



LATE FROM EUROPE.

DISASTROUS NEWS—FALL OF WARSAW!

From the New York Courier of Oct. 31.

By the British ship Arkwright, which arrived last evening, from Dundee on the 24th September, we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th of Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

The capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the Office of the London Times of the 17th.

"Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th instant, of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, at six o'clock, P. M. after two days bloody fighting in the neighborhood during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

"The Polish Army, followed by the Diet, and the members of the Government, retired through Praga on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian Army entered maintaining perfect order—person and property were respected.

"The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it is supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves."

Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may we fear, prove fatal to their cause.

London, 12 o'clock.—The most unwelcome news for some time past is announced this morning—the capitulation of Warsaw, after two days fighting in its environs, with the storming of the Polish entrenchments by the Russians. The fate of the brave but unfortunate Poles, is in general deplored throughout the city; some faint hopes are expected from the Polish army, who have made good their retreat towards Plock; no doubt the Emperor of Russia will grant them favorable terms, which they must accept as their point d'appui. Warsaw is lost—we must look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive the sad catastrophe, and the effect it will have on the ministers of the King of the French; it will no doubt cause a great sensation throughout France; but it is too late—the die is cast. In the Stock Exchange they do not give implicit credit to the fall of Warsaw, and wish it was in our power to contradict it. Up to the present time it has not had much effect on the funds.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FALL OF WARSAW CONFIRMED!

The ship Colossus, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 21st and Liverpool to the 22d September. The U. S. Gazette furnishes the annexed items. The disastrous intelligence of the Fall of Warsaw, reported in the New York Courier, we regret to say, is but too well confirmed.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE!

A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, (written by a Russian,) says—"Poland is again subjected to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th inst. Field Marshal Count Paskewitch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an inflation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our soldiers with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of entrenchments which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of entrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

"At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th the Field Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when General Krokowicki sent General Prondzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inability of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krokowicki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. But this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal gave orders for the attack. It was terribly and very successfully; signs of truce were

sent, but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of entrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardor of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the entrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the army required repose.

"The lines of entrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

"Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw.—The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their Monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto is gone to Plock, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krokowicki has resigned his power.

"General Malachowski has announced to the Field Marshal in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plock with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it."

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says:—

"The fate of Warsaw and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris, represent the state of the capital as most alarming.—The public feeling is raised to a state of phrensed hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The London Herald of the 20th says:—The express from Paris gives alarming accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrenzy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity—as a nation's disgrace, of which each individual must bare his share. The majority of the shops are shut—public business is in some degree suspended, the Ministers are insulted, laughed at, threatened, and hanged in effigy—crowds through the streets, with crape hat and arm bands, some pillaging gunmakers' shops, others busy in listening to the ardent appeals of the newspapers—the theatres are almost all closed—the black flag is hoisted in some of the main streets—the drum beats hourly to arms—the Marseillaise is publicly sung in the Palais Royal—the troops of the line are in motion—and to sum up all in one significant sentence, the Ministry has been twice defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

M. M. Casimir Perrier and Sebastiani had a narrow escape with their lives on Saturday.

The French papers contain an abstract of a circular dated Warsaw, August 15, and addressed to the Polish Envoys at Paris.—This document is most affecting and impressive. It charges the cabinets of England and France with bad faith, and adds, that if Poland be again enslaved, its fate must be attributed to their "hypocritical sympathy."

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st says:—We yesterday received the Paris papers of Sunday and the Messenger des Chambres, dated Monday.

The contents of these papers, as well as our correspondence, are of the most serious import. Great changes at Paris are unavoidable.

But, besides the affairs of the north of Europe, France, it would appear, has threatened Spain, in case the Government of that country interferes in the approaching contest between Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

The Constitutionnel gives passages from a note presented by the French Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Madrid, intimating that a departure on the part of Spain from the principle of non-intervention, would lead to the crossing of the Pyrenees by the French troops.

The reform bill was discussed in the House of Commons on the 21st, and continued to the next day.

Mr. Washington Irvine, the Charge d'Affaires from the United States, accompanied by the new American Minister, Martin Van Buren, visited Viscount Palmerston yesterday at the Foreign Office.

FRONTIER OF POLAND.

