

The favourable report of the committee on claims, upon the petition of William Caton, of the city of Annapolis, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Brawner, The bill reported by him, from the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, An act relating to the free negroes and mulattoes of this state, was taken up for consideration.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed. Yeas 37.—Nays 23. The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 10th, 1832.

The house met. Present the same members as yesterday.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee on claims, made an unfavourable report upon the petition of Henry Thompson, messenger of the court, praying the payment of certain moneys which he claims under a resolution of the general assembly, passed in 1783. Which was read.

The speaker announced the following message, as having been received from the senate on yesterday.

The bill, entitled, An act for the resolution of real and personal property in Dutchess county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the trustees of the port of Dutchess county, to purchase a farm for the use of the poor, and to sell the same for that purpose.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to vest certain powers in the Mayor and city council of Baltimore, severally and jointly, "well pass" severally and jointly.

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Maria Ekin, of the city of Baltimore.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to make valid a declaration of Gideon Duvall, and Elizabeth W. Duvall, his wife, to Alexander Toms Hawkins Dixie, severally and jointly, which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of John A. Sargent, Thomas Perry, and Robert C. Lewis.

Also the resolution directing the treasurer to purchase for the treasury, the additional donation granted to Calvert county, for the use of colleges and academies.

Also the resolution authorizing the executive to contract to purchase new furniture and chairs, as a public judgment may seem necessary and proper, in the house of delegates.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to amend the laws relating to the city of Baltimore, passed at the second session, 1825, chapter 174, which was read, and referred to the committee on measures.

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Pendergast of the city of Annapolis, which was read, and referred to the committee on measures.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to amend the laws relating to the city of Baltimore, passed at the second session, 1825, chapter 174, which was read, and referred to the committee on measures.

Also the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of John L. Trundle, of Montgomery county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the commissioners of the tax of Calvert county, to levy a sum of moneys for the increase of the salary of their clerk.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to close up the old road there mentioned, severally endorsed, "well pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the president and directors of the Hagers Town Bank to sell and convey real property, endorsed, "well pass" with the proposed amendment, which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of John Hepburn.

Also the resolution in favour of Elizabeth Barrow, widow of William B. Barrow, severally endorsed, "dissentiently."

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Annapolis rail road company, which was read and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Lamb, of the city of Baltimore, endorsed "well pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to the opening of Bottle Alley, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Cecil county rail road company, severally endorsed "well pass" with the proposed amendments, which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act relating to the grade of the square of Washington monument, in the city of Baltimore, which was read and referred to Messrs. Hunt, Landon and Ely.

Mr. Ganitt, chairman of the committee on pensions to indigent persons, by county assessment, reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned, which was read.

On motion by Mr. Turner of Baltimore, Ordered, That when the house adjourns it stand adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

### THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met. Mr. Hunt, from the committee, made a favourable report upon the bill from the senate, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the first judicial district of Maryland, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Hunt, The house took up for consideration the bill from the senate, entitled, An act relating to crimes and punishments.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, Said bill was amended by striking out from the word "place" in the fourth line, second section, to the word "sit" in the seventh line inclusive.

On motion by Mr. Handy, Said bill was amended by striking out in the fourth section, fourth line, the word "three" and inserting in its stead, the word "two."

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Charles Banting, of Montgomery county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to regulate the meetings of the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act further supplementing to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 114, entitled, An act to regulate late sales by public auction.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the opening and extending Keyette street, in the city of Baltimore.

Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 114, entitled, An act to regulate the meetings of business transactors, keepers of shops, taverns, and others.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to divorce Joseph Harvey, of the city of Baltimore, from his wife Rebecca C. Harvey.

Also the bill, entitled, An act to amend the act, entitled, An act for the promotion of internal improvement, severally endorsed, "well pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorize the laying out and opening a road from Philadelphia, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to the admission of attorneys to practice law in the several courts of this state.

Also the bill, entitled, An act authorizing the commissioners of Allegany county, to cause to be changed, altered, and amended, the road leading from Old Town to Calverton, in said county.

Also the bill, entitled, An act relating to said road.

Severally endorsed, "well pass" with the proposed amendments, which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill, entitled, An act authorizing the commissioners of Allegany county, to cause to be built a bridge over Willy's creek, at or near the mouth of Braddock's run in said county, endorsed "well pass."

