yard on that side, whilst that on the west side, which carries the eye over the city of Washington in that direction, and especially along the Pennsylvania Avenue, exceeds any thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

The cost of this immense building, with all its furniture, Library, &c. including the expenditure in improving the grounds around, and enclosing them with a high iron fence, has exceeded, if I mistake not, the sum of *three million of dollars.*

But interesting as this building is in itself, it ceases to be an object of regard when compared with what it contains. Here assemble every year those bodies of men upon whose deliberations not only the happiness of millions of our fellow citizens, but also the hopes of the world, as it regards the success of our grand experiment, to determine whether men can be governed by republican institutions. Probably there never was a collection of men on the earth in legislative and judicial bodies, which embraced as much talent as is to be found in this Capitol this winter.—*Sunday School Jour*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, June 19. 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

May 29.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Woodley intends preaching at St. Mary's Church on Sunday the 22d inst. being the fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Divine service will commence at half after ten. In the evening Vespers and a Lecture.

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

New Mail Arrangement.

Arrive, from Baltimore pr Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

——— By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.

Return—Tuesday and Thursday.

For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.

For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ The Mail pr Steam Boat are closed at ten o'clock in the morning. Those by land at nine o'clock the night previous to their departure.

☞ The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M. until three P. M.

J. GREEN, P. M.

Mr. Green: The following lines are copied from the American Quarterly Review, which, to use the language of the Editor of that periodical, "are really beautiful." You can publish them if you think proper.

"The World's delusive figure flies"

BY CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, D. D.

The World's delusive figure flies;
The wing of death dims her eye!
And all that lately charm'd my eyes
Is melting from before me!
So melt the lovely evening beams,
That revelled by in gladness;
And all that lately charmed, now seems
Forever lost in sadness!

Alas! when youth, in smiles arrayed,
Came tripping forth with pleasure,
Then joyful round my heart surveyed
The fastly waning treasure!
And when the blooming flowers appeared,
Cast them my bosom slumbered;
Nor once the bright illusion feared,
Nor dreamed my days were numbered!

Too oft I heard that mortal life
Was but a shade of evening
And blest repose from mortal strife
Was only found in Heaven!
But while the youthful smiles of bliss
Around my heart were weaving;
I told my soul that truths like this
Were hardly worth believing!

But now, like evening's rainbow hue
Which joyless twilight covers
The scene is fading from my view,
And death around me hovers!
Farewell thou cheating earth below,
Thou only bod'st to sorrow;
Thy beams, that shine so brightly now,
Shall set in shade to-morrow!

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Thursday, June 12th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of No. 29, Peter Hoffman and others vs. Cromwell, Ex'x. of Cromwell, was continued by Heath and Mayer for the Appellee, and Alexander for the Appellants.

Friday, June 13th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellants.

On application W. A. Dulany, Esquire, of Charles county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 30. John W. Bronaugh vs. Griffith, Adm'r. of Griffith. The argument of this case was commenced by John Scott for the Appellant, and Mayer and Johnson for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 14th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 36. The President, &c. of the Union Bank of Maryland vs. David Hoffman and C. F. Mayer, trustees of Hollins and McBlair and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Kennedy for the Appellants.

Monday, June 16th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Kennedy for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

Tuesday, June 17th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and McMahon and Johnson for the Appellants.

Wednesday, June 18th.—The President, Directors and Company of The Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Thomas Ellicott, John B. Morris, and trustees of the Bank of Maryland. The argument upon motion for injunction, was commenced by Meredith for the President, &c. of the Union Bank of Tennessee.

On application, General Geo. W. Gibbs, of the state of Tennessee, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

On application, J. J. Meredith, Esquire, of Washington county, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

From the Balt. Amer. of yesterday.

The riot among the labourers employed on the Washington Rail Road, of which we made brief mention in yesterday's American, it seems first assumed an appearance that attracted notice, on Sunday evening. The parties arrayed against each other are known as the *Fairlocens* and the *Corkonians*. On Monday morning a body of militia on duty collected in the neighbourhood, succeeded for a time in restoring apparent quietness by the arrest of a number of the rioters, but they afterwards congregated in greater numbers and came to open collision. Some of the shantees, or temporary houses of the labourers, were destroyed, but the injury on that day seems to have been confined to themselves.

