

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 whosever led, has been so fortunate, in the choice of his leaders, that he has uniformly been directed in the path of honor and glory, until he has carved 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 subservency.

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. Soulé and Lafitte 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 Marseillais. The night was pretty calm, but immense parties of people, shouting "Down with the Priests!" filled the streets. On the following, and other scenes 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 quatrieme 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 at Conflans, where the archbishop of Paris resides, but he was absent. Thanks to the national guard of Charenton and the national guard of Bercy, 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 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 flag of justice crossed, and tri-colored bands 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 relief which had been taken down from the triumphal arch on the place de Caroussel 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 Caroussel 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 defied 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 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 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 nationality.

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 recollected 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 ad end to the raileries 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 assistance of the bayonets.

Two posts of the national guards had been disbanded by the people, and several arrests of those concerned in the affair had taken place. Arms had been found upon other individuals who were arrested on the 16th. The Courier Francais says they were the same persons who had attempted to disarm the posts of the national guard of Petit Pont, at the Place St. Andre des Arts. The guard who seized upon their persons was commanded by M. Schonen, chief of the legion.

The following persons have been arrested, viz:—The Baron de Vitrolles, an ex Peer of France; Viscount Felix de Conny, an ex deputy; M. Hinaut, an ex chief of the central police of Paris, and his son; M. Auger, a retired captain, an ex adjutant of Paris, lately returned from England; M. Durouchoux, wine broker; E. Combaud an ex commissary of Police, and M. Galletton, (the same); M. Davallieres, a retired officer; M. Liautard; M. Valenus; the curate of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, M. Robelet. A warrant has been issued against the archbishop of Paris, M. Ferdinand de Berthier, and several other persons. A house of the viscount de Conny, was found a rough plan of a Royalist Association between the South and the Le Vande.

The Quotidienne announces that that Journal had been seized; and adds, that whatever may be the motive for such severe proceeding, and the difficulty of existing circumstances, it is determined, without defying danger, or dreading it, to support its principles. The Gazette de France was also seized.

The following proclamation of the minister of the Interior was issued on the 17th February:

Inhabitants of Paris—A feeling of indignation, for which there is unhappily too much cause, has produced melancholy disorders. Forgetting the justice of the king, some citizens took upon themselves to execute justice. They have hereby supplied our most cruel enemies with arms. The conquests of July should not be thus defended. Respect for the law and love of order are the true ramparts of liberty. The principal authors of the factious ceremony which took place at St. Germain l'Auxerrois are in the hands of justice. It is the duty of us all to wait in silence the sentence which it will soon pronounce. At present no new disorder can find excuse. Brave fellow citizens, retire far from such groups of factious men, as may attempt to form themselves at several points. It is time that agitations constantly renewed should cease, and the energy of the nation in arms, go worthily represented by the admirable national guard of Paris, should deliver up to justice all those who may attempt to shake the popular throne of Louis Philip—Feb 16.

MONTALIVET.

The Gazette de France of February 18, contains the following article:

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so. But for the national guard, the republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a republic, great God!—such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they have delivered up to it the insignia of religion, and the emblems of royalty.

We can assure our readers that the national guard has been deeply affected by the character of these recent days, and by the sacrifices made to disorder.

The following letter was sent yesterday by the minister of the Interior to the Etat Major of the national guard:

Intelligence, entitled to credit, and which reaches me from hour to hour, apprises me that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude of the Faux bourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxembourg to endeavor to proclaim a republic.

(Signed) MONTALIVET.

The Etat Major, in transmitting an official copy of the letter, adds—"The chiefs de legion, in communicating this letter to the officers of battalions and companies, invite them to take the necessary measures to prevent the disorders, giving them, at the same time, full power to execute it."

The letter of M. de Montalivet, (says the Gazette) will make appear, better than all that could be said respecting the events at Paris, what the progress is of the movement which has manifested itself, and by what danger France is in reality threatened.

Order of the day addressed to the troops of the First Military Division.

Soldiers—Do not listen to the perfidious insinuations of the enemies of the king and of liberty. Philip the First will know how to defend it, as he will the crown which he has received from the nation. The criminal attempts of the partisans of absolutism and of Charles the Tenth, will be frustrated by your firm-

ness. You will be faithful to these 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 diversaries can make up their minds to fight.