Also the resolution in favour of Thomas Hayward and James Bluer, severally endorsed, "dissentiently," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of Samuel Graham, endorsed, "assented to" with the proposed amendment, which amendment was twice read, assented to, and the resolution ordered to be engrossed.

Also the resolution in favour of Nancy Jones of Somerset county, endorsed dissentiently.

And delivered a resolution originated in and passed by the senate in favour of Charles G. Davis, of Baltimore county, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The bill reported by Mr. Brawner, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, entitled, Another additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts.

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

### FOREIGN.

#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship Sibs Richards, Captain Holdridge has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, bringing London Papers to the 24th of January, and Liverpool of the 23th inst. We copy the following summary from the Commercial Advertiser.

The Reform Bill is under full discussion in the Commons. The strength of the Ministers is undiminished.

The new Peers had not yet been created. Reports were current, that there was much opposition to the new creations among the old Peers, who themselves are friendly to the Bill.

It is said that should Earl Grey advise to the creation of the proposed number of 40 the Duke of Portland stands ready, at the head of 40 Reforming Peers, to go against the Bill. The Morning Herald contradicts the story; but says that even should it prove true, 40 more new Peers would be created, or 100 if necessary to carry the Bill.

The Courier admits that there are difficulties in the way; but thinks they will be removed. It does not suppose the promotions will take place in anticipation to prevent a free discussion of the Bill in the Lords. Still it insists that neither the King nor his Ministers will hesitate to exercise the Royal prerogative to ensure the bill in the last resort.

The Albion (London), says the question of making so many Peers produces trouble among the Ministers. The falling off of the revenue adds to their embarrassment.—Lord Althorp had estimated an excess of half a million, instead of which there is a deficiency of £700,000—making a difference of more than a million.

It is stated from Lisbon, Jan. 4, that Don Miguel was seriously indisposed—his recovery doubtful.

Despatches lately received from Lisbon, by the English Government, were supposed to relate to commercial arrangements between Portugal and the United States, which the British Ministers are anxious to amend.

There is some trouble brewing in the Royal family. As all the illegitimate sons of the King by Mrs. Jordan, have been, or are to be, advanced to the Peerage, the children of the Duke of Sussex, by lady Augusta Murray, are setting up their claims also.

#### BRISTOL RIOTERS.

The Judges had appointed Friday, the 27th of January, for the execution of the five men sentenced at Bristol. Lord Melbourne had written a letter, advising that the petition for mercy in their behalf, which had received 9000 signatures, should be forwarded at an early day. Many of the convicts sentenced to transportation had arrived at the Hulk at Chatham and at Woolwich. While, however, the Bristol rioters were likely to receive the royal clemency, it was said that the five condemned at Nottingham, were to be executed on the 27th. The National Political Union is petitioning in behalf of the whole.

The Emperor of Russia was about to visit the Prussian Capital. One account states that he had already taken his departure for St. Petersburg. Upon this subject, the Courier says: "We leave it to politicians to speculate upon the motives of this journey; but it is at least something very important to induce the Emperor to visit St. Petersburg at this season of the year and we may suppose that nothing decisive will take place in the Conference until the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia shall have taken place."

The Czar Nicholas issued a Ukase on the 20th December, (N. S.), ending and defining the electoral rights of the nobility. They are to elect not only some members, but the Presidents of Government Tribunals.

It is supposed in a Berlin paper, or rather it is stated as a project on foot, to transfer the 15,000 Poles who are in exile in the Prussian dominions into Belgium, and incorporate them in the army of King Leopold.

Malta Gazette to the 29th, contain some details of the war in Albania and the Western Provinces. The Porte succeeded against the Pacha of Scutari. Bosnia remained to be subdued. The Porte is stated to have received very large sums from the reduced States.

It is reported on the authority of letters from Trieste, that an embargo has been laid upon all vessels at Constantinople.

The Walter Scott had left Malta for Naples.

Antwerp papers of January 20, state, that preparations were making in case of war, both in that city and at Brussels. At the latter place the guards at the various posts were trebled, and the police were hourly patrolling the city with cannon during the night.

#### CHOLERA.

While this disease was dying away in the quarter where it first broke out, and was confined for some time within its ravages northward, and there was no average diminution of the number of cases reported. The annexed is a summary of all the cases, of which official reports had been last made.

Central Board of Health.

Council Office, Whitehall, Jan. 25.

Sunderland, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report 13 new cases, 13 recovered, 13 died; 0.

Newcastle, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 60; new cases, 20; died, 9.