Yesterday morning, Gen. Ch. S. Ridgely having transmitted a requisition to this city for a reinforcement of troops, a detachment of Infantry and Riflemen, under the command of Major Finley, proceeded to the scene of disturbance. It was composed of Captains Hickman's, Brown's and Cheves' corps of Infantry, and Captains Cook's and Magruder's corps of Riflemen. The troop of horse commanded by Captain Boulden also marched on the occasion.

POSTSCRIPT.—At half past eight, last night, we saw one or three members of the troop of horse, who had just returned to the city. He informs us that the troop arrived at the place of riot yesterday morning, in advance of Major Finley's command, and that they found the rioters pretty well tranquilised, although in the early part of the day there had been some violent passes between them. One of the rioters, who had fired at Gen. Ridgely was shot in the mouth, and this, our informant states, was the only occasion on which fire arms were used. Major Finley's detachment arrived on the ground in the afternoon, and when our informant left, matters were apparently quiet. In the course of the contests which have already taken place, a number of shantees were burnt. Four persons, it appears, were killed in the affrays, one of whom was a female. The rioters arrested will, it is supposed, be escorted to Annapolis jail to-day.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The recent decision of the Judges in South Carolina upon the Constitutionality of the Test Oath, has produced considerable excitement among the State Rights party in Columbia, and the feeling evinced on this occasion shows that the party are determined if possible to push things to the last extremity. It appears, from the Charleston Courier, that Dr. Thomas Cooper, an exile from his native land, who has sought protection and received favours and honours under the benign institutions of our free country, an aged man too, 'standing, as it were, on the horizon of time, ready to step into eternity,' is at the head of this wicked project. Strange indeed that he should thus requite the bounty of his adopted country, that he should thus employ the last sands of life; that one who has himself so much need of unbounded toleration, should engage in a war of oppression against others for opinion's sake!

On Monday, while the court was delivering its opinion on the Test Oath, the Doctor seated himself immediately in front of the Judges, and took notes, apparently with much feeling of disapprobation at the views of the court. In the afternoon, a handbill was issued from the office of the *Times and Gazette, purporting* to give briefly the leading views of Judges O'Neall and Johnson, accompanied with very harsh and declamatory comments, addressed to the passions and prejudices of the people.

The author having succeeded in drawing public attention, by the inflammatory style of his address, loose handbills were distributed through the town and District the next day, addressed to the State Rights party, to rally at the Town Hall meeting, on highly important business.

The following are the proceedings of the meeting above alluded to.

At a meeting of the State Rights party of Richland district held at the Town hall in Columbia, on Thursday evening June 5, 1834 on motion of Mr. N. Herbemont, Dr. Edward Fisher was called to the chair, and Col E. H. Maxcy appointed secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting. Col. P. M. Butler, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whilst we are at all times disposed to acquiesce in the impartial and unprejudiced decisions of the judiciary, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the late decision by a majority of the Court of Appeals on the Military Oath, is the result of party and prejudiced opinions, expressed and published by two members of the court in the proceedings of the Union Convention, in December, 1832.

Resolved, That the opinions of the majority of the court in this case contain doctrines anti-republican, conformable to the infamous Proclamation, dangerous to Liberty, and subversive of the Rights of the State.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late convention of the state was not, and could not be limited by the Legislature; and did not in any instance violate or abuse the trust confided by the people.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Court of Appeals should be remodelled or abolished; and one established more competent to administer justice and maintain the rights and privileges of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the deliberate opinion of this meeting is, that the Legislature ought to pass a law defining and punishing treason against the state.

Resolved, That in the present alarming crisis of public affairs, new safe guards are required to secure the Liberties of the people of this commonwealth, and the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature to devise such measures as the public welfare requires.

EDWARD FISHER, Chairman.

E. H. Maxcy, Sec'y.

Since the above was prepared, we have received Charleston papers of the 12th of June, which contain a detailed account of a meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade party, held at the Circus in that city on the 11th inst. General Hamilton addressed the meeting, in a speech called eloquent and argumentative, and moved sundry resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The meeting resolved that the recent decision of the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, is a judicial usurpation, violating the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution of the state, and the sovereignty of the people. The State Rights Association, which, it appears, had been suspended, is revived by a special resolution to that effect, and, in the name of the party, the meeting declares its existence, and empowers the officers who were in office at the suspension of the Association, forthwith to organize the same, and when such organization is complete, they are requested and authorised to put forth an Address to the People of South Carolina, exposing the heresies of the Court of Appeals, the danger of the present crisis, the true principles on which South Carolina must rest this controversy, and the necessity of her good people coming forth in their might at the ballot box, and putting down by their sovereign power, that violence, faction, and sedition, which has so long distracted our beloved State.'

