

Maryland Gazette. ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, October 30, 1834. For the Maryland Gazette. TO MISS Adieu! adieu! a fond adieu! A parting fare you will. To peace, to friendship, and to you, How much I love these none can tell. Adieu! with my burning heart I'll bid my friend American quells. Adieu! with my forever part. Most late last say fare thee well. Could I but hope that yet again Those sparkling eyes would ever turn On me their lustre, then Oh! then Love's fire would on my altar burn. O! grief of grief—the cold is snapp'd, And friendship's bonds I fear are broke; In tears of love my heart is wrapp'd, I sigh, I weep beneath the stroke. I pray the Most that think of me, As you that ever dream'd to roam, Whose only earthly love is there, Whose fate then it is to live alone.

OFFICIAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE, Inaugural Session, 1834.

- HOUSE OF DELEGATES. St. Mary's County. Wm. J. Babington, John H. Sisson, John L. Dorsey, Fowler. Kent County. James B. Ricard, Benjamin Kelly, James P. Gooch, William Welch, Robert W. Keot, Leonard Iglehart, Charles S. Ridgely. Cecil County. James Keitt, John Beckett, John Hughes, Wm. D. Merrick, Hugh Ely, John C. Orick, George Dudley, S. Hamilton, Jr., Joseph S. Cotnam, Littleton D. Trackler, Joseph Nicols, William I. Ford, I. D. Nowland, Wm. C. Sedgwick, Thomas G. Pratt, W. E. C. Worthington, Nicholas Brewer, Leonard Roberts, John B. Tamm, J. P. R. Gullis, Emmezer Hearn, William Roberts, Robert Annan, James Moore, Samuel Sutton, Thomas Burchenal, Thomas S. Carter, Joshua Jones, Joseph West, John O. Wharton, Henry C. Gaither, Henry Harding, Alpheus Beall, William McMahon. Queen Anne's County. Robert Lattimore, Wm. S. Hambleton. Frederick County. Francis Bringle, Daniel Bayall. Harford County. Henry H. Johns, James Nelson. Caroline County. James Turner, W. M. Hardestad. Baltimore City. Joseph Cushing. Washington County. A. Kershner, John Wetly. Montgomery County. Thomas Gittings, David Frandie. Allegany County. Norman Bruce, J. W. Devconon. Of the 80 members of which the House is composed, only 25 were members of the last Legislature; 22 had been members before, but not last year; and 35 are *Chix*—i. e. members for the first time.

- SENATE. Western Shore. Benjamin S. Forrest, John G. Chapman, John B. Morris, William T. Wootton, Dennis Clarke, Charles F. Mayer, Thomas Sappington, James Montgomery, Bene S. Pizman. Eastern Shore. Samuel G. Osborne, John C. Groome, Thomas Emory, William Hagblitt, Henry Page, H. R. C. Wilson.

OHIO. The last accounts from Ohio are less favourable than they had previously appeared likely to be. Governor Lucas is no doubt elected by a majority of perhaps about three thousand; but it appears that owing to there having been two Jackson candidates for Congress in the thirteenth district, Mr. Spangler is re-elected, and it is as yet uncertain whether Mr. Crane or Mr. Helfenstein is elected in the third district. The members of Congress, therefore, as far as the returns have been received, stand nine for the administration, and nine against it. It depends, therefore, upon the third district to decide which party will have the majority from that state in Congress. Thus have the obstinacy of two candidates

in the thirteenth district persisting in their determination of running for Congress, been the means of subjecting their party to the loss of the danger of losing the majority in the representation in that House and shows the necessity of yielding private claims and individual preferences to considerations of the public good.—*Balt. Rep.*

The Ohio election returns are not yet complete. In an article on the subject, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says: Findlay—aggregate majorities, 10,877 Lucas do 10,512 Notwithstanding this aspect of the case, we presume, from an inspection of the votes given at former elections, in the counties yet to be heard from, that Lucas has succeeded by a small majority. At the preceding election he received a majority of 8066 votes over his Whig opponent. If, however, it shall turn out that we have lost the Governor, there seems to be no doubt that we have carried a majority of the state Legislature and of Congress.

