

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the People of the United States, No. 8.

GLANCE ON THE STATE OF THE WORLD IN 1830.

From the Revue Encyclopedique, vol. 49, p. 12-24, January, 1831.

The year 1830, must remain memorable amongst the years of this century. It marks the entrance of a great epoch. After one of those periods of repose, which follow a long state of agitation, civil and military, those generous ideas condemned by the despotism of Napoleon, and by the Holy Alliance, his ignoble heir, have regained their vigor. Civilization, for a moment undecided before such barriers, accumulated by a system of mysticisms, has at once been precipitated along its course by an unexpected and astounding revolution—it can no more retrograde, nor be arrested in its progress—it must advance. Men who love to extend a philosophical view on the great social vicissitudes to which we have been witnesses, stand absorbed in profound meditation.—They range over the volumes of history to find analogies with the present; they seek sure inductions on the fate of future generations. They carefully collect facts from the epoch before them, which we may say resolve themselves into some primary truths, affording the means to form a new theory of observation. They anxiously demand whether or not we touch in effect a great and general crisis. It comports perfectly with this Review, which has served from its creation as an useful auxiliary to the cause of knowledge; if not to resolve, at least to disambarrass these high questions. This is our aim, in casting a rapid glance over the various countries of the globe; in fixing distinctly the point of departure for each in particular. In this Review our own country (France,) ought, in the first instance, to call our attention; and there one immense fact absorbs entirely, for the moment, all the action of the public mind.

This year (1830) opened to France under very sombre auspices; after fifteen years of a struggle against a perfidious Restoration, and to maintain the beneficial results of a great revolution, the nation found itself at length given up by the Crown to a justly odious faction. This faction spared nothing to preserve its own security. Without the Holy Alliance placed at its disposal innumerable phalanxes; within, the magistracy, the clergy, the army, and the administration, offered on all sides agents without conscience; every day this faction gained in self confidence, and became more and more imbued with the idea, that it had only to will and obstacles would disappear before its strong and resolute motion. On the other side, the friends of liberty themselves had come to doubt for France at the time; to conceive secret inquietudes on the chances in favor of an energetic and able hand, who wished to subject the nation to despotism. The retrograde consequences of the elections, resulting in favor of men without character—elections which seemed to be given to the revolution only because counter-revolution regarded them as worthless, were very unsuitable to give confidence to the public mind, against the possibility of a triumph, in momentary no doubt, but the results of which must be incalculably injurious to France, and to Europe. Such was the situation of things when the faction resolved to strike a bold and decisive blow; to strike the revolution to the heart, and definitively subject the country to the shameful yoke of absolute power. But the restoration, accepted, as we may say, by the higher ranks of society, never was so by the laboring classes. The people had never ceased to indulge a secret repugnance for a government enthroned by foreign bayonets, and which brought in its train emigration and jesuitism. They pursued such a government with their contempt and railery, taught as they were by a kind of instinct, that in it they had to encounter an enemy determined to oppose their moral improvement, their interests, and their rights. Remaining until the important moment indifferent to the discussion of political questions which affected them only remotely—but they heard the cry of indignation, which was expressed when the criminal ordinances appeared, and on the spot they rose—Yes! they rose; and in three days a power reconstructed with so much care, by Europe in arms, was overturned by children. History will retrace the details of these memorable days, on which suddenly reappeared the Great Nation of 1789, and that Lafayette has so happily characterised by the name of "the Great Week." It showed this people seizing the standards of Fleurus and Marengo; arming themselves in haste from the workshops; demanding officers from our schools; rushing, with their heads stooping, on the pieces of cannon, and sparing the vanquished, who had charged them with guns loaded with every destructive material. Those whose habits of life exposed them to the hardest labor and most painful privation, only used their personal strength when the contest ended, to protect private property; they laid down their arms at the first word, to return to their daily labor and habitual submission to the laws; and they returned their power to those whom they recognized as possessing superior intelligence. What a lesson for the edification of the new political order; sacrificing in this case, perhaps, their recollections and secret wishes—abrogation of self, which forms the most touching feature of this re-

volution, and which will form one of the most astonishing pages of our annals.

