Highly Important from Europe.

BLOODY COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR IN POLAND—CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY IN FRANCE—PROGRESS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Thursday, says—Early this morning, and very unexpectedly, we received London papers to the 20th of March, inclusive, by the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, which has arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of March.—These accounts are near a month later than our former advices, and are in all respects of the highest moment. But the wide space of time which they embrace, and the great number, extent, and variety of the details of news they contain, render it impossible in a single sheet to dispose of the half of the interesting matter thrown upon our hands.

From Poland, it will be seen that the Russians have reached the Vistula, and thrown some squadrons of troops, and a large corps of Cossacks across the river, after much severe fighting. There seems to have been a succession of Battles from the 17th to the 25th of February, inclusive, in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, and within view of that capital, by the aid of telescopes The details of these engagements, as they reach us through the German papers, are desultory and inconclusive.—Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the statement that the battles were fierce & bloody, & the Poles have fought with a degree of courage and perseverance hardly to have been expected under their circumstances. In the early part of these engagements, while contending with the Russian advance, the Poles were evidently successful. It is believed that the victor of the Balkan miscalculated the strength and valor of the foe he was to meet; and forgetting that "a despised foe can sometimes give a bloody battle," found, before he was aware of his situation that the laurels of the Imperial legions, flushed with the triumphs of Ottoman conquest, had been somewhat tarnished. But the main battle was fought before Praga, on the 24th and 25th, in which the Russians, after an obstinate and very bloody conflict, were victorious. Taking accounts in connexion, there can be no doubt that the Poles were routed if not overthrown. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th ult. on which day, and on the 27th there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved as gallantly as in the previous affair, but being unequal in number to their adversaries, they were at length compelled to give way. Determined however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was thus destroyed.

Subsequently to these dates, it is very difficult to ascertain what was the true situation of affairs—Early on the 8th of March, intelligence was received in Paris, by express announcing that on the 28th, the municipal authorities of Warsaw, finding themselves no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable from the nature of the city, to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting, at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion—They waited upon the Russian Commander, to signify their submission; and the Russian troops immediately entered the capital. This event is announced by the celebrated correspondent of the morning Chronicle, in the following impassioned strain:

"PARIS, March 8, 1831, 3 o'clock P. M.—Warsaw has capitulated. Praga has been destroyed by fire! and the Polish Revolution has been terminated. I had sent you a long letter before I received this intelligence. In that letter I had hoped against hopes, expressed my doubts, and prayed for a success which I almost despaired of. But alas! alas! couriers have arrived. Warsaw has capitulated and Praga has been burned by fire. France will hear it with horror.—England will learn it with sadness. Liberty is arrested in her march; but the arm which arrests her progress, is impotent. Russian Barbarians may burn cities, ravish women, rip up their helpless victims, and plant for a while the standard of despotism on the ruins of independence. But all this will not avail; and, in spite of those momentary triumphs, the Poles shall yet be Free."

And yet, notwithstanding the positive terms of these accounts, it would seem that the Polish capital had *not* fallen, so late as the second of March, and it is added, that General Diebitsch has been obliged to alter his plans; and that he will not again try his fortune by attacking Warsaw, but intends to surround and reduce it by famine. There is moreover, among the somewhat confused German accounts which will be found below, an account of a thanksgiving in Warsaw, for the results of their operations thus far; so that Warsaw clearly had not fallen although the brave but unfortunate Poles, after their principle officers had fallen at Praga were driven back across the Vistula, and the Russian commander was preparing forthwith to invest the capital.

The Polish official accounts admit a loss of 9000 men put hors-de-combat, in these engagements, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3,600. In regard to their preceding battles, the most authentic and trust worthy reports state the casualties of the Poles in the different engagements at Dobre, Liff, and Milosnow, to be about 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six-pounder. That of the Russians in the same affairs, 800 killed, 1700 wounded, and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by General Dwerniki over General Geismar at Plock, and a few days later at Narawies on the left bank, did not prevent the Russians from pursuing their forward movements. They were, in fact, simple affairs of Cossacks, in which these savages lost a considerable number of men, and upon the two occasions seven small cannon of the calibre of one and two pounds.

