

take place, though of this no positive assurance is yet given. The Bourse is in a state of almost unparalleled uneasiness, and certainly since the trial of the ex-ministers, we have seen no mobs at all to be compared for force and gravity to those now assembling. The guards are being called out in various directions, but they answer but slowly to the call, and it is generally believed that they will join in acquiring a change of Ministry. This is the position of affairs at the moment I am writing, and in the present excited state of feeling nothing which could occur would create in me any astonishment.

The capitulation of Warsaw took place on the 8th inst. The news reached the government on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, but was not published until yesterday morning in the *Moniteur*, although the fact was communicated to two or three individuals, and amongst others, to the proprietor of the *Journal des Débats* on Thursday evening. Yesterday further particulars arrived from the French Minister, M. Flahaut, at Berlin. It appears that Paskewitsch gave 15 days to Warsaw to make its submission—those 15 days expiring on the 9th September. Five days before the expiration, Marshal Paskewitsch renewed his demand of an immediate surrender, to which no reply was given. On the 6th the attack commenced. Three or four regiments of the Polish army suffered severely, the remainder retired on Modlin which is situated at the confluence of the Bug and the Vistula. As a political centre Modlin is of no importance, but as a military position it is more strong than Warsaw. The Poles had prepared beforehand an entrenched camp equal to contain 50,000 men. The Gazette de France publishes, after a statement supplied to it by M. Pozzo di Borgo, that on the 6th inst. the investiture of Warsaw took place, and that conditions were proposed to the Poles which they refused. On the 7th the combat began. On the 8th the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proposed before hand; but it appears that Paskewitsch replied "It was too late—he had lost six thousand men, and must now have the unconditional surrender of Warsaw."

I enclose you a most important letter from General Kraszewicz and Count Plater. If the statements contained in that letter be true, and I believe every word, then the Poles have been treated most barbarously by the English Whigs, as well as by the French Government, and Lord Palmerston must answer for his conduct, not merely to the English nation, but to all Europe. I intreat your special attention to this subject, for never was so grave a charge brought against any minister as they set forth in this letter of the Polish envoys.

The most essential facts of importance in foreign news are a revolution in the canton of Neuchâtel in Switzerland against the Prussian Government, and a revolution in Greece; and in France we have news of serious troubles at Bordeaux on the 12th instant, and of disturbances in nearly all the departments—The near approach of the cholera more bus is almost forgotten, as also the affairs of Belgium, though they are hourly becoming more serious, and war between Holland and Belgium is more probable than ever.

**BOURSE.** Quarter to 4—The Bourse has been in a state of great agitation both yesterday and to day. The 5 per cent which were a few days since at 91 1/4 are to day at 85 1/4 and have finished at 85 1/2 c. for money, and 85 1/2 40 c. for end of month; the 3 per cents, which were a few days since at 61 1/2 50 c. have closed to day at 56 1/2 20 c. for money, and 56 1/2 10 c. for end of month.

The Chamber of Deputies has been, during the whole of the day, in a state of such agitation and excitement, and party feeling, that no business has been transacted up to the present hour.

*From the Correspondent O. P. Q. of the London Morning Correspondent.*

#### AGITATION AND TUMULT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1830.—Paris is in a state of agitation difficult to describe, and of dissatisfaction which cannot be expressed! The system of Perier & the Rentiers now appear before us in all its nakedness, its cruelty, its indifference to the feelings and to the rights of men, and France finds herself on the verge of being deprived of the benefits which were promised to her by the Revolution of July. I have told you it would come to this, and I predicted that the fall of Poland would lead to consequences of a general, serious and important character in France. The agitation which is felt in Paris is general. It is not the agitation merely of grief, or disappointment or surprise, but it is the agitation of a profound sentiment of national indignation and national anger. It is not the agitation of the surface of society, or of the surface of human feelings, prejudices, and annoyances, but it is a deep, profound, settled feeling of agitation, similar to that which a man would feel if he saw the prospect of being deprived by death of all his worldly hopes, the loss of friends, relations, fortune, home, and reputation.—Do not deceive yourself, nor let others deceive you, by the hope or belief that it is the agitation of the moment—that the new Prefect of Police, appointed in this day's *Moniteur*, will set all to rights; or that arrests, domiciliary visits, the sables of two regiments of Carabiniers, just arrived at the capital; or the proclamation of our yesterday's Prefect, M.

