to honor the memory of those who died for their country, after which took place the commemorative session at the Chateau, under the presidency of the founder of the Museum, the Count Ladislas Plater. In his speech he reminded the assemblage of the importance of this manifestation, which proved the vitality of Poland and did homage to the imprescriptible right which belonged to each nation of being free and independent. If the most sacred treaties could be trodden upon, nations given up to the horrors of invasion and subjected to foreign oppression instead of being allowed the right to govern themselves, then would Europe retrograde in her onward march to progress and gravely compromise her future. It was in that regard that the cause of Poland was similar to that of all nations. After reviewing the actual condition of Poland, persecuted as she was in her religion and her nationality, the orator foreshadowed the situation of Europe, menaced as she was, in the near future, by prospective wars and events of the greatest importance, and for which all Poles should stand ready and prepared, quietly uniting and perfecting the elements of their new birth. In this systematic work, the institution founded thirteen years ago under the name of Musée National Polonais, endeavored to render valuable assistance to Poland in being instrumental in keeping alive the national issues, and in contributing largely to reconstitute the numerous historical remembrances scattered throughout the world. The annual report of the Directors of the Museum, which was read, mentioned an important sum of several hundred thousand francs bequeathed to that institution by the Count Kristien Ostrowski, and which was to be specially used to assist in the advancement of the studious Polish youth in foreign lands. Mr. Pickenmann, President of the tribunal, expressed in an eloquent address the conviction that the reconstitution of Poland was sure to come, which would set at naught the words of "Finis Poloniae," wrongly attributed to Kosciuszko. Many other orators addressed the meeting, among them the President of the Hungarian Society of Zurich, who once more assured them of the deep sympathies nourished by Hungary for Poland. The assemblage next visited the different departments of the Museum, whose collections are continually enriched by new additions; the historical cameo, particularly, it being the only one of its kind. A banquet and a serenade by the National Polish Band ended the solemnity. Numerous toasts were made in honor of



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