GREENFIELD, *Mass.*

A few days since, a child of Mr. E. Ryther in this place, about three years old, was discovered in a well near the house, into which it had probably fallen by seizing the bucket and carrying it down with it. When Mrs. Ryther discovered it, it was holding fast by the side of the bucket with its little hands, and crying for 'mother.' The mother ran to a neighbour's for assistance; but before she could return, a girl living in the house had raised the bucket with the child clinging to it the whole way, and supporting its weight by the mere power of its arms and hands. After it was safely landed, there was considerably difficulty in disengaging its hands from their convulsive grasp of the bucket. The well was more than twenty feet deep, with twelve feet of water.

We have been furnished by a gentleman, that took much pains to ascertain the facts connected with the accident on the Columbia Rail Road, with the following particulars.

Phil. U. S. Gazette.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT

Two of the Union Rail Road Cars, of the Union Line Co. were, this morning attached to a train of burthen cars to ascend the inclined plane on the west side of the Schuylkill, bridge, when they had nearly arrived at the summit, the coupling of the burthen cars gave way, by which accident one of the laden cars, with the two containing passengers, were forced down the plain, with an impetus that is beyond description. When within a few rods of the bridge the train came in contact with a burthen car loaded with sand, the shock was tremendous, the pleasure cars rose in the air and came down in atoms; the passengers were thrown in different directions, and, what is most remarkable, all escaped with their lives, and none dangerously injured, though several were bruised, and one gentleman had his arm fractured. The two cars belonging to Messrs. S. R. Slaymaker and Co. are completely torn to pieces. From our recollection of those splendid pieces of workmanship, we should suppose the damage to the company, could not be less than $2500, which is to be attributed entirely to the neglect or stupidity of the individual (in the service of the state) in attaching the pleasure cars to the burthen cars in advance of them, contrary to the positive instructions of Mr. Eardman, the superintendent of the machinery at the inclined plane.

A NEW MUZZLE FOR DOGS.

In the Select Council, on Friday evening, Mr. Meredith introduced an ordinance calculated more effectually than those now in existence to secure our citizens against the dangers apprehended from dogs in the summer season. It provides that after the first of July next, instead of the leather strap now used, all dogs shall be muzzled with a substantial wire basket, placed so as effectually to enclose the mouth, and prevent snapping or biting. This muzzle is believed to be much easier for the animal than the strap now used, while at the same time it is more effectual. A dog with a strap is not prevented from biting, but with the wire basket, this will be impossible, as the whole mouth is enclosed. The apertures between the wires will enable him to drink with as much facility as if he were without a muzzle.

Mr. Meredith, in supporting this ordinance, remarked that the present regulations in regard to dogs, were entirely insufficient, as fully appeared by the late accident in Washington Square, where a gentleman from the south, his lady, and child, were all bitten, a few days since, by an animal supposed to be in a rabid state. He said that this incident was disgraceful to the city, and called imperatively for the prompt action of Councils. He believed the wire basket muzzle would be an effectual security against the bite of dogs, as the experiment had already been tried in this city, with entire success. Mr. M. added that in France, a regulation of this kind has long been in existence.

The ordinance was adopted without opposition, and promptly concurred in by the Common Council. A similar ordinance should be passed by each of the incorporated districts of the county, when the nuisance to which it refers would be in a great measure removed.—*Phila. Gazette.*

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

The editors of the *American* are indebted to the attention of Mr. Wm. Martin, for the annexed late information from the Pacific, by the fast sailing ship Ann McKim, of which he is supercargo:

On board the Ship Ann McKim,
Chesapeake Bay, June 15, 1834.