The Globe has returns from 61 counties, by which Lucas's majority over Findlay is 1907. Ten counties are yet to be heard from. According to the same paper, the members of Congress elect are: Anti-Jackson. Taylor Webster, Thos. Corwin, Thos. L. Hamer, W. K. Bond, J. McLene, E. Howell, J. Chaney, E. H. Wood, W. Kernon, E. Whittlesey, W. Peterson, J. Stowe, J. Thomson, S. F. Vinton, D. Kilgore, S. Mason, B. Jones, D. Spangler. The District now represented by Mr. Crane remains to be heard from.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The returns of the election in S. Carolina show that Messrs. Manning, Postell and Rogers, of Union men, and Messrs. Pinckney, Pickens, Grayson and Davis, Nullifiers, have been elected to Congress. The majority in favour of Mr. Davis is reduced to 70 votes, Mr. Pickens takes the place of Mr. Duffie.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Democratic	Opposition	Total	
Philadelphia	27	3	30
Philadelphia city	0	7	7
Philadelphia county	8	0	8
Allegheny	0	1	1
Cameron	0	4	4
Montgomery	5	0	5
York	2	0	2
York county, &c.	4	0	4
Lancaster	1	1	2
Rich	4	0	4
Snyder	1	0	1
Lebanon	0	6	6
Dauphin	0	1	1
York	5	0	5
York	0	2	2
Franklin	0	2	2
Cumberland	0	2	2
Perry	1	0	1
Northumberland	1	0	1
Milam and Juniata	2	0	2
Union	1	1	2
York	2	0	2
Columbia	1	0	1
Lycoming, &c.	2	0	2
Centre and Clearfield	2	0	2
Susquehanna	1	0	1
Baldwin and Tioga	2	0	2
Bolton	2	0	2
Somerset and Cambria	1	1	2
Westmoreland	5	0	5
Washington	2	1	3
Allegheny	5	1	6
Huntingdon	0	2	2
Indiana and Jefferson	1	0	1
Armstrong	1	0	1
Beaver	1	1	2
Batler	1	0	1
Fayette	1	1	2
Greene	1	0	1
Venango and Warren	1	0	1
Mercer	0	1	1
Crawford	1	0	1
Erie	0	1	1
	86	59	135

Democratic majority in joint ballot 89—Opposition 50.

The Nashville Republican of the 14th inst. contains the following unpleasant intelligence. GLOBE.

THE HERMITAGE BURNT. Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock the roof of the Hermitage was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to arrest the progress of the flames proving unavailing, the entire edifice, with the exception of the room attached to the northern end and used as a dining room, was in a few hours consumed. The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That in the second story was, we understand, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the roof by the falling of a spark from one of the chimneys, and there being at the time a light breeze from the north west the progress of the flames was proportionally rapid. The numerous and valuable private papers of the President were probably all preserved. We need not add that the event has occasioned to this community deep and universal regret.

MAIL PRÉPARATIONS. Bailey J. Patterson was arrested yesterday, while applying for letters at the Post Office in this city, upon a charge of having broken open letters and forged the signatures of different persons, by which he has obtain-

ed large sums of money. He was about to sail for Havre on the 1st November, but will be obliged to postpone his visit for at least ten years. He was employed as a clerk in the Post Office at Staunton, Va. where he committed these depredations, to which state he will no doubt be sent for trial. Mr. Pitt, the indefatigable Assistant of the Post Office Department, communicated the facts to the Assistant Post Master of this city, whose vigilance led to his being arrested.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Oct. 25. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. We publish to-day a short article, from the Baltimore American, in relation to the proceedings of the meeting at Cumberland. We are pleased to see these evidences of an increasing attention to this great improvement in that city.—To our mind, it seems perfectly manifest that this work is almost indispensably necessary to the continued prosperity of the 'monumental city.'

DISGRACEFUL. We understand that a mob of 100 to 150 persons proceeded up Broadway last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to the marble manufactory of Mr. Bloomer in fourth street, which they entered without opposition, (the building being uninhabited, and in a very few minutes destroyed marble fire places and mantel-pieces (some of them very splendid) to the amount of about \$2000. Fortunately the most valuable part of the marble work escaped damage, being in a room that was not discovered. The progress of the mob up Broadway excited little notice, as there was no noise and it was supposed they were returning from a meeting. It appears that their object was to punish Mr. Bloomer for having in his possession articles that were manufactured at the Sing Sing State Prison. Such are the consequences of combination against the only honest principles upon which trade can be conducted. There is no tyranny like that which characterises combinations. It is a tyranny without laws of any sort. It would deprive us all of the secure possession of liberty, property, and even life.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