Sept. 29.—Accounts from Warsaw, of the 8th in the evening, announced that the army is included in the capitulation, and has sent a General to the Grand Duke Michael to recommend itself to the clemency of the Emperor, whose commands it will await at Plock.—Berlin Journal.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—(From a letter.)—

With respect to the conditions on which

Warsaw was surrendered, we learn that security and freedom for their persons and property was promised to the army, to the senators, and all those who filled public offices. The army is gone to Plock to wait the Emperor's orders. Only for the members of the clubs no promise of security could be obtained.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—We received last night Hamburg papers to the 18th instant. The burden of their contents, as of a preceding arrival, which will be found in another place, from the same quarter, continues to be—unhappy Poland and fallen Warsaw! The evidences are now too conclusive upon this lamentable subject, to leave room even for a hope that the nationality of Poland will be respected, unless the breast of the despot conqueror should relent, and his prudence or forbearance incline to concede that which it is now too plain can never be wrung from him by Polish force.

The fraction of the patriot army which had passed through Praga on its way to Modlin, and from which so much was expected, marched it now appears, as a body of prisoners of war, at the command of the conqueror, and to the spot pointed out by him, to await his pleasure. Every thing, in a word, lost to Poland, except its honour, and that still remains untarnished. The conflict in the intrenchments must have been awful, and, if the besieged be cheerfully awarded the palm of obstinate valor and glorious resistance, it is but fair to give to the assailants the praise of that brave and buoyant impulse which bore them through so many difficulties.

The Poles are confessed by their enemies to have behaved with Polish spirit; and the Russian soldiers, without reference to their detestable cause, appear to have conducted themselves with praise-worthy bravery.—The loss of the latter is estimated in the Prussian accounts at 4,000 or 5,000 men; but it must be considerably more, and when so much is admitted, it is not unreasonable to set it down at double, at least, or 10,000 men. Even at such a price, Paskewitch may think the capital, with all the advantages of a resting place for his troops for the winter, cheaply purchased.

The Russian conquest seems to be complete, and they had already begun to organize a Government; General Witt is mentioned as having been appointed to the situation of Governor of Warsaw. The terms which the besieged obtained were—security for persons and property, and from these conditions the army is not excluded.

FRANCE.—The question of the French Peerage proceeds but slowly. Some of the journals deprecate the conduct of the Peers themselves, as destructive of their own cause. Not above seventy of them have hitherto been at the trouble of meeting. Perhaps they see that their meeting would not be of any use.

The most interesting topic of debate in the Chamber of Deputies during the week, has been one on the motion of young Las Cases, the son of the well known biographer of Napoleon, to refer to the President of the Council a petition for transporting the remains of the Emperor (under favor of England) from St. Helena to Paris. It had been recommended by the Committee on the petition, that the Chamber should pass to the order of the day, on the ground that honors sufficient had already been paid to the memory of Napoleon both by the nation and by the King. Las Cases read a speech in support of his motion, composed by his father, who was sick, and could not attend. The only other speaker of name that warmly supported it was Gen. Lamarque.

The speeches against the motion contained some salutary truths. One member asked, for what national benefits they ought to honor the memory of Napoleon?

"Was it for having dispersed the national representative at the point of the bayonet—stifled the liberty of the press—transferred the decision of causes from juries to commissions—carried war into all quarters of the world—planted kings every where—and lost his throne by an excess of despotism? Gen. Bertrand said he did not think there was any danger to be apprehended from the application being granted; but he admitted the Ministers were the best judges. This remark made a great impression on the Chamber; and the motion was rejected by acclamation.

A number of petitions, praying that France would recognize the nationality of Poland, have been referred to the President of the Council.

The members of the Legion of Honour, appointed during the Hundred Days, are to be restored to their honours; but they will not receive any arrears of pension.

INSURRECTION AT MADEIRA.

A vessel had arrived at Madeira, which states that in consequence of a report that the French squadron had forced the Bar of Lisbon, and was in possession of the River Tagus, a revolt among the islanders had taken place in favor of Donna Maria, which however was quelled by the governor after some trouble. This official had thought proper to accuse the English Consul of having circulated the news, and had placed that functionary under arrest in the Consulate House, a large body of troops preventing all ingress or egress, and he intended to keep the English Consul thus confined until further advices from Lisbon.