Most readers will probably be somewhat surprised that Count Diebitsch should have so rapidly advanced upon the Polish capital. But it appears that the troops in the vicinity of the capital have shown a very different disposition from that of the people of the intervening territory. A letter from Frankfort, March 6th, says.—

"It is a fact as indisputable as the righteousness of the Polish cause, that the Russians have met with no opposition from the inhabitants in general; that in Augostowa, Podalachia, Lublin and other parts where they have established themselves, they have not been molested or harrassed by that part of the nation which in a war of this nature was expected to have caused them the greatest mischief. Independent of the large magazines which have fallen into the hands of the Muscovites at Lornza, Stanislauof Kaluezyn, and other places, they have been readily supplied with provisions and forage by the peasantry, and a remarkable fact may be added, that since the entry of the troops into Augostowa an active commerce in grain has been carried on."

From the N. York Gazette Extra, April 17.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship George Canning, Capt *Allyn* which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, brought us our regular files of English journals to the 24th of March, inclusive. The contents possess considerable interest, as will be observed by a perusal of the annexed selections. We do not find any thing later from Belgium.

ENGLAND.—The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is that relative to the important measure of Reform, which had recently been brought before Parliament by Ministers. It was the all-engrossing subject in Great Britain, and was creating a great excitement among the people. Petitions for and against the measure were pouring in from all quarters. In the House of Commons on the 22d, the adjourned debate was resumed, and, after an extended discussion, the galleries were cleared, and a division took place. The numbers were—

For the bill,	302
Against it	301
Majority;	1

On this result, the Morning Herald of the 23d briefly remarks.—"That was considered as having resulted from Mr. Calcgrift's adhesion; but for that fact there would have been equal numbers, and the Speaker would have had to give a casting vote. The result was immediately cheered, which was extended to Lord J. Russell as he passed from the House, The bill was read a second time. and ordered to be referred to a Committee on the 14th of April, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock."

It is stated that the attendance in the House of Commons on this occasion exceeded any thing on record. The largest attendance on any former occasion, as known by a division, 558 members. There are 658 members of the House, of whom, according to a statement given, there were actually 628 in and about the House, and only 30 members absent.

The steam vessel Frolic, struck on the Nash Sands, off Swansea, on the night of the 16th ult in her passage from Pembroke, Milford, &c. and it was supposed she went to pieces immediately. Among the passengers were Gen. Macleod, Col. Gordon, Mrs Col. Boyd and a number of others—in all from forty to fifty souls, who met a watery grave!

The London Gazette of March 22 announces the appointment of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. as Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

FRANCE.—The accounts from Paris, which are to the 21st of March, represent that capital as perfectly tranquil, yet the public mind was still greatly agitated by the important political events of the day. It will be seen by our extracts, that three journals had been seized on charges of having used intemperate language with reference to the Government. A large military force, estimated at 30,000 regular troops, had also been recently assembled in Paris by the Ministry, in order to be in a better condition to suppress commotion.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th were of a highly interesting character, a sketch of which will be found in our columns to-day.

SPAIN.—Two Couriers arrived in Paris on the 18th of March from Madrid who were said to be the bearers of extremely interesting despatches, the contents of which had not however transpired, but various rumours were current respecting them. According to these reports, a popular insurrection had broken out in the Capital, with so much violence and success, that Ferdinand had been obliged with some troops of his guard, to fly towards Lisbon and that Calomarde, his favorite, had lost his life; that Cadiz and the Isle of Leon were decidedly in favor of the Constitutionalists; & that General Langa was shut up in the Castle of Valencia, where the people had obliged him to take refuge. Another paper says, "If the royal authorities command in Cadiz and the Island of Leon, it is nevertheless true, that the numerous Liberals, who have evacuated the latter, thereby avoiding being shut up and surrounded, have joined the Constitutionalists, who have come from Gibraltar, and the Mountaineers, who had joined them in spite of the forces sent against them by Gen. Ramirez d'Orozco. On the 6th, 10,000 men were assembled in the inaccessible mountains of La Ronda, and it is probable that this band of intrepid men, devoted to the cause of liberty, has considerably increased in a country where the most of the inhabitants are smugglers and well armed.—The Government feels considerable [illegible] on this subject.

The Courier Francais of the 20th says: Letters from Madrid, dated March 10th, state that the forces of the insurgents in the mountains of Ronda amount to between 3000 and 4000 men and that the fate of Spain now depends on a single success or defeat of the Constitutionalists. Seven hundred old soldiers of the battalion of marines and the troops of the line of the garrison of the Island of Leon, have joined them. The Marquis of Villacampo and several other persons had been ordered to quit Madrid The Minister of War has directed that the troops stationed at Tolozo and Logrono should be marched into the interior.