The results of this great event must be immense; and the first of all ought to be the re-establishment of national sovereignty in its rights and power, on its true base—the assent and sacred guaranty of public will. This fundamental article of constitutional pact, which the Parisians have sealed with their blood in the month of July, is not, however, that vain abstraction more frequently invoked than understood, and which places power in the necessarily less enlightened mass; retarding the progressive advance of society; but a practical principle, which renders power a consequence of enlightened reason, and replaces popular force by the sovereignty of public knowledge.

We do not extend our remarks here on the new Constitution, given to France as a consequence of the glorious events which have freed her from an odious domination. The very weighty questions arising from that event preclude their examination in the narrow limits of a rapid sketch, and otherwise could not be presented here without, perhaps, carrying us beyond the limits of our habitual sphere of investigation. We leave to time to decide whether or not great faults have not been committed; and whether vain terrors and fatal intrigues have not lost to France a happy occasion to place the constitutional existence of the country on foundations not to be shaken; and to, perhaps, also close an abyss that the spirit of faction will endeavor to keep for ever open. Does it not already appear from the perpetual hesitations of Power, and their existing embarrassment, to these who have sown the seed that they have already commenced to reap the harvest of their errors, and that epoch of definitive judgment of the future is arrived.

Let that be as it may, the revolution of July must produce its fruit. They are feeble hands, those who are attempting to destroy it in the bud. It cannot degenerate as some wish in a *meliorated Restoration*.—Each of its natural consequences will be successively produced. A Peetrage, organized to suit a country, where an aristocracy is no longer possible; a representation, elected after a system which shall cease to be a public derision; a municipal organization appropriated to local interest; real and severe responsibility of the agents of power; the destruction of monopolies; economy in expenses; diminution of imposts; development of the principles of association; and, in fine, the suppression of every impediment to the improvement of the laboring classes.—Such are the benefactions which ought to flow from the last revolution. The people earned them at the Louvre, and have a right to claim their fruition. There are just causes of complaint against those political coteries (*carreteras*) which blended by deceptive reconciliation, systematically restrain the loyal and generous intentions of the Citizen-King. A storm is thus rising over the country; because, after this happy display of their strength, the people know their wants and their power. By them Napoleon conquered the counter revolution without—by it we have triumphed within. You who regard a new monarchy as an estate to be managed for your profit, take care you do not soon pursue more than one shadow, if you do not give to that monarchy institutions conformable to popular interests.

If we examine the effects produced on Europe by this astonishing revolution, we find that it has instantaneously excited a sentiment of universal admiration, and a lively sympathy. The people have been struck with the good sense and uprightess exhibited by the population of Paris, and the entire nation, in such weighty circumstances. They have seen that if France aspires to regain her rank in the transactions of Europe, she has been herself awakened from the reveries of military glory which had enflamed former generations, and now desires no other conquests except such as those of Algiers, made from barbarism. That she pretends to that pacific influence only which is necessarily exercised by thirty-two millions of people, free, and happy from the effects of progressive institutions. And that, in fine, profiting by the example of the outrages and follies of the Republic and of the empire, France now only aspires to protect her liberty at home, and extend knowledge abroad.

But within the circle to which the French loyalty is confined, it ought to act with frankness and independence. The nation is more than ever called to march at the head of civilization, and every other nation has a right to calculate on her salutary example. The politics of France is between two systems. There would be equal shame and danger for her to break the peace from any views of self ambition, or to avoid war, evidently necessary to protect the rights and the independence of the nation, and to secure the results of an emancipation confirmed so gloriously as ours. France is invested with a kind of armed mediation between the nations of Europe, and the diplomacy of the Holy Alliance. May the counsils of the Crown never forget the terms of their mission.

(To be continued.)

* In the original "qui Pont mitralle." We have no corresponding term in English. Canister shot comes nearest, but does not give the real meaning, which is to load with broken glass, nails, &c. The dreadful fact seems now to be established, though often denied.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—The fast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September. The editors of the American are indebted to Mr. Neilson, of the Exchange Rooms, for the London Morning Herald of the 13th and the Liverpool Times of the 13th, from which they make the annexed interesting extracts.

A second edition of the London Herald, dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th says—

"In addition to the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, those of Saturday, and the Messenger, Gazette, and Revolution, dated yesterday, have this moment reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondents."