(Signed) PAJOL.
The Lieut. Gen.

A letter from Paris, of the 18th, says "I must refer you to the newspapers of this day and evening for an account of the stormy debate in the chamber of deputies, upon the subjects of the late tumults; in fact, it would be impossible to describe to you the tumultuous uproar of which the French senate was the arena on this occasion. Members rushing from their seats to the tribune: facing with clenched fists, the ministers of the king; making, in fact, all kinds of gesticulations, and uttering the wildest exclamations, like school boys broke loose for their play ground, and suddenly rushing into a furious combat. The republican party is at this moment making a desperate effort to ruin the present ministers, who certainly appear to want the decision of character necessary to carry the king through the difficult struggle in which he is engaged."

The authorities were constantly pulling down the crosses from the churches wherever the mob desire it, and all the fleur-de-lis, in whatever situation this emblem of the Bourbon family is to be found; even in the chamber of deputies, they have been effaced from the ceiling except twenty four. All the sculptured ornaments on the arch of Caroussel, alluding to the victories of the duke d'Angoulême in Spain have been knocked off with hatchets, in the presence of general Pajol.

A Paris paper of the 18th, says:—The image of our Saviour has been removed from all the apartments of the Palais de Justice. At 6 o'clock in the morning three blacksmiths were employed in removing the fleurs-de-lis from the iron gates of the Palais de Justice. They have likewise been removed from the other places inside of the palais, where they had hitherto been suffered to remain.

The Cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois has already undergone some interrogatories. This ecclesiastic endeavors to excuse himself by alleging that persons of importance came to him to persuade him to celebrate the service in honor of the Duke of Berry; that he declared he could not comply with their desire till he should have received orders from his superiors; and that on the same day these orders were given by the Archbishop of Paris.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of Paris, Feb 20, begins his letter thus:

Sir—Yes, what is to be done? Every one is asking this question. Not the poor only—nor the rich only—nor the Prince, nor the Peer, nor the Deputy, nor the farmer, nor the wine grower, nor the manufacturer, nor the merchant, nor the stock broker, alone, but every one is asking this question, what is to be done?

Well then, this question implies the existence of a war of dissatisfaction, of disorder, and it would not be put by every one, did not every one feel that something must be done. And this is indeed a fact! Something must be done, or we shall fight again in the streets of Paris; and that not to overturn an obnoxious Dynasty, and drive away the soldiers of oppressors, but there will be a Civil War, and the father will rise against the son, and the daughter against her mother."

And concludes as follows: In the mean time the Young Minister of the Interior has resigned!! Who will be his successor? The Journal des Debats, tho' of Centre Gauche—it says it understands the people, and can conduct our Revolution to a happy termination. Let us try the Extreme Gauche Ministry!!

This is where we are to day, and the Moniteur of to morrow will probably decide the question of what is to be done?

L'Opinion gives the following news which may afford an idea of the state of feeling at Bordeaux:

Active searches were made yesterday. We are assured that several individuals have been arrested belonging to the working classes. Warrants have been issued against persons who are known. Two young men yesterday incited to revolt the workmen engaged at the Jardin Public, by reproaching them with working at twenty sous per day. They have been arrested, and conducted to prison by the *Cannoniers* of the National Guard. The son of a sworn Magistrate presented himself the other day in a shop, having in his hat a white cockade. "Why do you carry a white cockade?" said some one to him. "I have that which will protect it," replied the other, and he drew a poignard from his pocket.

The Budget—The French Minister had submitted the Budget to the Chamber of Deputies. It amounts, in English money, to 44,000,000, being one fifth more than is called for in ordinary years, and yielding a surplus of 56,000,000 francs. "From the ordinary Budget," said M. Lafitte, "we shall have 15,000,000 of francs, and from the extraordinary budget 41,000,000. We have, besides, a sinking fund of 81,000,000

francs; 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 22d 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 Novogorod; 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 material. 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, Angostown, Bialstok, Drohicun, and Crex-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, Kalisch, Czuchan, 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 incased 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 us 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 run aground off the Moro, Havana, on the 3d instant. The boats of the Peacock were sent down, which brought up her cannon and stores. It was feared that the schooner would be lost.