Gateshead, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 45 new cases; 23 total; 63 recovered, 14 died, 1.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 153 new cases, 75 recovered, 64 died, 1.

Newburn, Jan. 20.—Remaining at last report, 82 new cases, 123 total, 94 died, 4.

Walkers Township, Jan. 19.—Remaining at last report, 11; new cases, 13 recovered, 23 died, 0.

Hetton, Houghton-le-Spring, Penshaw, &c. Jan. 20 and 21.—Remaining at last report, 37; new cases, 19; recovered, 23; died, 5.

Huddington and vicinity (North Britain), Jan. 19 and 20.—Remaining at last report, 43 new cases, 23 total, 95 recovered, 0; died, 1.

Tranent (North Britain), Jan. 18, 19, and 20.—Remaining at last report, 53 new cases, 24 total, 29; recovered, 13; died, 5; remaining, 23. Total cases from commencement of disease, 323 deaths, 8.

Don Pedro's expedition, consisting of two frigates, a corvette, a schooner, and several transports, with a large steamer, were to sail from Belle Isle on the 4th February, all the vessels being well manned, and the sailors and soldiers in high spirits. The Emperor (Don Pedro) was to leave Paris on the 25th January, to join the expedition. The Chevalier Joseph Da Sylva Carvalho, who was Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, during the Constitutional Government of 1821, had been called to assist at his councils, and had left London for that purpose.

The following postscript is in the Courier of the 23d, by which it appears that reports of Don Pedro's illness, and of his departure being postponed until spring, were altogether unfounded.

By the letters received this morning from Paris, we learn that the departure of Don Pedro to join his expedition, has been postponed until Wednesday, in consequence, it is stated, of M. Casimir Perrier having arranged to do him the honour of giving a most splendid entertainment previous to his leaving.

Mexico.—The London Courier of the 23d January says: On Saturday we announced the arrival of the Mexican packet, due the 24th ult. and

which brought 131,047 dollars, on account of the dividends.

This packet was known to have on board the sixth remittance for the dividends due the 1st of January 1832, and which dividend was paid by the expected balance, being supplied by Messrs. Baring, under the authority of M. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, as we stated at the time.

We have now the satisfaction to add that the 131,047 dollars brought by the packet, not only supplies the sum required for the dividend, but enough to pay off a previous debt of 15,600 dollars due on account of the dividend of the 2d of July, and to carry over a surplus of about 89,000 dollars to the account of the current half year. A more conclusive proof of the good faith and prosperity of the Republic could not be afforded, and it is particularly gratifying to us, who have always anticipated this result, and directed the attention of the British Government and people to a nation whose large population (about eight millions) geographic position, climate, mines, and general elements of wealth, must ever constitute it whilst under the continuance of the same wise Administration as now directs its affairs, one of the most important countries in the new world for an intimate connexion with England.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, Dec. 31.

It seems that final resolutions with respect to the fate of Poland are at length on the point of being taken. Since the return of the Emperor to St. Petersburg, we hear it frequently affirmed that it seems more for the interest of Russia to make Poland a distinct province, though without free institutions, than to incorporate it with the empire. Thus a kingdom of Poland may exist in name, although it will not possess any kind of independence. This resolution is not founded on any considerations with respect to foreign powers, but on a general system adopted as a principle, which will be continued to the advantage of Russia as a warning to the ancient Polish provinces not to hanker after independence. Many families fearing that they may be compelled always to reside in the kingdom have already sought permission to settle in the interior of the empire, which, however, will hardly be granted them. Nothing has yet been done to revive the manufactures—on the contrary, every body is endeavouring to wind up his affairs and to live in retirement. The policy of the Russian Cabinet with respect to its foreign relations is evidently more decided. It now clearly expresses its sentiments on the great affairs of Europe, and manifests its intention of resuming its character of arbiter on all disputed points. We need not, therefore, wonder that we hear of promises made to the King of Holland in case he should be in danger of having his rights disputed by other powers. That these assurances are not empty words, is proved by the unusual military preparations in the interior of Russia.

#### GREECE.

Blood has at length been shed between the Government troops and the popular party in Greece, which, it is the opinion of a private correspondent of the London Courier, will produce the final overthrow of the influence of the Capo d'Istria's dynasty. About the 20th of December, a quarrel occurred at Argos, between the Governor, Mavromati and Grivas, in which their soldiers took part and three engagements ensued between them. In the two first encounters the government troops were successful but in the last were defeated, and forced to retire to Napoli, before Grivas's Rameiotes. About 100 men lost their lives.

