

all his friends, he has struck out a new course, followed the dictates of his own judgment, to success and victory

The time was when he was represented to have been in leading strings, or at least to have done only what he was bid at New Orleans! Happy man! thrice happy country!! It is not every man, who is so uniformly led to triumph. It is not every country which has a chief, who is always led to promote its dearest interests, and highest glory. History will record it as a miracle of the age, that Gen. Jackson, in whatever situation, and by whosoever led, has been so fortunate, in the choice of his leaders, that he has uniformly been diverted in the path of honor and glory, until he has carried out for himself, an imperishable fame, never before won without talents and energy!

Ridiculous! The country derided the charge, that Gen. Jackson was directed by other energies than his own, at New Orleans; it will equally deride the new charge of his present subserviency

Washington Globe.

Foreign News.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship York, Capt. Bursley, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, by which conveyance the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th of February. Their contents are of high moment, as will be seen by the series of extracts which follow. But we shall not detain the reader by comment or analysis this evening, as the translations from the French papers are such, that we should despair of imparting additional interest to them, and they carry their own commentary on their face.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Our private letters, says the London Courier, are of great interest. They state that much dissatisfaction with the present Government prevails among the National Guard, and that an immediate change must take place. Soult and La Fayette will, it is supposed, form part of the new Ministry, but the latter is not expected to hold his ground long, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new Government. The war party is evidently gaining strength, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the present Cabinet, and by the most influential Parisians, to convince the public of the great advantages of peace. A large portion of the National Guard have petitioned the Chamber to prefer an act of accusation against M. M. Montalivet, Barthe, and Baude.

ALARMING STATE OF PARIS.

It appears that some indiscreet, or perhaps treacherous friends of the late reigning family, attempted on the 14th of Feb at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and against the advice of the magistrates of Paris. In that old sanctuary all the celebrities of the Carlist faction had a rendezvous, and collected money for the wounded of the ex Royal Guard. A bust of the Duke de Bourdeaux was paraded in the church, and the consequence was, that the crowd assembled without rushed into the church, and put to flight the whole assembly. The people then broke into the presbytery, and were prevented

with the utmost difficulty, by the National Guard, from precipitating into the Seine several priests. The multitude around the church was immense the whole afternoon. In a short time the gilded cross, with the fleurs de lis at its angles, which crowns the steeple, raised a general cry of rage. The National Guard joined the people in demanding its destruction. Workmen were sent for, and under the protection of the National Guard, at torch light, with municipal guards about the church, the cross was precipitated, and fell with a thundering noise, amidst the tumultuous applause of the people, and the full chorus of the Marseillaise. The night was perfectly calm, but immense parties of people, shouting "Down with the Priests!" filled the streets. On the following, another scene took place, of which it is impossible to give any description. The multitude succeeded in taking possession of the church, and not an altar, nor a glass, nor a chair, nor a bit of wood is left. All the gold and silver ornaments were conveyed to the Louvre, in mock ceremony, and some of them thrown on the tombs of the victims, opposite which the curate of the church had thought proper to perform this Carlist exhibition. However, nobody perished. The National Guard saved every priest who was attacked. Paris was in the most violent state of effervescence for several days.

On the 15th, the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all the objects ornamented with fleurs-de-lis destroyed; many in wood were brought out and burnt before the church. Several persons who were carrying off articles they had stolen were arrested. In the evening the cross was pulled down amidst loud acclamations. At the church of Notre Dame, an officer of the National Guards, who attempted to prevent the populace dislodging the cross, was roughly handled. Tri colored flags have been hoisted by the people upon the churches of St. Etienne du Mont; St. Gervais, and St. Laurent. The church

of St. Germain l'Auxerrois has been metamorphosed into the "Mairie du quatrième Arrondissement;" the facade was brilliantly illuminated, and about 8 o'clock a bust of Louis Philip was placed on the platform, where it was inaugurated amidst the applauding shouts of the people, and surrounded with tri-colored flags.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PALACE OF THE ARCH BISHOP OF PARIS.

On the 16th, the popular fury was directed against the archbishop of Paris. We copy from the Constitutional of the following day:

A considerable crowd was yesterday to Conflans, where the archbishop of Paris resides, but he was absent. Thanks to the national guard of Charenton and the national guard of Berey, the project of burning the house, which appeared to have been formed, was not executed, but his furniture and pictures were destroyed.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 18.

I never saw so complete a ruin as the prelate's residence presents. There is not a vestige of furniture, or of the rich ornaments of the state departments. The great suite of rooms occupied, I believe by the pope when he came to Paris to crown Napoleon, and then refitted at a most extravagant expense for his holiness, presented a sad spectacle.

To this war of the mob against the FLEUR DE LIS, the emblem of the ancient glory of France, the king has found himself so weak as to be obliged to yield. On the 16th the Moniteur contained a royal ordinance which provides that in future the state seal shall represent an open book, with the words "Charte de 1830," surmounted by a crown, with the sceptre and hand of justice crossed, and tri-colored flags behind the shield. And the following notice was issued from the king's cabinet on the 17th:

"The king, in continuing the fleurs de lis on the state seal, has considered them nothing more than an emblem which has been that of France by several centuries, and which recalled facts honorable to his ancestors and glorious to the nation. But some culpable attempts have made them a rallying sign for the enemies of the new dynasty, and of our institutions, and as public opinion beholds in these emblems nothing but recent odious recollections, the king has discarded all other considerations, and issued an ordinance to change the state seal. At the same time his majesty has given orders to remove the fleurs de lis where it can be done without defacing the public monuments, and without renewing the mutilations occasioned by the removal in 1814 of the emblems of republic, and the reign of Napoleon. Already has the reliefs which had been taken down from the triumphal arch on the place de Carrousel at the restoration, are being placed by the king's orders."