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated, "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 14 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Plozk.—The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romarino, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquility had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Kraskowicki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 15th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity, had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault.—The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in, and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The obstinacy of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is, therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive, but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

A British squadron had sailed to the Tagus for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had, a few days previously, an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says: "The American packet ship President, Capt. Champin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from New-York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislative Body of Belgium. "This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps rather an offensive court paid to France at the expense of England, appears to have given general satisfaction in Brussels. His Majesty adroitly apologises for the disgraces of the late campaign, by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch, in point of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by at once saving the courage of the Belgians, and assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have found the shortest way to their good wishes. He very properly identifies himself with the nation, but the promises which he holds out on the thorny subject of the fortresses may hereafter lead to some awkward discussion. Hostilities had entirely ceased at Antwerp, and the Dutch were even showing a disposition to make the amende for the damage which they had already done to Belgian property."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September.—The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies, was the indisposition of the latter, and that his Majesty was duly aware of the fact.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times urges the adoption of renewed efforts to further the passage of the Reform Bill. The London Spectator intimates the probability of its passage through the House of Lords.

"The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin," says the State Gazette, officially, on the 2d inst. "one man had already died, and several suspicious cases had occurred." At Vienna the alarm on that subject had in some degree subsided. At Posen the disease was observed to make more havoc on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays than on other days of the week, on account of *extemporaneous exercises in which the people indulge on the Sundays and Mondays.*

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of the dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera on the 2d August. The fire commenced in a quarter very distant from Pera itself, and inhabited by the lowest class of Greeks and Armenians, but a violent north wind caused the flames to spread so that several quarters were on fire at once. To this was added the want of water, and still more of the necessary hands and good regulations. At noon the flames had reached Pera itself; and at 11 at night that suburb no longer existed. The large palaces inhabited by the English, French, Dutch, Prussian, Sardinian and Danish Ambassadors, with all the valuable effects, fell a prey to the flames. The Episcopal church, and two of the Roman Catholic churches, shared the same fate; nor was it possible to save any of the sacred utensils. The palace of the Austrian Ambassador was saved, as it seems, by the exertions of the crews of some Austrian vessels; also the Russian Chancery, which is close to it; the churches of Terra Santa, and some adjoining houses. The number of buildings of stone and wood that are burnt is over 4,000.

All Pera is a heap of ashes and crumbling walls, not above 10 houses remaining entire. The damage, in consequence of the destruction of the palaces of the Ambassadors, and other stone buildings, was immense; at the beginning of the fire a vast quantity of property was removed to them, as being deemed safe from all danger. "It is a most afflicting sight," says the account, "to see the thousands of people without shelter, without clothing, or the means of subsistence, who crowded the streets of Pera. Subsequently they dispersed in the neighboring places, and great numbers have found a refuge in the capital, as the Sultan, by a special ordinance, has allowed the Turks to let their houses to christians. The Sultan has expressed great dissatisfaction at the little assistance afforded by the Turkish arrangements for extinguishing the fire, and has testified to the Foreign Ambassadors his regret at their loss. He has given large sums to be distributed among the sufferers, and, as usual, expressed his sorrow to the Ambassadors by a present of flowers, fruits, and confectionary.

In addition to the plague, which had prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2000 and 3000 persons had been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

The new American Minister, Commodore Porter, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte and the United States.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP.

The nomination of William Wirt, Esq. as a candidate for the highest office within the gift of our people, by the National Anti-Masonic Convention, appears to render the issue of the Presidential campaign, perplexing and uncertain. That Mr. Wirt will receive the votes of many who would otherwise support Clay, seems to be generally conceded; and it may also be inferred that this division of the anti-Jackson forces, will render Clay's election by the people exceedingly improbable. Calhoun will receive many votes in the South;—these may diminish Gen. Jackson's strength—prevent him from obtaining a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, and throw the final choice in Congress.

There are now four candidates for the Presidency fairly before the people—viz: Jackson, Clay, Wirt, and Calhoun. Their popularity is probably in the order we have named. McLean declined a nomination by the anti-masonic party, but he may yet be brought out. If so, it is presumed he will diminish the votes of Jackson, Clay, and Wirt, and perhaps receive a sufficient support to return him to Congress with Jackson and Clay. In this event, conjecture as to the result is useless.