Vivien, or our to day's Prefect, M. Saulnier, will establish peace, give strength to the Government, and force to the Ministers; and that this public demonstration of opinion will evaporate into mere air, and be forgotten in a few hours or a few days. No such thing.—The agitation is not that of a party, but of all parties; not of Napoleonists alone, or Republicans alone, or patriots alone, or of the faubourgs, or of the students, or of the Ecole Polytechnique alone. No, no; it is the agitation of all classes, and all opinions, and all students, and all schools, and all journals; and every one who is not a placeman or a rentier, exclaims, "We can go on no longer." If the *Courrier Français*, the *National*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Temps*, and the *Journal du Commerce* for the moment beg the citizens to wait—to create no disturbances—to attend the result of the debates, which will commence to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies, and to leave to the representatives of France the duty of overthrowing the present system, without disturbing the very basis of our political existence, it is because they hope and believe the results of this discussion will be to make war for Poland—to overthrow the *jacobin* system—to send back to his bank and his iron mills the commercial Minister of France, M. Casimir Perier, and convince Louis Philippe that France will not be humiliated—and that the question of peace or war, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain, must indeed be placed on a very different footing. But should these expectations be most unexpectedly disappointed—should the Chamber approve the system of Perier by any vote such as that which it has not yet come to, and should the President of the Council obstinately refuse to leave the helm of public affairs, and persist in steering the vessel upon rocks or quicksands, then prepare for other language, for other conduct, for other policy, and for other proceedings; and prepare, should it be necessary, for another, and even an immediate Revolution! All wise men, all moderate men, all men who desire peace, but with liberty and order, but with national honor and independence, desire most ardently that the Chamber of Deputies may to morrow or Tuesday adopt such decisions as will lead to an immediate change of Ministry, and an immediate change of system; but should this not be the case, the agitation will increase—the troubles will become yet more general—and violence and combats must decide the rest. Remember what I have often told you—France will not be cajoled out of either the principle or the consequences of the revolution of July, 1830.

The tumults in Paris during the whole of yesterday, and which have been summed to day with increased violence, were made not by Carlists in the disguise of workmen—and not by priests, with blue smock frocks and shams mustachios—and not by the violent portion of the Republican party; but by rich and poor, learned and ignorant, young and old, workmen and shopkeepers, men and women, boys and girls—by, in fine, all classes, ranks, ages, sexes and opinions. When the Journals of the Minister speak of a few hundred individuals having done this thing—and of a few hundred persons having done that—they deceive only those who did not see Paris, and did not behold the scenes to which their statements refer. Not hundreds but thousands, not thousands but tens of thousands, you may with safety state did this and did that—and all Paris, from the *Barrière du Trône* to that of *Esfer*, and from that of *Roule* to that of *Montmartre*—all Paris was in a state of agitation and tumult. In some places orators addressed the multitude, and cried, "Vive la Pologne" as on the place d'Orléans. In other places orators exhibited placards, and cried, "A bas les Ministres" as in the *Palais Royal*. In other places they compelled M. Perier and M. Sébastien to quit their voiture and take refuge in the Hotel of the Minister of Justice, as on the place Vendôme. In other places the people overthrew the omnibuses, to make barricades in order to prevent the cavalry from charging them, as opposite the *Café de Paris*, and on the *Boulevard Montmartre*. In other places they entered the Théâtres, as in that of *Nouvelles Variétés*, and *Italien*, and compelled the actors to retire from the stage, and discontinue their performances. Indeed, every where the theatres were closed. "Retire, the *Reine*!" cried the celebrated Fontan, at the *Théâtre des Nouvelles Variétés*, and "do not seek to amuse us with your follies, whilst our brethren in Poland are being massacred." In other places the common people sought for arms, and entered the shops of fire arm manufacturers, and thus sought to defend themselves from the swords of the Municipal Guards and the trampling of the cavalry. The drums beat to arms in every direction, but the National Guards were deaf to the sound, and out of a battalion of 2,400 National Guards, only 103 men made their appearance. The 2,300 who refused to attend, thus showed the nature of their opinions, and how dangerous it is to trifle with national honor and national feeling. In other quarters the troops of the line refused to bayonet the people, and contented themselves with entreating the citizens to retire. In other parts the passages, similar to your *Burlington Arcade*, were encumbered with people who barricaded the entrances, and there sung the *Marseillaise* till the hour of midnight.