Letters from Spain, received in Bordeaux, state that the insurrections of the Island of Leon, Cadiz, and Andalusia, had not been suppressed, as was reported. Disturbances had likewise occurred in Badajoz.

It was reported in London on the evening of the 22d that there was an express in town, bringing intelligence of Cadiz being in possession of the Constitutionalists. The rumour was thought to be premature; but there was little doubt that the government of the beloved Ferdinand was in a precarious situation

ITALY.—German papers of the 14th, contain extracts from the Piedmontese Gazette, which, under date of Milan, March 8, state that the Modense and Austrian troops, under Baron Gippert, passed the Po on the 5th. It also mentions the defeat of the insurgents and their flight to Nori, which was taken by the Imperial troops. This Gazette also contains, an account of the passing of the Po on the night of the 5th, by the troops under Prince Bentheim, and of their entrance into Ferrara without resistance. The Chiefs of the Revolutionary Government are reported to have fled, and a new Provisional Government had been appointed to act in the name of his Holiness.

But the most interesting intelligence from this quarter is contained in the following extracts from a Southampton paper of the 20th which announces the entry of the Austrians into Italy, after a hard fought battle.

By the Marquis of Anglesey, Capt. Weeks, which arrived here this afternoon from Havre we have received the following important information: The Austrians have entered Ferrara and Capri after a battle of nine hours, which the Italian patriots sustained with great perseverance. A first bulletin has been published by the Austrian General upon the military advantage.

POLAND.—The following important letter from Konigsberg, dated the 11th March, is published in the London papers of the 22d:

"It now appears that the Russians have met with a more obstinate resistance from the Poles than they expected, and according to our information, it appears that it is the wish of the Emperor of Russia to save Warsaw from destruction. The information we have just received states that an armistice has been concluded between the Poles and the Russians, and we are anxiously waiting the result.

The same information is contained in the Gazette de France, of the 21st and is thus:—It is stated that Marshal Diebitsch has received orders from the Emperor Nicholas not to proceed to the utmost extremity with respect to the capital of Poland."

In the language, therefore, of a London editor we can say:—

"The news from Poland is more than usually cheering. The patriot army is said to be unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted near Warsaw, having also a large force at Praga. The Russians, on the other hand, represented as harrassed by the bad roads, disappointed by the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, weakened by diseases from the nature of the dreary country in which they are marching, sickly, irresolute and dispirited. Even the Prussian accounts admit that provisions are very scarce in Gen. Debitsch's army, and that the resistance which met their advance to Poland exceeded all the previous calculations of the Commander in Chief, and obliged him materially to alter his plans. Some new engagements are said to have taken place, which have ended favorably to the Poles."

From the Messenger des Chambers.

PARIS, March 2.—Since the last battle in front of Praga, and which gave rise to the false report of the surrender of Warsaw, the Poles have experienced no decided loss; on the contrary, they are rallying in different points; and following a system of defensive warfare.

The heroic resistance of this brave people must have diminished the moral courage of the Russians, and marred the plans of Marshal Diebitsch. Our opinion is confirmed by the most recent accounts from Poland.

General Dwerniki is in pursuit of the Russians, who are retreating through Dublin.

THE SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE!

Hear the Telegraph! Duff Green replies to the Charge of being opposed to Gen. Jackson at length, and among other things says:—

I recollect, directly, having had a conversation with Mr. Welles, I believe in the month of December 18[illegible] but not such a conversation as he has asserted. He called upon me at my residence; said the one object of his visit to Washington was to ascertain truly the condition of parties; & requested me to communicate confidentially my views and opinions; declaring that they would have great influence on him and his friends. I told him that the sincere and ardent friends of Gen. Jackson had, from the first, entertained fears that the appointment of Maj. Eaton, as a member of the Cabinet, would be the fruitful source of danger. That, knowing that he would prove to be the weak point in the administration, and foreseeing that the first elements of both parties would throw themselves upon it—one for protection, and the other for promotion—I conceived it my duty to deal candidly with the President; that I had waited upon him at an early period and notified him of the dangers which I apprehended, and of the source from which they would come; that I told him, that, though I confided in his friendship, and did not apprehend a withdrawal of his confidence, yet there was cause to fear that I could not give *those around him*, that support which I foresaw they would expect, and that I was willing to relinquish this press, and the profits of my appointment as printer to Congress, to any one whom he might select, upon condition that I could receive an indemnification for the expenses which I had incurred. That he replied, that he asked, for himself or his administration, from the press, was the publication of truth; that I had labored for my position, and was entitled to its advantages; that he had appointed a Cabinet to administer the public affairs, and that he would not permit any thing in their private relations to interfere in his or their discharge of official duties.