To the Editors of the American,

Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to acquaint you with the arrival of the ship Ann McKim, Walker, in 72 days from Huasco, with a valuable cargo of hides, tipps, platina and specie, to the Hon. Isaac McKim. We left Valparaiso, 9th March for Coquimbo; the United States ship Vincennes, Com. Wadsworth just arrived there from United States, via Rio de Janeiro; ship McLellen, Street, of and from New York; brigs George and Henry, Smith, and Argyle, Codman, of and from Baltimore, and brig Navarre, Girdon, of and from Philadelphia, all just arrived. The schooner Peruvian, of and from Boston, bound to the Sandwich Islands, put into Valparaiso with loss of all her cables and anchors in coming through the streights of Magellan.—Left Calao Bay 8th Feb. The United States ship Fairfield, Captain Vallette, and the United States schooner Dolphin, Capt Voorhies, sailed to leeward 20th January. The brig Index, Clark, of New York, to sail in a few days for Pisco; brig Hardy, Shirtly of Marblehead from Balt. with 3400 bbls flour, brig Central America, Cunningham, of and from Balt. with a cargo of flour, just arrived; barque Don Quixotte, Meek of New York sailed 5th Feb. for California; the brig Hibernia of N. York from Gibraltar, repairing; the brig George Gardner, Harvey and ship St. Peter, Mickle, sailed in January, the former for Cabija, and the later for Africa and Valparaiso. The brig Celeno of Baltimore, was expected at Catao daily from the Intermediate.

While lying at Huasco, 1st April, taking in Copper, a coasting brig arrived there 4 days from Valparaiso, in reporting that the United States ship Fairfield, Capt. Vallette, had just arrived there from Callao in 17 days passage, and the brig John Gilpin, Walsh, of Boston, from Canton.

Advices from Lima were received at Valparaiso to 19th February, which stated that Grammarra had reached Pasco, and took possession of a quantity of silver and money. Burmudez had arrived at Cuzco, and Genl. Miller, who had just arrived at Lima from Chili was placed immediately at the head of Orbigoso's troops, and had proceeded for Pasco in pursuit of Grammarra.

The following named gentlemen came passengers in the ship Ann McKim, viz:—P. H. Vandervoort, Esqr. of New York, bearer of despatches, and Capt John G. Scott and Tho. H. Seymour, of Boston, John Edison, Esq. of Bridgewater.

LATEST FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON

A letter to the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, dated 'U. S. ship United States, May 1st, 1834,' communicates the following particulars.

'The Private United States left Port Mahon on her cruize for the summer, on the 22d of April, and arrived at Toulon on the 25th, from which place she was to proceed by Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c. to the Archipelago. The officers of the United States 1st of May, were as follows:—Commander, Capt. Ballard, Lieutenants, Buchanan, Magruder, Selridge, Long, and Lee—Purser, Todd—Surgeon, Ruschie—Chaplain, Stewart—Sailing Master, Hitchcock—Lieuts. of Marines, Macomber and Young—passed Midshipmen, Glasson, Griffith, Hunt and Wurts—Midshipmen Fratly, Lynch, Renshaw, Tilghman, Colvocoressies, Howard, Johnson, Contee, Cummings, Williamson and Randolph.

The U. S. ship Delaware, 74, bearing the flag of Commodore Patterson, was expected to sail on the 25th of April from Malgon for Toulon, to procure salt provisions.—The store ship from America, with the usual supply for the spring, not having arrived at Minorca.

The frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, was at Toulon 1st May, waiting the arrival of Com Patterson.

The U. S. schr. Shark, Capt. Paulding, was refitting at Mahon, after a cruize to Gibraltar, Tangier, &c..

All was quiet in Toulon and the south of France.

The vice roy of Sicily landed a few days previous to 1st May from a steamboat at Marseilles, and proceeded to Paris on a visit to the Court of St. Cloud. It is said that the special object of the Prince, is a marriage with the Princess Mary, the eldest of the unmarried daughters of Louis Phillippe.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the ship Orbit, Capt Moncrief, we have received Jamaica papers to May 20th.

H. M. ship Forte arrived at Kingston on the 14th, from Barbadoes, with 290,000 sterling, all in shillings and sixpences, which had been transhipped from H. M. ship Belvidera. A Kingston paper of the 20th says, 'The quantity of specie issued on Saturday, by the Receiver General, appears to have given new life to the city. Change now being afforded, complaints will necessarily cease.'

There has been a total failure of the plantain crop at Demarara.

The Legislature of Tortola have adopted resolutions expressive of their entire disapprobation of the Emancipation Act, and of the arrangements of the Government for the distribution of the compensation money.