To vain did the foot police entreat, protest, and fight their way through the dense masses of people in the environs of the *Palais Royal*—and every where the cry was heard of "A bas les Ministres," "A bas Casimir Perier," "Vive la Pologne," and "Vive la Liberté!"

By the Sarah, arrived last evening, we received the *Jamaica Courant*, of the 27th and 30th ult. That of the latter date states that *Columbus* has become the theatre of the most flagrant crimes—Elections, proscriptions and assassinations are daily committed. The self constituted government at Bogota is nothing more than the instrument of a vile and sanguinary faction. Humanity shudders at the perusal of the private letters and public papers which come from the interior of New Granada. For some time past the vessels that have arrived from Carthagena, disembark here a number of unfortunate men who have been torn from their families and country for political purposes—sixteen officers thus shipped off arrived here on Tuesday in the *Schooner Dart*, most of them in a state of the utmost destitution.

(*N Y Mer Adv.*)

*From the Louisville Publ Adv. Nov. 12.*

Speaking of the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate, one of our Frankfort correspondents says: "Such another victory would ruin Mr. Clay." We do not know that this is entirely correct. Mr. Clay has succeeded by a larger vote than could have been expected. He is elected, in opposition to a worthy and popular man, and in contravention of the public will. Had Messrs. Roberts, Dyer and Casey, voted for Col. Johnson, his vote would have been 67—and had Crutchfield of Oldham, Jonas of Grant, Smith of Henry, and the two representatives from Barren, voted the will of their constituents, Col. Johnson, would have received 72—Mr. Clay 66.

We are persuaded that, in this instance, as in the election of Mr. Adams in 1828, (for and in consideration of the office of Secretary of State,) Mr. Clay has done more for himself than the people would have done for him. He is a gain in office. He is snug for six years to come, and may, by chance, manage to be re-elected to the station he now fills. More than this is not to be expected.

*From the Indiana Democrat.*

#### SALE OF ROAD LANDS.

Judge Poole, the Commissioner for the selection and sale of the Michigan Road Lands, has arrived here, and by his polite attention, we are enabled to give the result of the sales:

Twenty nine thousand, seven hundred and sixty nine acres of land were sold, at an average rate of \$1.654 cents per acre, producing upward of forty nine thousand dollars.

The total number of acres granted were 168,960, and there yet remains, after deducting the amount sold 139,191 acres of which it may be safely calculated that 120,000 will speedily sell after the road shall be opened through them. Most of the land contiguous to the road is yet unsold, and there is yet about 10 or 12 entire sections to be selected which will doubtless be the very first quality of land. The highest sale was the lands in and about the *Door Prairie*, in the *Indiana* county, some of which brought \$4.10 per acre. Every tract of the whole lands is considered of good farming quality and will eventually bring congress price.

For our own part, (and our opinion is strengthened by the general remarks of those who examined the lands,) we believe that the good judgment, perseverance and industry of the Commissioner, has greatly enhanced the value of the donation, and that under his management, the amount will be amply sufficient to make the road a first rate turnpike from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan.

#### JACKSON CONVENTION.

The most healthful activity is apparent in most of the counties on the subject of the Convention which is to be held at Indianapolis on the second Monday in December. A majority of counties have already elected their delegates. We expect to see the largest Convention which has ever assembled in the State. [Ibid]

*Melancholy intelligence.*—We have seen (says the *Illinois Intelligencer*) an extract of a letter from Maj. Dougherty, agent of the *Pawnees*, to his brother, which says, that the Small Pox has been committing dreadful ravages among the *Pawnee* Indians. Nearly the whole of one tribe (the *Pawnee Republic*) of about 3,500 souls, have been swept off—the number dying daily being so great that they had not been able to bury them. The cause of the disease being so fatal among them is, that they immediately plunge into the water as soon as the fever makes its appearance—thus driving the disease inwardly. Scarcely an instance is known of recovery when they are attacked by this malady.