Another Warning.—We understand that a person named Burns, was discovered sitting on a chair dead in the bar room of one of the Taverns in Old-town in this county. He was in a state of intoxication during the afternoon, and was thought to be only sleeping. When supper was ready one of the family went to wake him, when it was discovered that his "sleep was the sleep of death."—Cumberland Advocate.

ANTI-MASONIC.

Another Anti-Mason.

On the 8th of October last, a Convention of Anti-masonic Republicans of Saratoga, was held at the Court House in the village of Ballston Spa, N. Y. The Convention was fully attended and the Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for the last fourteen years the able representative of the Old Republican County of Saratoga in Congress, attended and addressed the Convention. Mr. Taylor's remarks are too lengthy to lay before our readers. We extract the following:

At length the frightful tragedy of Wm. Morgan was enacted. The moral sense of the community was shocked by an outrage of such an appalling guilt. Yet its very enormity was calculated to excite in all well organized minds unacquainted with masonic obligations serious doubts of its reality. That men of respectable standing in society should have forgotten their allegiance to God and their country as to enter into a foul conspiracy to kidnap a fellow citizen, and should have actually consummated it, in the heart of a Commonwealth of law, liberty and morality, seemed incredible.—But that they added to this high handed offence the foul crime of murder appeared impossible. I did not believe it: For the honor of human nature, I long indulged a hope that the state of New York, with her numerous moral, intellectual and religious institutions, would be found guiltless of this most atrocious of all human transgressions. This hope although growing feebler as month after month elapsed without bringing its confirmation, still lingered for years.—Subsequent disclosures extinguished it, and left in its place the fearful conviction that Morgan had been slain by the hands of masons for the breach of no law of the land, but for the violation of his masonic obligations.

Having arrived at this conclusion, I confidently anticipated the detection and punishment of the criminals. The cry which earth sends up to heaven, when her bosom is stained with the blood of a murdered son, seldom fails to ensure just retribution from the hands of her children. The red hand of the assassin betrays his guilt. I looked to see masons every where on the alert to discover and arrest the offenders. As they were more interested, so I expected to see them more zealous than other men in the accomplishment of this work. If the crime had been committed by fanatics of the order, in violation of its laws and their obligations, the path of duty for the scandalized brethren was plain. It could not be mistaken. The Grand Royal Arch chapter of the State by rewards and bounties should have stimulated its subordinate lodges and individual members to new activity in aid of the civil authority. The duty was imperative. It might not be omitted without some participation in the guilt of the offenders. Has this duty been performed? If it has, where is the evidence of it? On the contrary, have not recent developments proved beyond a reasonable doubt, that the Grand Chapter on the 10th day of February 1827, appropriated a part of its funds for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the offenders? Has not the money thus appropriated been actually expended in assisting the escape of one or more masons admitted to have been concerned in the abduction of Morgan, and against whom criminal process had been issued for the offence? These are grave enquiries. If answered in the affirmative, they deeply implicate, not ignorant deluded fanatics, but the grand dignitaries of the order and the order itself. Let us see in relation to these enquiries, what facts have been established.

Mr. Taylor here took a view of the evidences supporting the grave charge, he thus publicly prefers against the Grand Lodge and concludes with the following pertinent remarks:

In fine, that the highest masonic authority in this state has afforded countenance, aid and comfort to the kidnappers and murderers of a fellow citizen. The outrage can no longer be attributed solely to the misguided zeal of fanatic individuals: The order is responsible. I do not mean that every mason is guilty; far otherwise; I believe that a great majority of its members repudiate and condemn the outrage. But the order nevertheless by its chief dignitaries, in its supreme council has made itself responsible. It has inflicted upon itself a deadly injury. Its wound is incurable. It is beyond the power of medicine.

Mr. Taylor thus speaks of the Baltimore Convention and of the nomination of Mr. Wirt.

