

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. York Courier & Enquirer, of Nov. 1.

### Fall of Warsaw.

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 latest intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. The Capt. of the Arkwright states, that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers which contained a confirmation of this event but he gave them away at the Orkney Islands, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept.

This 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 inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw, on the 7th, at 6 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—persons and property were respected.

"The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and Plock, where it was 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.

[It will be perceived that the above is said to be a 'communication' from the London Times, not an extract. The Times receives an express from Paris every other day, and the presumption is, that on the 17th their express did not arrive until after their edition was printed, and that consequently, they merely announced the fact to the public, and forwarded the particulars to different parts of the United Kingdom. This is the more probable, as the "Sun" of the afternoon of the 17th, merely alludes to the fact without giving any particulars, and states too, that Warsaw fell on the 11th, instead of the 7th. There is not the slightest reason to doubt the authenticity of this intelligence, as it is expressly stated that the "official intelligence" was received in Berlin on the 11th.

The following is the extract alluded to, from the Sun of the 17th.]

From the Sun.

"A morning cotemporary mentions the capitulation of Warsaw as a catastrophe that took place on the 11th, 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.' We have still our hopes that this disastrous news is unfounded; if, however, it unluckily proves to be correct, we shall tremble for the sensation it will create in the French capital. The people there, feel an intense interest in the cause of the Poles, and will not, we apprehend, tamely brook the intelligence of the fall of Warsaw."

City, 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 now look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive this 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 we wish it was in our power to contradict it. Up to the present time, it has not had much effect on the funds.

Cracow, Aug. 21.—Poland will rise from her ruins, the enemy who pollutes our soil is not without fear, and the tombs of our heroes warn them they will be avenged. Our camp in the environs of Warsaw is composed of 80,000 men, who are the bravest and best troops in Europe, and the signal is given to them to march against the enemy, in concert with the levy en masse of 50,000 men. They are encamped under the walls of Warsaw, composed of the following:

1st. The corps of Kaminski, 7,000 men, who are in the environs of Henskee.

2d. The corps of Royski, 10,000 men, who are at Ostrowo; besides, there are two camps of the levy en masse in the Palatinate of Cracow, one at Zaski, the other about Peliczy; in all about 10,000 men.

The reserve joined to the Cossacks of Volhynia are about 15,000 men of regular troops.—The provinces have declared their intention of convening an assembly, and investigating the accounts of the president, who, in two convictions of being ruined, or the saving of the years of peace has spent more than the country, on whom a decisive victory depends, try did in seven years of war. Is it not most delightful to see, under such exasperated circumstances, a revolution of this importance effected by this constitutional means?

A most interesting debate took place in the chamber of deputies, Sept. 19, in which Lafayette took part. The minister of foreign affairs deprecated military interference in behalf of Poland, urging as an argument, that if the French phalanxes were marched to wards the north, they would come in contact with troops already infected with cholera.—Lafayette closes his speech with the following strong language:

"The emperor of Russia, though certainly at a distance from us, had prepared to arm himself against us. I am ignorant of the extent of injury the emperor may at present be able to inflict upon us. Extensive movements are spoken of in the military colonies of Russia, and that 200 officers have been hanged. It has been said, that the emperor compared the conduct of the insurgents of Novogorod to that of the rebels of Poland and France, who were all animated with the same spirit. You know how he has treated the Polish rebels, and may easily judge what would be his treatment of the French rebels, if he had the means of reaching them. I therefore insisted upon the immediate acknowledgment of Poland.

The most urgent step, however, is to prevent Prussia from overwhelming Poland, and therefore I conjure the government to display the most determined resolution on this point, and use towards the Prussian cabinet the language which it could not fail to comprehend in the first days of the revolution, since that language prevented it interfering in the affairs of Belgium."

Polish prospects have brightened a little. An interference by Great Britain and France, which shall place the duchy of Warsaw on a footing of real independence, except as to nominal subjection, is talked of.

### FRONTIER OF POLAND.

September 10.—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, pub. by Spauer.)

### RUSSIAN ACCOUNT, OF THE CAPTURE OF WARSAW.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 15th September, contains two accounts from the Russian head quarters. The first dated Nadaryn, September 5, describes the preparations made for storming the entrenchments of Warsaw, and expresses an apprehension that the negotiations commenced by gen. Samenberg, may not have a favorable result, but adds, that if the attack in the entrenchments should be successful, perhaps the voice of reason may be listened to, and then it will require but a short time to come to an understanding.