The Earthquake in South America.—One of the papers contains some further particulars of this terrible calamity. We make the following extract:

Pasto, 22d Feb. 1834.—I have to inform you that the town of Santiago, adjoining the parish of Sibundoi, situated to the east, and at the distance of 12 or 14 leagues, was built over a hidden volcano, which burst on the 20th ult. at 7 o'clock in the morning.—The earth shook so violently, that that alone ruined the ancient Rio Bamba, which may afford you some means of drawing a comparison. A run of land about 3 leagues long and two broad, sunk, with the forest which covered it, and its superfices presents now the aspect of a savanna, covered with stones and sand.—Although the trees which covered the spot were as old as the world, there has not a root of them remained, nor even a leaf to indicate the place where they stood.

During 24 hours that the earth shook without ceasing for one instant, the town and environs were rendered a heap of ruins; the cottages of the peasants were swallowed up by the earth which yawned at every point, and the churches of Santiago and Sibundoi were ruined, and also my house, under the ruins of which I was buried. But as if by a miracle I escaped from my sepulchre.—In the same convulsion which swallowed up my house, it threw it up afterwards upon the superfices of the earth, and I then managed to get out, although I was dreadfully crippled. The waves which the earth formed, rolled, in every sense of the word, similar to those of the sea, and to as great a height as happens when the ocean is enraged by a tempest.—Eighty persons were swallowed up by them, with all their live stock, and the only ones that could escape were those of us who were able to run up a hill, which although it shook as well as the rest, did not sink, neither did the waves of the earth affect it.

PEDRO LEON Y LOPEZ.

FROM KEY WEST.

We have received the Key West Section of May 24th.

The Spanish polacre Filanthropia, bound from Charleston to Havanna, with a cargo of rice, was totally lost on Carry-ford reef, May 10. Captain and crew taken off by Sloop Sally and arrived at Key West 23d.

The schr. Eliza Ann, Thrane, bound from Charleston to New Orleans, arrived at Key West on the 13th, having been ashore on Long Key. On being surveyed, she was condemned as unseaworthy, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned.

The schr. Robert Bruce, Thatcher, bound from Tampico to N. York, with a cargo of fustic, sarsaparilla and specie, got ashore on one of the Tortugas, but was relieved by Sloop Plume, which arrived at Key West a few days previous to the 24th, with part of her cargo.

In the case of brig Paragon and cargo estimated to be worth $40,000, the Court of Admiralty had decreed 10 per cent or $4000 in favour of the salvors.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

New York, June 13.

Our news schr. Eclipse, boarded Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, the Havre packet ship Havre, Captain Stoddard, but owing to head winds, was unable to reach the city before seven o'clock yesterday morning. She brings us Havre dates of the 7th and Paris of the 6th May.

We translate from a Havre paper a statement of the unfortunate event said to have occurred on firing a salute by the ship United States, at Toulon.—*Cour. and Enq.*

Havre, May 7.

We received from Toulon under date of the 1st instant, the account of so extraordinary a circumstance that notwithstanding the positive terms in which it is stated, we dare not give publicity to it without expressing our doubts of its truth.

The following is the language in which the event in question is related to us by a person who was on the spot. But we again repeat the affair appears to us so unexplicable, that we advise our readers to withhold their belief from it as we do until more ample information.

Toulon, 1st May, 1834.

A tragic event has occurred here on the anniversary of St. Philip. I have already informed you that there were two American frigates in the roads of Toulon, the Constitution and the United States. The latter, which arrived here three days ago, in salating the vessels in the roads, fired with ball on the Suffrein ship of the line, and killed or wounded seven men.

It was on the midday salute. One ball entered a port hole of the Suffrein, broke the camboose of the first cook at the moment he was distributing provisions, cut one sailor in two, mortally wounded two more, and wounded in a great or less degree four others. One of the sailors died immediately after; another whose abdomen was partly carried away, expired in the hospital a few hours afterwards; a third, whose thigh is broke, will be operated upon this day.

The commander of the Suffrein was on shore when this unfortunate event occurred. He hastened on board with Admiral Massieu de Clerval, commanding the Roadstead. A Lieutenant and Midshipman from the American frigate United States, came on board the French Admiral, to tender their excuses, which were rather badly received by our officers in sight of the dead bodies of their comrades. Another bullet from the frigate struck another of our vessels in quarantine. A redoubt on the large tower has also been injured. There must thus have been many

[illegible] loaded with ball—nine have been [illegible] which have done some damage on [illegible]

[illegible] parties were on shore, which years imm[illegible] [illegible]tely compelled to put off for fear of col[illegible] between our sailors and the Americans. [illegible] pinnace station has been reinforced by [illegible] of gendarmerie and troops of the line [illegible] avoid all further disasters. Some Ameri[illegible] were on shore. The Consul, M. Tru[illegible] [illegible], accompanied them on board in person [illegible] avoid all disturbances.