I informed Mr. Welles that Major Eaton was and had been, my personal friend; that I conceived it due to him, and to the relation which existed between us, to conceal from him nothing of what I had passed in relation to himself & therefore told him all that I had said; that he seemed fully sensible of the causes of objection to his appointment, and expressed his determination to [illegible] them, by a faithful discharge of his public duty

I further told Mr Welles that Major Lewis, the brother-in-law of the Secretary of War, being a member of the President's household, had, at an early day, proposed to become the organ of communication between the President and my press, an offer for which I possibly thanked him, but for which I conceived it to be my duty to inform the President, and at the same time that I declined communicating with him through that channel; to say that it went far to justify an impression, which had already obtained extensive circulation, that Major Eaton and Major Lewis wished to become his *confidential* organs, and to intercept, as far as possible, all intercourse with him but such as they desired to promote.

I told him, also that the cause, from which I had apprehended danger, had at an early day produced discord, and that Major Eaton, with a view to coerce those members of the cabinet who had failed to gratify his wishes, in a certain particular, had, on a public occasion, refused his hand to the Secretary of the Navy; that, although it was distinctly understood that, in matters which related to the transaction of public business, there was no objection to either the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Attorney General; yet Major Eaton and Major Lewis soon began to arrange plans for their removal, under the pretence that it was the only means of restoring harmony in the cabinet; and that Major Lewis had made several unsuccessful efforts to enlist me and my press to their views. That Mr. Van Buren had availed himself of his peculiar situation (he being a widower) to use his influence with the diplomatic corps, and others, in such manner as to secure Maj. Eaton and Major Lewis as his political partisans; & that I was informed, upon authority which I could not doubt that they contemplated the establishment of another press here to advocate Mr. Van Buren's interests; that Mr. Van Buren had given the printing of the laws, and much of the patronage of his Department, to Mr. William A Davis, of this city; and that, upon meeting with Mr. Davis, and being told by him that he was about to establish a press here, and having frequently heard that he had declared his intention to establish a Van Buren press, I called on Mr. Van Buren and remonstrated against it; telling him that the effect of the establishment of *such* a press would be the distraction and dismemberment of the party, and that I would consider it as a declaration of his intention to be a candidate, and of war upon me, because I was unwilling, at that time, to enter on another electioneering canvass, and because I was unwilling to advocate his pretentions; that I told Mr. Van Buren that some of his political friends and particularly a certain Senator had spoken in disparaging terms of me and my press; that I had not held him accountable for the conduct and conversation of his friends, but that it was then time that we should understand each other distinctly—that I was in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, that I was not committed, nor did I intend to commit my press, at that early day, in favor of his successor; but that any public man who chose to consider and treat me as his political opponent might take his own position; and that when I found I had no other alternative but war, I never waited for the first blow, that he seemed much surprised, admitted the impolicy of establishing a press by Mr. Davis; gave me assurance that it should not be done; that he approved of my editorial career, and said that I should receive the support of his friends. I told Mr. Welles that, accordingly, when the Senator in question come to the city, at the commencement of the session, he had called on me and had given me assurances of his friendship and approbation.