**STEAM CARRIAGE.**—An ingenious mechanic (Goulding) has just completed a steam carriage, which made its first appearance, by way of experiment, at Dedham, Mass. last Wednesday. We learn from the *Dedham Patriot*, that at 10 o'clock it moved with rapid facility from the work shop, and ascended a rise of about 45 degrees for fifteen rods with perfect ease; then proceeded about half a mile upon a level route, and returned."

#### THE CENSUS OF 1830.

As the election of President of the United States for the next term will take place under the late Census, we publish the following tables from the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*; but we have added the number of Representatives and the fractions under a ratio of 48,000.

EASTERN STATES.			
1820.	1830.	Increase.	
Maine, 298,335	309,462	10,127	
New Hampshire, 244,161	249,533	25,372	
Vermont, 235,764	280,065	44,901	
Massachusetts, 523,287	610,100	86,813	
Connecticut, 275,248	297,711	22,463	
Rhode Island, 83,059	97,211	14,152	
	1659,854	1954,682	297,828
MIDDLE STATES.			
1820.	1830.	Increase.	
New York, 1372,812	1344,496	561,684	
New Jersey, 277,575	320,779	43,204	
Pennsylvania, 1049,153	1350,361	300,903	
Delaware, 72,749	77,737	3,988	
Maryland, 407,350	446,913	39,563	
	3179,344	4108,959	929,015
SOUTHERN STATES.			
1820.	1830.	Increase.	
Virginia, 1063,366	1211,252	120,931	
North Carolina, 638,829	738,470	99,641	
South Carolina, 502,741	581,178	78,838	
Georgia, 340,989	516,567	175,578	
	2547,925	3022,812	474,887
WESTERN STATES.			
1820.	1830.	Increase.	
Ohio, 581,434	937,679	356,245	
Kentucky, 564,317	688,844	124,527	
Indiana, 147,178	841,585	194,404	
Illinois, 55,211	157,575	102,364	
Missouri, 66,586	137,427	70,841	
	1414,726	2263,107	848,381
SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.			
1820.	1830.	Increase.	
Tennessee, 422,813	684,822	262,009	
Louisiana, 153,407	215,275	62,168	
Alabama, 127,901	309,216	181,351	
Mississippi, 75,443	95,865	22,417	
	779,569	1305,178	527,909
TERRITORIES.			
Dist. of Columbia, 33,039	39,858	6,819	
Michigan, 8,896	31,696	22,802	
Arkansas, 14,246	30,380	16,134	
Florida not taken,	34,725	—	
	56,181	136,611	60,430
	9637,199	12793,649	3155,450

The above is from the official returns, with the exception of Mississippi, which is taken from one of our exchange papers. We find that the returns which we published of our own State were incorrectly added. By the returns of the Marshals, it will be seen that we have about 20,000 less. If the ratio of representation is fixed at 50,000, we shall not gain another Representative, as was expected. Pennsylvania will, however, retain her proportional number in the national councils, let the ratio be fixed at any number.

We have given below, the following table, showing the political influence of each State in the national councils, according to the new census. Five slaves having the same weight as three freemen, we have given the representative numbers opposite to each State, and the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

220 232

We have published the above that our readers may see

the comparative strength of the several States at the next Presidential election; and it will be seen that the whole of the Eastern and Middle States will have about the same weight in Congress, for the next ten years, that they have for the ten last; the Southern States are losing and the Western States are rapidly gaining.

Letters and papers from St. Petersburg have been received at the Department of State; none, however, of later date than the 16th of August. The total number of persons who had been attacked with the cholera morbus, since its introduction into the metropolis, was reckoned at 8,558, of whom 4,438 had died. The amount of both enumerations is according to the letters far below the reality. According to the report of the 15th Aug., 5 had died, and 222 remained ill, of whom 125 were expected to recover.

At Odessa, between the 15th and 30th of July, 315