STORM IN MISSISSIPPI. A very severe storm occurred in Mississippi during the early part of this month. It rained almost incessantly for six days. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 6th instant states that more or less there was ever known to fall in that section of the country, in some parts of time for three days and three nights the very portals of Heaven appeared unobscured, and torrents descended in copious quantities. The Advertiser adds: From the best information which we have been able to procure, we ascertain that the storm which prevailed there has been general throughout our state, as far as we are informed, and that great and irreparable injury has been done to the soil, as well as the damage of the cotton. By some of the most intelligent planters, it is estimated that the cotton crop in this state has been cut short fully one half, and by others, one-third. The former opinion, we are disposed to believe the nearest the fact, judging from the devastation which has been produced in some plantations, which we have examined near our town. At any rate, the loss to our planters is great and discouraging in the extreme. But a few short weeks back, the flourishing condition of the cotton fields promised the most bright and delightful prospects to the industrious planter—and was just on the eve of consummation of their happy anticipations—and now, alas! they are all, it were, snuffed in the very bud, and their fondest hopes dissipated and scattered to the devouring elements. None can regret more sincerely than we do, such untoward and discouraging results—but as the story of Jacob's faithful says—'What's done can't be helped, and it's no use crying—better luck, perhaps, next time.'

COMFORT FOR GIN DRINKERS. A medical gentleman in London met an old woman, who asked him whether he liked Gin, Rum, or Brandy best? He replied that he was not in the habit of taking either. 'What!' said the astonished querist—'What, not take Gin! I like gin best of any thing; for I have been in the hospitals and I know all about it. Gin only eats off the skin of the liver; rum fills it full like a sponge; but brandy eats holes into it that I could put my finger in.'

Yesterday, this city was visited by one of those remarkable obscurities, which have occasionally been recorded in the annals of the Province. Towards 2 o'clock the sky became tinged of an orange colour, which from time to time changed to a dark green, and gradually increased in density till about three o'clock, when the darkness was so complete, that houses and shops were lit up as at night. A wind sprang up from the north-westward, and by about five dissipated the obscurity, after a slight shower of rain. The water, which fell, was of a dark ink colour, tasting and smelling much of smoke, and depositing, when allowed to settle, a black ash powder. Towards six o'clock, the skies were as clear as they usually are at that hour of the day. The wind, during the greater portion of the day, was warm, and the thermometer stood at 65 deg.

This strange appearance, which to many minds portended a severe storm, was no doubt occasioned by some extensive fires in the woods to the westward of this.—A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollected, occurred some years ago, at the time of the great fire near Miramichi, New Brunswick. During the first week of November in 1829, another much more dense was perceptible in this city, during which a storm arose and the spire of the Catholic Parish church was struck by lightning. Old almanacks mention a very great darkness to have occurred on the 16th October 1785, and

is still known to our old residents as 'the dark Sunday.'—*Montreal Gazette.*

An Italian Opera Company had been for some time performing operas at Calcutta, and by a late arrival there was a Company of French artists. COUNTESS HOENDERF. This nobleman, whose demise the Dutch papers have recently announced, died at the Hague, at the age of seventy-two. He belonged to one of those distinguished Batavian families, whose members were constantly divided between the factions which alternately gained the supremacy in Holland. This system maintained them in high favour, whether the supporters of the Stadtholder or the partizans of the Republic prevailed.

During the Imperial regime of Bonaparte, the late Count Hogendorf adhered to the House of Orange, whilst his brother became aide-de-camp to the Emperor. The latter terminated his career in Brazil, where he sought an asylum after the hundred days. The following curious anecdote is related of him in a recent French publication:—

A young naturalist, who a few years ago visited Rio Janeiro, lost his way during an excursion which he made, unattended by a guide, in the environs of that city. After wandering for some time, he perceived, in a very solitary situation, a poor looking hut, whether he directed his footsteps, for the purpose of obtaining refreshment, and some one to conduct him to his road home. On entering this wild hut, which was destitute of all the comforts of life, what was his astonishment to perceive a large painting in a richly gilt frame! It was the wood length portrait of a French officer, in full regiments, and decorated with numerous orders. On a table, before the portrait, lay a folded dispatch, addressed to the Emperor Napoleon.