I told Mr. Welles, further, that I distinctly knew that Major Lewis, although he had not the courage openly to assail me, was giving secret countenance to the attacks of others and that whenever the plans of Mr. Van Buren and his friends were matured, they would assail me with more bitterness than the opposition. I told him that it was my interest and the interest of the party, to re-elect General Jackson, because I did not believe that the party could be united on any one else; and that I anticipated that General Jackson would be a candidate for re-election, although Mr. Van Buren, in a conversation held with him a few days before the meeting of Congress, had expressed to me a doubt on that subject. This led to a comparison of opinions on the state of parties, and to speculation as to what course the anti-masons and the opposition as a party would take, as between Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Calhoun and Mr Clay. I did incline to the opinion, which was deduced from the state of parties in N. York, that the anti-masons would prefer Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay; and was also of opinion that Judge McLean would do the same but well may the Globe admit that I did not say that Mr. Calhoun would be a candidate in opposition to Gen Jackson. It will be seen that Mr. Welles does not say so—and why not? He is a willing witness—this was the point to be proved—and yet he does not prove it. It may be that I expressed an opinion that in case Gen. Jackson was not a candidate, Mr. Calhoun's friends would not consent to a postponement of his pretentions—and it was for that reason, and because I plainly foresaw that Mr. Van Buren would be in the field, and that I apprehended the election of Mr. Clay, that I was in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson, as the point of union and strength of the party. I did not believe nor did I say, that Mr. Calhoun would be a candidate in opposition to General Jackson. The conversation did not end with this opinion. Mr. Welles' professed object, in seeking it, was to review the grounds proper for the republican presses to occupy I told him that the President was an ardent and confiding friend; that his feelings and sympathies had become deeply enlisted in behalf of Major Eaton, and that Mr. Van Buren, by constant personal attention and flattery, and an apparent anxiety to serve Major Eaton had won his confidence; that Mr. Van Buren believed that Gen. Jackson's friendship would secure him the support of the party, but that he would be greatly deceived—that Gen. Jackson's popularity was rather the incident than the cause of the great civil revolution which elevated him to the Presidency. And although the people had confidence in his judgment, and affection for his person, yet General Jackson's supporters were not transferable stock they had refused to ratify the "bargain" between Messrs. Clay and Adams, and never would be endorsed over to Mr. Van Buren.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, April 23.

The next President.—Nothing is now more certain than that the present Jackson administration is rapidly declining—nor could it be otherwise. The people of this country have never until lately been apprised of General Jackson's total inability to manage the affairs of the country properly—nor could they have believed, unless it was satisfactorily proved to them, that Gen. Jackson was entirely controuled by the Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren. Knowing all this now they can no longer consider Gen. Jackson as fit to be the Chief Magistrate of the United States nor will they support him as such.

But you will ask, how do they Know it now? We answer, from the publications of the Jackson presses—from the declarations and admissions of Jackson men themselves—who having an opportunity of knowing, are candid enough to say so, preferring their country's weal to party pride. From members of congress who are friends of Gen. Jackson, of whom there are many that have returned home disappointed & disgusted—still believing that Gen. Jackson is an honest man that wishes his country's welfare—but satisfied, by experience, that he is unfit and incompetent to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate—and perfectly disgusted to see and to witness how the old General's 'frankness of character" and unsuspiciousness have made him the dupe of the artful and wily Van Buren, who has the address to manage the old President without his being aware of it. As one of many evidences of the unsuspiciousness of the old Soldier and of the astute address of his Protean Secretary, take the following narrative. After the curiosity of the world was sated, which had been excited by the appearance of Vice President Calhoun's pamphlet the public mind began to enquire, whence this affair between the first and second highest officers in the government could spring? Could this matter have originated with General Jackson himself? This no one believed, friend or foe—with whom then could it have originated? with equal unanimity the eyes of all were turned to Secretary Van Buren and on him the impression settled. This came to the ears of the old General, who in speaking of it afterwards to some friends is stated to have said,—Will you believe it? they say that this affair between Calhoun and me is one of Van Buren's stratagems—why, Van Buren lay a stratagem Sir! he is the frankest and most candid man in the WHOLE WORLD, Eaton only excepted.

That Gen. Jackson had great popularity, and particularly in the west, arising from the affair at New Orleans in which the west had an equal national and patriotic concern with the rest of the nation, and to which they added a particular local interest, is known to all—and it was this that drew to him the attention of the country as Chief Magistrate—subsequent events have brought other things to light. The designs intimated by him against the Judiciary, the United States' Bank, the internal improvement of the country, & other essential branches of the national institutions and national policy, prove him unfit & unsafe to be trusted, whether they are his own projects or those of another—and the wretched Cabinet of ministers by which he is surrounded, that would of themselves destroy any administration, without the seductive acts and lurking ambition that imperceptibly infuse themselves into every measure, have altogether pressed upon the national sentiment and are now rapidly working the general conviction that General Jackson ought not, and must not be re-elected President of the U. States. It cannot be otherwise—men may amuse you and try to persuade themselves, that the popularity of Gen. Jackson is not impaired. We know better, and they must know better—good feeling towards Gen. Jackson has not so much declined as the want of confidence in his fitness & capacity has increased We believe that you can scarcely find a Jackson man in this nation now, who is not an office-holder, an aspirant to office, or a zealot, that will not tell you, *it would be well to get some fit man in the place of Gen. Jackson, he has served long enough—the country would be well rid of him and his administration.* Be assured it is decreed that Gen. Jackson cannot be re-elected President of these United States. And the pledge understood to be given by him that he would only remain four years in the Presidential chair, would now be redeemed most acceptably to his friends if he would announce his retirement. It would save him the loss of much good opinion.