The editor of *le Journal du Havre*, from [illegible] which we copy the above, again cautions the [illegible]blic from placing full faith in all the de[illegible] He justly observes that it is impos[illegible] [illegible]le to believe that in firing a salute a num[illegible] [illegible] of guns should be loaded with ball by mi[illegible]

[illegible] *the New York Times and Mercanti[illegible] Advertiser.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Burslem, arrived at N. York on Saturday night from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 16th inst. to which date the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received regular files of papers, &c. including London papers to the 15th.

The political intelligence is unimportant. It appears that the report received by the last arrival, that there was a prospect of a speedy arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal, was without foundation.

The London Times of the 15th says—"It was before mentioned, that the treaty of the quadruple alliance latly agreed to in London, has been accepted and ratified by the Court of Madrid. Our Madrid correspondent, in his late letter of the 5th inst. confirms this information. The intelligence received by the last packet from Lisbon states that the government of Don Pedro had likewise sanctioned the treaty by its ratification. The Spanish army is, therefore, now acting in conformity with the stipulations of the convention."

The papers contain the following extract of a letter, dated Toulon, May 4. "Prince Metternich went yesterday on board the American frigate United States, accompanied by the Count de Labrettoniere, Major General of the Marine at Toulon. The marriage of the frigate was in irons, and it is to be tried by a court martial. The commander of the ship has, it is said, sent 5 000 [illegible] for the relief for families of the men killed and wounded by the deplorable occurrence of the 13th. The Prefect refused the money, saying that it was an affair to be settled between the two governments. This morning a boat with Americans came to shore. The authorities having timely notice of her arrival, placed a picket of gendarmes on the quay, in order to prevent them from being assailed by the French sailors, who are in a state of deep [illegible]."

France.—Paris cannot be said to be quiet. Conflicts between the students who frequent the Guinguettes (tea gardens) in the quarter of Mont Barnasse, and the police, between the populace and some soldiers of the 35th regiment, took place on Thursday last, outside the barriers, and appear, in spite of hourly occurrence. Great number of arrests and domiciliary visits continue in Paris and throughout France. On the other hand, the Chamber of Peers daily discharges scores of prisoners against whom no evidence appears on the investigation of their cases.

Dr. Gervais and the Editor of the Tribune, having refused to go to trial on Saturday, they were condemned respectively to fines of 1000 francs, and to imprisonment for libelling the police. A new trial is to be the consequence of this curious proceeding. We regret to learn that very serious apprehensions are entertained for the consequences of the first public discussion of the late bloody events in Paris.—Morning Herald.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

It was announced on the authority of a telegraphic despatch, received at Paris from Bayonne, and dated the 6th May, that an arrangement had taken place between Don Pedro and Don Miguel—that Don Carlos had given up the contest in Spain, and embarked for England, and, as a necessary consequence, that the civil war in Spain and Portugal was at an end. The statement was very substantial, and no doubt was expressed of its correctness. It now turns out, however, to have been nothing more than a stock jobbing report, wholly without foundation.

By the African steamer, we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 5th inst. She brings despatches from Lord Howard de Walden to the British government the nature of which has not yet transpired. They are said to relate to the reception by Don Miguel of a proposition made to him, founded on the treaty of amity between the Four Powers. The tenor of his answer is not known. But from all that can be gathered, it was evasive. The armies are still idle, and remain in the same position as before. Don Miguel is still represented as strong in the affection of his troops, well founded and well disciplined, and the country in his rear well cultivated and productive.

Of his other resources, too there is no report of the stock of obstinacy with which Don expressed his determination to carry on the war to the last extremity.

Letters from Paris state that the Queen of Elvas had proclaimed Donna Maria on the 27th ult, as soon as the Spanish troops had passed the river. The garrison of Elvas had previously been ordered to encounter Gen. Sarsfield S. on the frontiers of the Algarves.

The statement as to the movements of Carlos turns out to be equally untrue. Instead of retiring from the contest, it is said that he was meditating and expected to be in Spain in *propria persona*, the effect of which would certainly be to encourage his friends and protract the war. The last mail bring several trifling successes