

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore American. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The fast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing news from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September.

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 Correspondent.

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 21st. It refers principally to movements of the hostile armies.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowicki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 10th, have been caught, but said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity.

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.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they were victorious.

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislature of Belgium. This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps a rather offensive court paid to France.

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 Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the Emperor and that his Majesty was duly aware of the fact.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times urges the adoption of renewed efforts for further the passage of the Reform Bill. The following paragraph from the London Spectator, intimates the probability of its passage through the House of Lords.

From certain never-failing symptoms, it is now conjectured, even by those who for a long time were the least sanguine, that the Reform Bill will pass the House of Lords, not perhaps, without some furious opposition, but without that weight of numbers which alone could render such opposition fruitless.

The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin, says the States Gazette, officially, on the 21st inst. "one man had died of the cholera, and several suspicious cases had occurred."

AUSTRIA.—The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been tried by Courts martial, and shot.

No accounts had reached Paris from Portugal of later date than 24th ult. A report had been circulated in that city during last week, that the British and French Governments had mutually agreed to support a meditated attempt of the Portuguese refugees on the Government of Don Miguel.

FRANCE.—Public tranquillity had been disturbed in Paris, during several days of the previous week. Some females employed in a shawl factory attempted to destroy the machinery, lately introduced into it, and were only prevented by the armed force.

The Paris Journal contains the confirmation of the cholera events that have lately occurred at Warsaw, through the instrumentality of the Patriotic club.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of the dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera on the 2d of August.

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 palace of the Ambassadors and other stone buildings, was immense.

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Exire, at New York from Havre, brings to the editors of the Courier, French papers to the 12th September.

From Poland there is no later intelligence than that already received here by way of Liverpool if we except the following rumour.

Private letters which we have just received from the Polish legation at Paris, contain the following passage:—"Field Marshal Paskevitch has been beaten on the 20th of August by G. W. Skrzynecki, and compelled to quit the positions which he occupied in the neighbourhood of Warsaw."

The Havre Editor places but little confidence in the report, being, as he says, altogether unconfirmed by his other Parisian correspondents.

A change in the Ministry is spoken of. It is said that M. Delesclap, who was a Minister of Louis XVIII, will take the place of M. Perrin.

The cholera seems to have made an alarming progress. It is stated with much confidence that it has broken out at Vienna, at Berlin, besides committing dreadful ravages in Hungary.

Minister, M. Ch. de Broqueville remains Minister of War.

According to Havre advices of the 12th business had acquired greater activity than for months past.—Commerce with the manufacturing towns was reviving.

BRITAIN.—Two English officers, Messrs. Brodie and Wilkinson, have been detained here, whose purpose it was to proceed to Poland. They had exchanged considerable sums at the Bank Royal, and it is presumed that they were charged with the conveyance to Warsaw, of a part of the Polish loan obtained in England.

The concession made by him in proposing the law to prevent, and the consideration merely as a question submitted by him to the Chamber to know its opinion, of which he does not wish for a definitive solution.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Beaumarchais' Claim.—The number of the North American Review, in the article headed "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," is given the origin of this claim.

The French Court, prevented at that time by considerations of policy from openly giving aid to the late British Colonies against the mother country, was not unwilling, nevertheless, to afford it covertly.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Beaumarchais' Claim.—The number of the North American Review, in the article headed "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution," is given the origin of this claim.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

The gathering of leaves is another source of immense value. Every farmer can secure more or less land by this means every year.

more profitable to him than to make the same quantity on fifty acres, and that he can do so, not a matter of doubt.

Our readers know that by the Convention made for paying the Beaumarchais claim.—The reviewer observes that he should be sorry to see the claim reduced from its amount, with interest, of five million livres, to one and a half, the sum reported to be adjusted by the Convention.

It is a common remark made by farmers of the country, that it is impossible to manure their extensive fields.

The above is a brief but comprehensive view of the arguments used by farmers generally, against the system of manuring their lands, and we propose offering a few remarks on the subject, to show that they are altogether unsound, and predicated on most erroneous principles.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

SEMI-OFFICIAL. From the Globe, of Oct. 24. DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

Accounts of the occurrences that have lately taken place on the disputed territory of our North-Eastern Boundary, have lately been published, which, with the editorial and other comments that have been made, tend to irritate and mislead the public mind.

The truth of the case, that when the submission was made to the usurpage of the king of the Netherlands, there was a distinct understanding that until the question should be finally decided, each of the parties should remain in the exercise of the same jurisdiction over the parts of the territory as were then held by them respectively—or in diplomatic language that the status quo should be strictly preserved.