From the London Times of Jan. 23.

The contention between the French and the English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, which was alluded to in the King's speech at the opening of the session, and which has since been presented to Parliament has been pointed. It was signed at Paris on the 23rd of November last. The negotiators were the British Ambassador and M. Sebastiani, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

As all the world was convinced that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the shameful breaches of the French law by French subjects, in continuing, by smuggling, the abominable traffic in human flesh, this great point has at length been conceded to justice and humanity, notwithstanding the habitual suspicion entertained of the exercise of our naval power by our proud and jealous neighbours.

The right, however, is subjected to some restrictions which, in our opinion, will not materially lessen the efficiency of the measure, while they tend to prevent misunderstanding, inconvenience, or collision. The merchant-vessels of the two nations can only be visited on suspicion of having slaves on board, along the western coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verdes to the distance of ten degrees south of the Equator, around the Isle of Madagascar within a circle of 20 leagues, around the Isle of Cuba, Port Rico, and along the coasts of Brazil to the same distance.

In order to reduce as much as possible the chances of mistake or indiscretion, the search even within these limits can only be made by ships of war, commanded by officers with the rank of post captain, or lieutenant at least.

By another article of the convention, even the number of searching vessels must be limited, and in no case shall the number of cruizers belonging to one of the parties be allowed to exceed double that of the other. The names of the vessels employed must be given by the one nation to the other.

A fourth regulation requires the command of the cruiser, when he overtakes a suspicious vessel, to show the order which confers upon him the right of search.

The vessels captured for having taken part in this "inhuman traffic" are to be given up, along with their crews to jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong.

No right of search is permitted in any case over national ships or men of war.

Such are the chief provisions in this important treaty, which has filled up a great chasm in the sanctions given by international law to the claims of justice and the rights of humanity.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the Courier & Enquirer, Saturday March 10—2 P. M.

Our news schooner, the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick, for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that day.

A conspiracy of some importance, it will be perceived, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down. The debates in the Chambers on the Budget continue, and are as acrimonious and violent as usual. An elevated sect of St. Simonians have attracted the attention of Government—the Chief has been seized, and the Hall in which they held their sittings closed.

England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. We give the official diplomatic proceedings on this interesting question. The decided language to the other powers. The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor, justified by Leopold's Government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian Government, it is stated, in an article from Brussels, desires to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Balthaz, Minister-Resident.

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Harry Denny, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a day, embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British Government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hanged, the rest pardoned. The court martial on Capt. Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society, and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy, it will be seen from our extracts, is very unsettled.

All expectations of bulion from England to the continent had ceased, but the exchange had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back again.

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Luis Philippe, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The prefect of Police had long since been informed that the ill intentioned sought for an opportunity again to excite some disturbances. As usual, the execution of the plans on a certain day was assigned some times to one point, some times to another; first it was to be at the time of the ball at the President of the Council's, then at that of the ball at the opera, and, lastly, at the ball at the Tuilleries.

The authorities successively collected a list of names, and took the necessary precautions.

Yesterday (1st Feb.) every thing was tranquil until very late in the evening. Toward midnight, the Prefect of Police was informed that arms had been conveyed to a house in the street des Prouvaires, where, as the authorities knew, an entertainment for 100 persons had been ordered in the morning of the landlord of the house by the individuals for whom arms were doubtless intended.

The house and the street were invested about half past 2 o'clock, the Chief of the Municipal Police wearing his sash, and attended by Sergens de Ville, a Municipal Guard entered the house; a mask was pointed at him by one of the persons in the first room; he missed fire, but a pistol shot, fired point blank at one of the Sergens de Ville, wounded him mortally. The armed force immediately entered, and most of the men who were in arms in this place were arrested, after a resistance in which several were wounded. One of their chiefs was seized, who hid himself in a chimney, where he was still armed with pistols and daggers, and had some large keys, the intended use of which will doubtless be cleared up by the judicial investigation.

The reports of the prefect of Police announce that at the same time this was passing in the street des Prouvaires, two assemblies had been formed—one on the Boulevard of Mount Parnassus, near the Observatory; and the other in the Place de la Bastille. Detachments of Municipal Guards were sent to these places—the one commanded by the brave Col. Feist Hammet, the other by the Commandant Millard, and there arrested men provided with pistols, daggers and cartridges.