The Moniteur of the 16th informs us that at half past nine o'clock on the morning of that day, the king, accompanied by the princes, his sons, by marshal Gerard, general Pajol, and several general officers went to the place de Carrousel to review twelve battalions of the national guard of Paris and the suburbs, two detachments of the line, several detachments of the cavalry of the national guard, and of the garrison.

The king delivered the following address to the troops, which had defiled before him:

"My dear Comrades—Always faithful to France, always devoted to my country, it is for her—it is alone for her interest—that I have accepted the throne, to which I have been called by the voice of the people. I shall guard loyally this honorable trust, to defend it against all our enemies, whoever they may be; to maintain our institutions, our laws, our liberties; to sustain the nationality which my French heart has suffered so much to behold so frequently forgotten in these late years. I shall defend it, no matter who they may be who should dare to insult our national colors, by attempting to oppose to them openly the white flag, or whether obscure attempts be made in the dark to rehoist it, such as that which has now excited the just indignation of the public."

Those who have made themselves liable to punishment are delivered over to the hands of justice, and they will be punished in pursuance of the rigor of the laws; but when that indignation ceases, the manifestation of which, by disorders, and shameful devastation, of which yesterday has given such a sad spectacle to France and Europe, do not forget that neither liberty nor government is possible where order is not constantly maintained.

Let us put an end to these agitations—let us deprive our enemies of every pretext under which they dare to screen themselves, in order that they may achieve their objects, to the detriment of France and of our national cause.

It is for the national guard to second me in this patriotic undertaking—it is to that I entirely confide myself.

The National of the 17th, says: "The chamber of deputies continues to be surrounded by numerous detachments of troops. The precincts to the palace Bourbon were guarded to day in order to make the passage of carriages, and even of pedestrians, difficult. We are ignorant up to the present moment, how the precautions are necessary for dispersing the assemblage of the curious.

In all cases, these military demonstra-

tions must appear a little surprising, when it is recollect that they are designed to protect a power which calls itself popular, an assembly which pretends to represent the country—a strange power, which puts an end to the railries of the press, and to the jokes of lithography—a strange power which the students send back their eulogiums, and whose dignity cannot come to the as-

ness. You will be faithful to those oaths to which the French people have sworn, and the king will keep his. The enemies of the glorious revolution of July are as much those of the king as they are ours; and he will put himself at your head to destroy them, if such adversaries can make up their minds to fight.

(Signed) PAJOL
The Lieut. Gen.

frances; and yet our direct taxes will remain without any increase. We have also to announce to you that the indirect taxes have improved during the month of January, and produce an increase of 200,000,000 francs, notwithstanding the reduction of duties. What strength and power for war, if war should become indispensable! What resources for rendering peace prolific, if we have the happiness to preserve it, of being able to employ the immense capital we possess! Our armaments are sufficiently imposing to ensure peace or to repel gloriously any aggression. We have a well founded hope that Europe will soon reduce her forces to their ordinary establishment, and that we may also be at liberty to reduce ours to the scale which our safety and dignity may require in a state of peace."

POLAND.

There can be little doubt that before this, there has been severe fighting in this country. The Poles seem to be united and resolute; but the operations of Diebitsch, as far as they have been reported, prove that their patriotism and resources would be put to the test without delay. Their whole eastern line of boundary has been entered at various points, as will be seen by the accounts. It was said that the Russian army had suffered much on the frontiers, from illness and severe weather. The Poles anticipated great advantages from the humidity of the weather.

It appears that General Chlopocki was asked to give his word of honour that he would not quit Warsaw. His reply was, "I shall remain here, or leave, when I think proper; I will not give my parole." Sentinels were immediately placed at certain distances round his house.

The London papers of the 22nd of February, notices the receipt of Hamburg papers to the 15th. They describe the enthusiasm in Poland as very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novgorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favor, as impeding the march of the Russian army. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

WARSAW Feb 7.

A great battle is expected by the 12th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of siege; the cannon already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed, he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in, the ice will disappear, the rivers will overflow, and the low grounds in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 60,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The 17 new regiments of infantry are not yet organized. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

WARSAW, Feb. 8.—Our journals contain the following accounts of the movement of the Russian and Polish troops.

Gen. Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows: The body of the Russian army enters at four points, Angustown, Bialostok, Drohiczin, and Czecz-Litewski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four divisions march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and a fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass on without a battle. The Russians must have a fifth body to maintain the communications of the army with its depots and magazines of Lithuania; and they will require a sixth to occupy the provinces of Sandomir and Lublin, as well as to blockade the fortress of Zamose.

The principal points d'appui of the Poles are Warsaw, Modlin, Plosk, Kaszisch, Czecz, and Zamose.

At the moment when the Russians entered, the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and Lomza. The natural retreat of the former is upon Warsaw, that of the second on Modlin. The large national reserve was in ease daily at Warsaw. The military dispositions assumed by the Poles are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force, the stronger they will be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in a very extended circle.

Modlin and Warsaw, ten or twelve leagues from each other, and both on the Vistula, seem to be the real base of the Polish defence; the other points d'appui, more distant, should only serve to keep up the war of detail in the rear of the Russian army besieging Warsaw.

The United States' schooner Grampus ran aground off the Moro, Havana, on the 3d instant. The boats of the Peacock were sent down, which brought up her canon and stores. It was feared that the schooner would be lost.