The traveller had not recovered from his surprise, when suddenly there entered the apartment an old man, who appeared to be suffering from the gout. He wore a silver dress, and accosting his visitor in French said, 'You are surprised, Sir, at the sight of this picture and naturally enough. It represents a man who had exercised the functions of a Governor General both in the old and new world; who has been an ambassador at the courts of Lisbon, Vienna, and St. Petersburg; a Minister of War in Holland; and an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon. This man now stands before you superior to the frowns of fortune.' The artist bowed respectfully; and a few moments afterwards his thirst was quenched by a cup of orangeade, prepared by the hand of this victim of political vicissitude.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A SHAM FIGHT. Two brothers named Quinby and another individual named Barret, were shockingly wounded by the discharge of a cannon at a regimental muster, on the 7th instant, at Lisbon, N. H. The unfortunate men were members of two companies belonging to the regiment. One of them, Levy Quinby, survived but a few hours. The regiment was engaged in what is denominated the 'sham fight,' and the accident occurred from too much haste in springing the piece.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14. A small company of Traders arrived in this city last week from Santa Fe. They left early in August, taking Texas in the route, and thus extending the journey across the Rocky Mountains to the trading posts on the Arkansas river. They met with very few Indians, and suffered no interruption whatever in their progress home.—We understand, that the regular Fall Company was to leave Santa Fe in about four weeks after their departure. Trade in that quarter was very limited in consequence of the scarcity of money, and depredations of the Apache and other Indians, who intercepted the transmission of goods and specie from the lower part of the country. Large numbers of mules, horses and sheep—forming principal articles of trade among the inhabitants of those provinces, were also constantly stolen by the Indians; and some of the American Traders had suffered considerable losses in this way. A part, only of the adventures of last spring had been able to effect sales of their goods; the others would be compelled to remain or send them to Chilietana and markets below. Among the number who have returned is Capt. R. B. Lee, U. S. Army.

The present company brought with them eleven wagons, which, with the contents, belong to Messrs. St. Frain, Bent, & Co.

The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed at Palermo, and which has excited some interest, appears in the Journal des Deux Sicilies:—Giuseppe Gonzano, a child scarcely three years old, has attained the height of four palms and a half Sicilian measure. His limbs are well formed; he is extraordinarily strong and vigorous, and he is a man in every sense of the word. The savans who have seen him, say that their examinations have led to discoveries of great importance in pathology; and Dr. Diego Sogroppo, one of the most distinguished physicians of Palermo, says that if Giuseppe's growth should not be arrested by accident or illness, he will be one of the most astonishing giants ever seen.—*Le Cabinet de Lecture.*

M. Ladareau, a rich capitalist, who has just died at Paris, has left, it is said a singular will. He has directed that his apartment, and that of his wife, who has been dead several years, shall be hung with black, and so remain for six years. Every three months they are to be opened for the purpose of being swept and scoured, and this to be done in the presence of the executor, who is a notary. It is doubtless perfectly new to require the

presence of a notary to witness the sweeping and cleaning of apartments. A letter from Naples, in the 27th August says:—The tranquillity of the volcano has not been of long duration. Its eruptions have recommenced with renewed violence. They continued to increase from the 25th, but on the evening of the 28th began to subside.

HAOUZ, Sept. 10.—A splendid fête concert were given on the 8th inst. by the Princess Albert of Prussia, by the Comte de Rosi, so well known as the architect of the corps diplomatique, and the Countess, who is so constant a sufferer from weak ankles as to be unable to walk, was obliged to be wheeled in her chair to her distinguished guests, but delighted by signing several favourite airs, in which her powers are unrivalled, proving her voice had, if possible, acquired force and sweetness since her marriage when she retired from the public view, she has since been resident at the Haouz, the Count de Rosi fills a diplomatic station.

The late eruption of Vesuvius has occasioned considerable injury to nearly every village in the vicinity of the mountain, and the following days, by which not only the roads over Spoligno, Teramo, and Gith roads, but even that over the Simpron, are partially destroyed, have unhappily extended also to the Triul. The magnificent road from Milan, through Bormio, to the Wormer Milan, through Monte, Stelvio, is totally destroyed from Wormer to Pirano; the same destroyed from Venice to the great road open only about two years, from Venice to the Pasterthal, by way of Ampezzo, so that the communications with Italy by those roads are interrupted. The passage of goods and travellers over the Brenner has consequently become uncommonly active for some time past, as this is now the only road side of the Alps that is open to and from Italy. The accounts from Pisa are equally melancholy. Eyewitnesses represent the devastation that has taken place there as unparalleled.—*German paper.*

SPAIN, Sept. 5.—The Cholera—Up to this day there have been in all—cases, 12,000 recoveries, 245 deaths, 540 remains. The King has applied for a vote of credit of 300,000 dollars, to defray the extraordinary expenses caused by the prevailing cholera.