These arrests and others, in all about 200 in number, were effected between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Some of the individuals arrested had pretty considerable sums of money about them. The prisoners were immediately placed at the disposal of the King's Attorney General.

This morning every thing was perfectly tranquil—the greater part of the inhabitants of Paris did not even suspect what had passed. On 'Change it was only spoken of with contempt; in the Chamber with indignation. This is another of the desperate attempts of some men belonging to all parties, united together by the consciousness of their weakness, to make an effort, for the definite result of which they little care, provided that

its first effect is the disorder which they hope for; but they have again seen, on this occasion, that they had no chance of producing even a serious alarm.

The troops, encouraged by the example of their worthy chiefs, the magistrates, supported by the activity of the Prefect of Police, whose vigilance had foreseen every thing; every body courageously did their duty.

The Staff of the National Guard had received notice, and had formed reserves of several legions, which remained on foot all night. To-day there is no other trace of this disorder than the legal investigation, which is prosecuting with care. The law will do the rest.

The Government has already provided for the family of the unfortunate Sergen de Ville, who was the victim of his zeal. Resolutions are also proposed for the military who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

[The Messenger gives no particulars relative to the conspiracy besides those in the morning paper, especially that in the Constitutional, which it copies verbatim.]

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The Government is naturally incensed at the atrocity of the conspiracy and its objects—the public in general sympathize in this feeling—the Republicans and Humanitarians are indignant at being stated to be implicated in it—and the avowed portion of the Carlist party deny the mad-ness of the attempt, but say not one word of commiseration for the murderers and reasonable views of the conspirators. Government was well prepared for the crisis, and will make examples. Were it otherwise, a truly popular revolt against the Carlists, in the first instance, would not be an impossible event.—This horrible conspiracy, and the violent language of some of the Ultra-liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies so far from improving, appears likely to strengthen the present administration. A schism between the moderate and violent oppositionists is said to be already resulted from them. The present is, in fact, the moment for the Government to display firmness united to moderation. A reconciliation with the sensible portion of the Chambers and the Press is practicable by the Minister at this instant. If he neglect it, the opportunity may not recur.

To the details of which you are in possession, I can add little respecting the plot of the night before last. The tranquillity of Paris today evinces how contemptible was the conspiracy, and how insignificant the number of the partisans of the guilty. I have traced and made inquiries in various parts of the account of the seizure of two officers by the Duke Decazes in the ball-room of the Tuilleries on the preceding night. I can assure you, nevertheless, that my informant asserts it to-day, on authority that ought to be unquestionable. I am obliged to him, however, that I do not now believe a word of it. Two of the conspirators are known to have been killed—one of them a half-pay officer. The number of wounded is less considerable than was at first reported. That there were persons of rank in the plot, will, I am assured, appear. It is said, moreover, that at Versailles, and indeed, in many of the departments, the effort was to have been simultaneous. I take leave of the subject, assuring you that Carlistism has had its grand blow in France.

Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

London, February 6.

The Paris papers of Saturday, with the Messenger des Chambres, dated yesterday, reached us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived respecting the conspiracy, but details of which are given in another part of our paper. Paris was in perfect tranquillity on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable, that, among those already made, there are many of persons at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious character.

From the Messenger des Chambres, of yesterday.

We have obtained the following particulars relative to the conspiracy in Paris:

It is probable that the 23d of February was appointed for a simultaneous movement upon the different points of France. It is reported that the communication of the Duke de Broglie, about which so much was said, was only intended to point out to the initiated the day fixed for the execution of the project. It is said that the individuals arrested in the Rue des Prouvaires had, between them, about 30,000 francs in gold. A quantity of arms was seized; and it is reported that a municipal guard was killed on the Marche des Innocens, in endeavouring to stop a cart loaded with arms.

The Municipal Guard and the Sergens de la Ville, being informed by a citizen of the Faubourg St. Antoine that a crowd had assembled last night in the streets in the vicinity of the Place de la Bastille, went there immediately, and arrested 59 individuals. They were conducted to a neighbouring guardhouse, and, on being searched, two pistols were found upon them, some cartridges, daggers, and money. One of these individuals, it is said, had more than 600 francs about him. It is said that the son of a former Commissary of Police, and a man who was a clerk in the Prefecture of Police under M. Mauguin, and a man lately a gendarme, are among the persons arrested.

The Gazette de Tribunaux gives the following addition to the details already known: Several detachments of cuirassiers and carabiniers have been despatched beyond the bar-