The nomination of Wirt surprised very many citizens attached to the anti-masonic party, as well as others, as it is a movement so obviously calculated to distract the anti-Jackson vote. Wirt, too, is a mason; perhaps not a lodge-going one, but his views in relation to the masonic institution, are, we have no doubt, coincided in by half the ma-

sons in the United States, among whom we may number Henry Clay. If so, why was not Clay nominated? This may, however, be only a political manoeuvre, in which light we are somewhat inclined to view it, from a consideration of the fact that it was contemplated by the friends of Clay, to run Wirt for Vice-President, on the ticket with Clay for President. Wirt, if we are correctly informed, is a member of the National Republican Convention, which assembles in Baltimore in December next. This convention will, it is presumed, nominate Clay for President, although we are not aware that the members composing it are under any special obligation to do so. Should they deem it prudent to concentrate the anti-Jackson forces, they may nominate Wirt, and leave Clay out of the question entirely; or, they may nominate Wirt for Vice, and induce this gentleman to decline his nomination for President, by the anti-masons—or, in the hope of allaying the political fever, they may nominate Judge McLean.

While on this subject, it may be well to state, that we hear many talking confidently of the resignation of Gen. Jackson. They say his declining health forbids the hope of his being able to preside over the destinies of the nation for another term—that he was induced to consent to be a candidate for a re-election at the earnest solicitations of his friends, and that he will willingly decline a ballot, when those friends are willing to let him retire. Judge McLean will then, it is said, be nominated by the Jackson party, and his popularity being great, it is thought he will be chosen by the electoral colleges.

It is also confidently believed by many that were Judge McLean elected President, the violence of party spirit, which has been increasing since the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, would subside—the rupture in the south be healed up by the conciliating disposition of the President; and mutual confidence between the head officer and the people fully restored. These desiderata, it would seem, can never be obtained while a President is chosen on *party grounds*, for the friends of the unsuccessful antagonistic candidates, will keep the country in a ferment by opposing all his acts, and by preparing for the next term of election. It is argued, however, that as Judge McLean has never been a party man; as he possesses eminent talents, correct principles, a well stored mind, gained by years of assiduous application to his duties, and a practical knowledge of every branch of our government, he would satisfy the wishes of all honest and virtuous citizens, and prevent a recurrence of those scenes of political strife, which have a tendency at once demoralizing to the people, and injurious to the prosperity of our country.

We have thus hastily collected the floating speculations of the day on the Presidential question, which is now the theme of general conversation. We have endeavored to speak without partiality, and without attempting to bias the opinions of our readers; being content to present a fair view of the political field, leaving each one to make such deductions as may seem to him just and proper.—Sat. Ev. Post.

From the Milton Spectator of the 2d inst.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

On the 9th day of July last, Mr. John H. Bobbet, of Roxborough, caught a Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) which he deposited in a large airy cage prepared for the special reception of his new prisoner; in which he lived thirty-one days without taking a particle of any kind of nourishment whatever. On the thirty-second and thirty-third days, he eat a mouse each day, which apparently satisfied his demands for food during an entire week, at the expiration of which he consumed a flying squirrel. During the two succeeding weeks he eat a mouse each week, up to the time of my writing, which is little more than another week, he has eaten a sixth mouse: making the small amount of six mice and a flying squirrel in three months consumed for food.—Since his confinement he has never been known to drink water out of any vessel, nor even off the floor of his cage, but during a rain, to which his cage was exposed, Mr. B. saw him twist his head through the slats of his cage and with expanded jaws receive the drops of rain as they fell, and hence learned the proper mode of supplying him with water. Now, if water be poured on the slats of the cage and suffered to drop off he drinks eagerly at almost any time. Mr. B. says, about the 26th August he manifested symptoms of blindness which increased for the space of two weeks, at which time total blindness seemed to ensue. Mr. B. saw in this snake the real cause of blindness (which has too often been attributed to a superabundance or a vitiated state of the poisonous matter.) He says about the time above mentioned, the old skin (or shed as it is usually called) commenced passing off, which increased the blindness as the eye-holes receded, and solid skin came directly over the eyes; of the fact, the animal seemed entirely conscious, for, he was frequently seen trying to rub it off against the sides of the cage. This fact satisfactorily accounts for the same phenomena in many other reptiles of the country. During this long abstinence from food and drink the animal appeared to enjoy good health. He has nothing to do with frogs unless too much annoyed by them, and then they are dispatched by a bite. He evinces no disposition to tameness.