The settlement of Madras, although within what the United States, upon the best grounds, asserted to be the boundary of the treaty of 1763, was at the time of the submission, and has ever since been, in the occupation of the British, under the jurisdiction of the government of New Brunswick.

A long time has elapsed since the Convention was organized, and the several settlements of the State of Maine and establishing the municipal authority in the several townships, a number of American citizens, seated at Amherst, met to elect town officers, and a representative to the Legislature of the State; the militia and civil officers of the British government protested against this proceeding.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

It is to be regretted that the representation of the science of agriculture, which cannot be disregarded except at the expense of prosperity, and the first and most important one, that no more ground should ever be brought under tillage than can be cultivated well by the force of the command of the farmer.

United States call for the services of Gen. Andrew Jackson for a second presidential term.

WE GIVE IT UP.—Although all the returns have not yet been received, there is enough to give us reason to believe that Mr. Lumpkin is elected. We cannot do otherwise than lament this result, it is an injustice to an officer who has so faithfully, zealously, and fearlessly executed the important duties of his station as Governor of Georgia; and is a lamentable instance of the uncertain tenure of popular favor.

Shakes and Cabbages.—One of our subscribers has sent us an article, measuring fifteen inches. He was discovered digging up in a cabbage, which his domestic was preparing for the table. In dividing the cabbage with a knife, she accidentally cut off his tail and he, to save his skin, precipitately quit the quarters and took to the open plain of the adjacent floor, where he was soon despatched after the manner of the women folk, with a broom.

He is a formidable looking chap for his size, but hardly tall enough to have made a rich fry, even if it had been his fate to have failed to die in the cabriolet. Drawn water is considered, we believe, much more delicate than aduer sauce, although some epicures prefer the latter.

The meeting of the second anniversary Convention, when will assemble in the city of N. Y. on the first of Nov. next, will, it is supposed, draw together a great number of distinguished literary gentlemen from all parts of the United States.

The expediency and advantages of establishing Professorships of history in our Universities.

The propriety of studying the Bible as a classic in the institutions of a christian country.

The plan of teaching by public lectures in European institutions, particularly at Paris; and the advantages to be derived from a general use of public lectures in this country.

Mr. Wm. Bradford, of Vermont, has a horse which has driven in a loaded wagon from Montpelier to Boston and back, one hundred times in six years and eight months; the distance being 170 miles, the horse has travelled in that time 34,000 miles. He is now about 21 years old, and is "a pretty good old horse yet."

In Sussex County (Del) Court on the 11th inst. Robert Morris, a sailor, was tried and found guilty of the murder of captain Charles Hillbourn, of the brig Mary of Philadelphia. The M. was bound to Cuba, and the murder, as has been heretofore stated, was committed when the brig proceeded down the Delaware to Lewistown roads.

The editor of the National Journal imagines that the nomination of Mr. Wirt, by the anti-slaverys, will have no detrimental effect on the prospects of the great "American System" champion. He says he gleans this belief, from sundry papers, lying on his table. He may well say that.—Phil. Gaz.

In the various conflicts between the different divisions of the opposition party, caused by the nomination of Mr. Wirt, there have been some curious admissions unwisely made on all sides, which is worth while to record in a paragraph or two. Mr. Wirt's division of the great National Republican, Anti-Masonic party contend stoutly, that unless Mr. Clay is withdrawn speedily and unconditionally, General Jackson will certainly be elected. They are right. Mr. Clay's course as a party man, is sure. They too are right. The Neutralists are in general, who care nothing for Wirt or Clay, more than arise from their supreme hate to Jackson, are calling loudly for peace and compromise, because they say, if both Wirt and Clay are in the field, there is no chance of electing a particular horse, that they are all right together. Single or long there is a general election, the issue will be the same.—Jackson will beat the field.—Balt. Repub.

A public dinner was offered, a few days ago, to Mr. M. Lane, the Secretary of the Treasury, by the citizens of Wilmington, Del. and decided, from the nature of his private engagements and the urgency of his public duties, which required a speedy return to Washington.

Late from Pernambuco.—By the arrival at Philadelphia, of the last sailing brig J. Ashmun, Capt. Comand. 22 days from Pernambuco, (sailed October 23, information is brought, that on the 10th September, the soldiers at Pernambuco revolted, and took possession of the City, and kept it for three days. After they had possession, they threw off their arms, and (in disguise) plundered almost every shop in the city; but as they were retiring with their plunder, were met by the citizens, (assisted by the American and English residents,) and the City was re-taken. Eight hundred soldiers were killed, and about two hundred, the city zone lost fifteen killed, and two wounded.

Resolved, That the best interests of the