A volume of 12,000 gallons of spirits, has been made by the Excise, at a great distillery establishment in the Surrey side of the water, the duties on which amount to 110,000. The duties are unremitted to compromise the affair by offering to pay a penalty of 20,000. If the parties could be exchanged, the penalties would amount to about 150,000.

ROMA, Sept. 20.—The smuggling of tea, which has been carried on to a great extent since the opening of the Trieste, Venetian, another seizure of 700 lbs. contained in four trunks, landed from the Royal Greek Steamer. There was neither name nor address upon a single package. On the 12th inst. a similar seizure was made at the Spanish Inn, Grace church street, just after the arrival of the Dover coach, of 550 lbs. of gunpowder tea.

SPAIN. From the Journal des Debats. Letters from Mexico of the 7th Sept., which were received by an extraordinary conveyance, being positive information to the effect that the Finance Committee has decided, by a majority of five against four, that the whole of the Cortes' loans ought to be acknowledged, in that the whole of the loans contracted in 1822 and those included. The minority voted in favour of the entire acknowledgment of all the loans. The Committee's report, however, is to be disposed of by the general assembly of the Cortes.

From the Times. A courier arrived in Paris to-day (Saturday), at two o'clock, bringing accounts from Madrid of the 8th inst., dated the evening of the 6th. It is affirmed that they bring intelligence that on that day (the 8th), M. Martinez de la Rosa sent in his resignation, and that acceptance was followed by all the other Ministers, with the exception of M. de Forcade, to whom the charge of forming the new Ministry is entrusted.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris papers of Thursday are received. The 'Moniteur' gives the following official intelligence received by the French Government from Bayonne:—'At the request of the 16th states, the Gaspereaux had attempted an insurrection in the 15th in the direction of the palace of Olytan. Zumalacarrqui was at the head of the insurrection of Estella. He was marching against him with Lorenza and Figueira. The Junta is at Etchar. Don Carlos has remained in Bayona.' The success of the Carlists against Bergara, Vitoria, and Tolosa, indicate a change in their position. Tolosa is an important place, and has long been a particular respect to the attack upon it are, therefore, extremely desirable.

Paris, formerly the companion in arms of Rodriguez in Peru, was shot by him, in Bilbao, on the 6th inst. together with the Major Domingo de Valdespina, and the Secretary of the Junta (De los Aguianos). They were entrapped by the Spanish frigate Parais. Rold has burnt the Duke of Granada's palace to the ground, in revenge for the Duchess having celebrated Don Carlos' birthday.

The election of the whole of the 12 articles of the declaration of rights (against the Ministers) by the Chamber of Procuradores, is known in Paris. The Ministerial papers seem to deplore that occurrence, while the independent members of the French press all in it. The articles relative to the rights of property, and the responsibility of public actionaries, were adopted by immense majorities and almost without discussion. In the Chamber of Procuradores, on the 1st inst. General Barthe addressed himself to the President of the Council of Ministers, in the hope that he would communicate to the Chambers the real state of affairs, respecting the Civil War in the Northern Provinces.

M. Martinez de la Rosa replied—in the northern provinces, more than 40,000 men are on foot, of which number 20,000 are destined to guard the fortified towns, the coast, and other parts. In the immense plains of Aragon are 15,000 men, so that we cannot be charged with inactivity. What we want is character of the new Whigs evinces that the injury sustained by the unsettled weather de-

ring harvest, has been more serious and extensive than at first anticipated; yet the opinion being prevalent, that the farmers still hold an unusually large quantity of old-born and that the present growth will yield an average produce, added to the indisposition shown on the part of millers to augment their stocks, has caused the aspect of the trade to be heavy and depressed, and driven prices down to a lower range than has been experienced since 1822 and 1792.—*Mark-lane Express.*

Botzako, Sept. 4.—The devastations in Switzerland by storms on the 25th of August and the following days, by which not only the roads over Spoligno, Teramo, and Gith roads, but even that over the Simpron, are partially destroyed, have unhappily extended also to the Triul. The magnificent road from Milan, through Bormio, to the Wormer Milan, through Monte, Stelvio, is totally destroyed from Wormer to Pirano; the same destroyed from Venice to the great road open only about two years, from Venice to the Pasterthal, by way of Ampezzo, so that the communications with Italy by those roads are interrupted. The passage of goods and travellers over the Brenner has consequently become uncommonly active for some time past, as this is now the only road side of the Alps that is open to and from Italy. The accounts from Pisa are equally melancholy. Eyewitnesses represent the devastation that has taken place there as unparalleled.—*German paper.*

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