CLEMENT DORSEY, late Representative in Congress from Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland, declines a re election.

The Winchester Virginian of the 13th inst. says:

"*The Crops.*—The crops of small grain have improved astonishingly within the last fortnight or three weeks As long ago as that the prospect was highly discouraging, but at present the fields present a more cheering aspect, and promise to the farmer an ample return for his labor."

PRINCESS-ANNE, April 19.

A frame building, occupied as a school-house and for other purposes, on the lot of Mrs. Digner in this town, was consumed by fire on last Thursday morning before day. It required the utmost exertions of the inhabitants to prevent the flames from communicating with the surrounding houses, which are a so of frame and but a few yards distant from the spot where the fire took place How the fire originated is unknown—some suspect it to have been the work of an incendiary, as several attempts have since been made to fire the building of Mrs. D. It will be seen by the following proceedings, and an advertisement in another column, that the citizens of Princess-Anne offer a reward of $100 "for the detection and conviction of the individual or individuals who has or have attempted, or who may hereafter attempt to set said town on fire."

The New York Sentinel, of Saturday, one of the *Working Men's* papers, observes in regard to the recent election:

"The Tammany party has sustained, a defeat (and it may be, that the Courier talks about Jackson in order to avoid acknowledging it.)—SIXTEEN candidates out of TWENTY-EIGHT who were on the opposition tickets, are elected. It is true that *three* of the *sixteen* were also on Tammany tickets, but these are all supposed, if not known, to be opposed to the *usurpations* of the Tammany party. The system of [illegible] nominations and caucus dictation [illegible] broken up, [illegible] favor of the reform which the working men are seeking to effect and one without which they never could hope to succeed."

TO FARMERS.

The Crows in the Cornfield.—The time of planting corn draws nigh. The trouble which crows, squirrels and blackbirds, of every description, give the farmer by pulling up the corn, is manifest to the traveller, in the scarecrows which painfully watch in many a field, and in the extended lines, which, with magic influence upon the winged robbers, defend others. Small and noisy wind-mills, dead hawks and crows, suspended as a warning to the living, and various other expedients are also adopted by farmers to save their cornfields from the plunderers.—These cost labor, and are not perfectly effectual when they are done. The mock man becomes like king Log, on which the frogs jumped for their amusement; the lines break and leave a door open to the adversaries; the winds cease, and the clatter of the wind-mill also ceases. All security fails, and the crows still pluck up the farmer's corn.

Now, save all this trouble, and be sure of securing also your corn. Buy six pence worth of copperas, dissolve it in water, and steep your half bushel of seed corn in it over night. The corn, neither beast nor fowl, nor vermin, will disturb in the hill where you place it. The young blade will not tempt a crow to seize it with his bill, and draw up the kernel by the roots; for he scents the mischief, and flies away from the copperas without his breakfast.—No savor of the yellow grain will tempt the squirrel or the dunghill fowl to scratch for it.—The copperas has a warning for them more effectual than appetite. It hurts not the corn. Though it be in the copperas water three days it will not damage. Even pumpkin seeds mixed with the wet corn in the dish of the dropper, may also stand uninjured for days. We speak from experience. We have planted that which has been thus soaked, and have gathered the rich fruits with these hands. There is no mistake. We have fed on the increase of that seed, which no bird or beast will venture to taste. The defence is sure; the remedy is safe.—*N. Y. Register.*

Poulson's American, in noticing the great CLAY meeting in Philadelphia, thus speaks:

"The citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, favorable to the nomination of HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the office of President of the U. States, assembled, according to public notice, in and around the County Court House, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; but, as not one fourth of the persons in attendance could obtain admission into that building, the meeting adjourned to the Saloon of the Musical Fund Society's Hall, which, though deemed the most capacious room in Philadelphia, was filled in a few minutes. This was certainly the largest and most respectable assemblage of our fellow citizens, for political purposes, held in this city for many years."

North Eastern Boundary.—The Portland Courier states that the Select Committee of the Legislature upon this subject, made a very long report to the House

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