Permit me now, before closing this address, to tender to you my sincere and heart felt congratulations, on the auspicious nominations recently made by the National Convention at Baltimore. I cordially felicitate you on the happy selection of WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, as a candidate for the office of President, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The latter is favorably known to me, only by reputation, as a worthy Counsellor and Advocate in his native state. But it has been my happiness to enjoy the acquaintance, hospitality and some portion of the friendship of the former, for the last fourteen years. That sagacious judge of human character, the late James Monroe, called him to the office of Attorney General of the United States, and a seat in his cabinet at the commencement of his administration. During the whole of President Monroe's two terms, he was continued in that station, discharging its duties to universal approbation and commanding himself to the respect and esteem of all good men. He was associated in Executive Council with the late President John Quincy Adams,

a man whose heart is the seat of every human virtue, and whose mind is richly stored with the most precious treasures of human knowledge—a man who never faltered in his course; nor feared to vindicate it in the face of the world—a President whose administration will descend to posterity recorded on the brightest pages of faithful history, challenging "the test of human scrutiny, of talents and of time." After Mr. Adams became President, he continued Mr. Wirt in the same office he had held under his predecessor, during the whole period of his Presidency. To have enjoyed the uninterrupted official confidence and private friendship of these patriots, so many years, is no humble recommendation for the first office in the civilized world. But the claims of your candidate to the enthusiastic support of the American People, rest on a basis even more solid than the approbation of official superiors however worthy. They stand on his own elevated character and intrinsic excellence. He is a sound constitutional lawyer, an accomplished jurist and a polished scholar. His disciplined mind is capable of intense study, long and laborious application to business, and systematic arrangement of its details. His discriminating judgment enable him to seize with facility the important points of investigation. To a person, in figure, stature and countenance, of manly grace and proportion, he unites courteous and dignified manners. His morals are pure and his domestic relations most estimable and happy. Classic taste and polite literature are no where more at home than in the bosom of his family.

Fellow-Citizens, the above is a faint but faithful outline of the qualifications of your candidate for the Presidency. I forbear to speak of his appropriate and elegant communication to the Baltimore Convention, accepting the nomination, because it is, or soon will be, in the hands and hearts of you all. In it he has given out a watch word "the supremacy of the Laws" which will enable you to distinguish friends from foes through the whole extent of the Union, and in every State will rally to your standard Hosts of freemen.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS. God grant they may triumph, over all combinations to oppose them, whether acting in open day or secret night.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

FORTY MILES OPEN.—The Gazette of yesterday evening states the gratifying fact "that the assurances given in the late annual report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, that the second and third divisions of the road would be opened for use by the first of November, have been realized.

In a letter which the editor of the Gazette has seen from a gentleman who performed the trip, dated the 30th inst. he says "the 'Pioneer Car' passed yesterday (Saturday) morning on the line as far as to the foot of the inclined plane, No. 1, at Parr Ridge," being a distance of 40 miles from Baltimore.

The fourth Division of the road which extends to the Monocacy, as well as the inclined planes over the Parr Ridge, and the lateral road to Frederick, are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt that the entire route to Frederick will be opened within the month of November.

The graduation of the fifth Division, extending from the Monocacy river to the Potomac, is nearly completed, except at a single point of about 2 or 300 yards which will soon be graduated, and the travelling on the road will, without any doubt, be established to the Potomac river within a few weeks.

We believe that the actual distance already about to be opened, being about forty miles, embraces the longest line of continuous rail-way now in operation, either in this country or in Europe, and when the road shall be finished to the Potomac river, which will be within five or six weeks, the whole distance under track will be about seventy miles, and will give to Baltimore an extent of Rail Road of perhaps double the length of any one continuous line of rail tracks in the world.

Arrangements are now in train to open the road for regular travel, stables having been erected, and every other facility so far completed that the entire Western travel can be accommodated on the Rail Road in the course of the present week.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the spirited proprietors of the great Western Stages, have established a new line between this city and Wheeling, which will convey passengers FORTY MILES ON THE RAIL-ROAD commencing this day, and that on or about Christmas the whole of the travel by that line will pass through Frederick, making use of the Rail Road between it and Baltimore.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—In looking over some not very recent London papers, we were struck with the Recorder of London's report to the King, of prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, after the last February Sessions. Of 27 persons capitally convicted, nineteen were of and under the age of 23, of these, one was only aged 10, another 12, another 14, another 16, two (one of them a girl) 17, two 18, and several 20. Of the 27, one only was ordered for execution—Ellis, aged 23.

An Earthenware manufactory has been established at Louisville, Kentucky, where articles are produced equal to the finest Queensware, and capable of withstanding heat, as well as change of temperature.—The proprietor offers considerable inducements to "Fine ware Potters," who may be disposed to attach themselves to his establishment.