The second report is dated Warsaw, Sept. 8. It relates with more detail, but in substance the same as the report already received, the circumstances of the attack on the entrenchments of Warsaw. On the 2d day, Sept. 7, count Paskewitch received a contusion from a cannon ball, which struck his left arm in the first quarter of an hour of the combat, and though no dangerous consequences were apprehended, he was obliged for a time to quit the field, and leave the command to gen. Toll. After detailing the circumstances of the combat till the Russians had got possession of the ramparts, the report concludes in the following terms: "The Poles retreated into the interior of the city; the Russians occupied the ramparts, and erected batteries for 80 cannon, to chastise the rebellious city in case it should persevere in its resistance. In the course of the night, general Kruckowiecki sent a flag of truce, announcing that the diet had dissolved itself, and that he, as dictator, governed alone, though he was not sure of his life."

At day break orders were issued to all the troops not to commit any hostilities, as both the capital and the country had submitted to his majesty the emperor and king, and the army was marching to Plock, as the field marshal had ordered, to await his majesty's commands. This morning general Malmoweki caused a report of the Polish army to be delivered to the field marshal. The imperial guard occupied the city this morning. At the Jerusalem barrier, a deputation presented to his imperial highness the grand duke Michael, bread and salt. A brigade occupied the tete de pont of Praga. The field marshal will come this morning to the Belvedere; his disposition prevents him from getting on horseback. Gen. count Witt, is appointed governor of Warsaw, and gen. Korff commandant. The suburbs on the south-west side are almost entirely burnt down. In the city itself, the artillery has done little damage, its effects would be felt to day.

Loss of the Russian army could not be inconsiderable; it is estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 men, but positive details are still wanting.

London, Sept. 15, 4 p.m.—A conference of the representatives of the five great powers, was held at the Foreign Office to day.

The express from Paris gives accounts of the state of the French capital. The news of the fall of Warsaw seems to have excited among all classes there a phrensy equal to that produced by the publication of the Polignac Ordinances. Men view it as a national calamity, as a national disgrace, of which each individual must bear 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 throng the streets, with orange hat and arm bands, some pillaging gun maker's 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 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 twice been defeated on points which it had strongly at heart.

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

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 praiseworthy 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 advantage of a resting place for his troops for the winter, cheaply purchased.

The Russians 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. The following extracts will be read with interest:—

Horses.—An alarming mortality has taken place among the horses in Massachusetts. The disease which is thus fatal, is described as commencing with a continual inclination to the right, and a subsequent propensity to turn around on the heels, until the animal falls and dies. It is termed apoplexy. The heads of some of the deceased animals when opened, exhibited water, and others blood on the brain. The former cases are called serous, and the latter sanguinous apoplexy. There is but one remedy which has yet been found effectual in any case, and that is copious bleeding in the first stages of the disorder. No less than 6 to 8 quarts should be taken from the horse, and this should be done on first perceiving the symptoms, and before any effusion of blood on the brain.

Trial by jury.—The following anecdote is related by an eminent barrister: the wife of an inhabitant of a small town in the west of England, having died suddenly, and it being known the deceased had lived on no very friendly terms with her husband, from whom she received repeated beatings, a report obtained currency that she had died from ill-usage, and the husband was taken up and put upon his trial for manslaughter. On the trial, the husband called several witnesses to prove that he had never beaten his wife, except upon very great provocation, and that the deceased from her temper, required wholesome correction. Two surgeons swore that the death was natural, and that it had not at all been hastened by unkind treatment, and the general opinion of the court and jury seemed to be, that the man had been needlessly dragged before a tribunal of justice. When the clerk of the court went to the foreman, and enquired if the jury were agreed on their verdict, the foreman replied emphatically "yes." The clerk then said, "what is your verdict, gentlemen?" To which the foreman, with still greater emphasis replied, "arsa'd her right."

Easton, Pa. Oct. 13.

GREAT FRESHET.—On Saturday morning last, it commenced raining, and continued to do so almost without intermission, until Tuesday evening. The Delaware and Lehigh rivers rose in consequence thereof to a great height; and much injury has been sustained thereby.

Pottsville, Oct. 15.

Since the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, this portion of the country has not been visited by so considerable a freshet as was witnessed in the early part of the week. It is no less remarkable that the loss of property sustained by this accumulation of the waters, has proved, so far as is ascertained, entirely disproportionate to the general apprehension—another proof of the prevailing strength and solidity of the results of enterprise.

The imports of wool into Boston for the two first quarters of 1831, are 1,116,751 lbs. The imports for the third quarter are estimated at 300,000. Total import for nine months 1,716,751 lbs.

The Baton Rouge Gazette says, a fire broke out in Plaquemine, which destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

COUNTREY well executed five dollar notes of the Charleston Branch of the United States Bank, have been passed at Washington city.