THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The first section provides that, within the new treasury building, rooms and other accommodations for the treasurer and his clerks shall be appropriated, and safes and vaults are to be constructed, in which the monies of the United States are to be deposited, and those places of deposite are to be technically denominated the treasury of the United States, in which the treasurer is to keep the money entrusted to him until it is called for according to law.

Section second provides, that the mints in Philadelphia and New Orleans shall be places of deposite for the safe keeping of the public moneys. The treasurers of those mints to perform all the duties required of them, as specified in a subsequent section.

Sections three and four enact, that accommodations shall be provided in the custom houses in New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, for the officers called "receivers general," to keep, deposite and disburse the public monies entrusted to their charge.

Section five provides, that officers, called receivers general shall be appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate, whose term of office shall be four years, and one of each of them is to reside in the cities above mentioned. They are to hold their offices for the above term, unless removed, and will be obliged to give security for the faithful performance of their duty.

The next section provides that the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the treasurers of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all the surveyors of the customs, all receivers general, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all post masters, are required to keep safely, all the public money collected by them or placed in their custody, till the same is ordered by the proper officer of the government to be transferred or paid out: and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, promptly to make the same as directed: and to perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the government, which may be required of them by law.

The 7th section provides that those officers shall give proper securities for the performance of their duties and safe keeping of the monies entrusted to them.

Section 8th provides further, that the amount of security of all depositories shall be increased in proportion to the amount of funds in their possession.

Section 9th enacts, that all receivers of of public money in the district of Columbia, shall, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster General, pay the money in their possession to the Treasurer of the United States; those within Philadelphia and New Orleans to pay it to the treasurers of the mint: and those in New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, to pay to receivers general of the public money.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General being bound to direct such payments at least once a week, or oftener.

The tenth section empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the money in the hands of those depositories to the Treasurer, the mints or the receiver general; or from one of those establishments to another, as in their judgment shall seem fit for convenience or safety. It shall also be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories: as he may think most conducive to the interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

The next provides that the monies so deposited shall be considered as being to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft: the returns of the depositories to be made to them as they shall direct.

Section twelve gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to appoint special agents to examine the books, accounts and returns of the receiving officers, for the purpose of keeping uniformity and accuracy in the accounts.

Section thirteen provides that in addition to the previous examinations there shall be examinations made by the naval officers and surveyors, by the registers of the land office, and by the directors of the mints at the close of each quarter of a year, or oftener, if required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section fourteen provides for the expense and the appointment of clerks, the whole number of whom is not to exceed ten, and the aggregate amount of their salaries must not exceed eight thousand dollars per annum.

Section fifteen requires the immediate transfer of the public monies to the depositories created by this act.

Section sixteen directs monies owing to the United States, to be paid to these officers.

Section seventeen enacts that if any of these officers, or those connected with the post office department, shall in any manner appropriate to their own use the monies entrusted to them, they shall, on conviction, be sentenced to an imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than five years, and to pay a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Section eighteen, authorizes the procurement of suitable rooms for the purposes of this act, until those in the public buildings are finished.

Section 19th modifies the act of 1816 respecting the payment of debts due the United States, so as to make the reception of the notes of specie paying banks legal to the amount of only three-fourths of the debts due for the first year, one half for the second, one fourth for the third, and after the 30th of June, 1843, all sums accruing, or, becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the general post office department shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Section 20th provides, that all payments made by disbursing officers of the United States on account of the government, shall, after the above date, be made in gold and silver only.

Twenty-one prohibits any disbursing officer or agent of the government of any grade or denomination whatever to make an exchange of the public funds for other than gold and silver; and they are required to make payments to the government in the currency legally receivable. When payments are made to them in drafts they are required to present those drafts for payment and shall make payments in the currency received for those drafts unless they can exchange the means in their hands for gold and silver at par as to promote the circulation of a metallic currency. The penalty for disobedience of this order is, suspension by the head of the department until the President shall decide whether he shall be removed or restored to trust.

Twenty-two prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from continuing in force any general order which shall militate against these provisions.

Twenty-three renders it imperative upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the the speedy presentation of all government drafts at the places where payable, and to guard against those drafts being thrown into circulation as a paper currency.

Twenty-four fixes the salaries of the officers created under this law, and others.—The receiver-general at New York, is to have $4,000 per annum: at Boston $2,500: at Charleston, $2,500: at St Louis, $2,500. The treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, is to receive $500 additional to his salary; the one at New Orleans $1,000; & none of these officers are allowed to charge or receive commissions or perquisites, under pain of fine or imprisonment, according to the discretion of the court.

Twenty-five authorizes the Treasurer of the United States to receive at his office, or other places he may designate, payments in advance for public lands; the evidence of which shall be the receipt of the treasurer, which receipt shall be taken in payment for the lands; but such receit shall not be transferable or negotiable, and must be presented by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Twenty-six appropriates $10,000 to be expended, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, for the purchase of sites and construction of offices at Charleston and St. Louis, and the secretary is authorized to adopt plans for such buildings; but, if there can accommodations be found in the custom house in Charleston, no independent building is to be constructed in that city.

Twenty-seven authorizes the appropriation from the treasury, of a sufficient sum for the defrayment of the other expenses produced by this act.

Twenty eight repeals all acts or parts thereof, which conflict with the provisions of this act.

We copy the following sketch, not so much because it bears honorable testimony in defence of General Harrison against the ribald and reckless attacks of certain party presses upon his military character as because it narrates a fine incident, and with excellent force and spirit. There is an air of truth about it which strongly impresses itself upon the mind.—[Newburgh Gazette.

From the Columbus Harrisonian.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The present Vice President, R. M Johnson, is a man with whom we have some acquaintance. Some of our Harrison editors have said a few hard things about Col. Richard M. Johnson, without knowing that they were unintentionally slandering one of the bravest soldiers of the last war, and one of the firmest friends that ever Gen. Harrison had the honor of possessing. We know them both intimately, and we speak by authority when we say there is nothing but the most kindly feelings entertained in the breasts of these honorable and distinguished men, towards each other. Richard M. Johnson has been kicked to one side, by his Van Buren friends, but that makes no difference to us. We mean to tell a tale the incidents of which we can prove by one of the most high minded and respectable men of Cincinnati. Elam P. Langdon is the man we allude to, and although there are some hundreds of others upon whose testimony we might rely, we name him in preference to all the rest, because, although, a supporter of the present administration, he possesses a soul on which in eight years acquaintance, we never discovered a single stain or blot. But to our tale, which is not one of fancy.

On a certain occasion, not far from the dogdays of 1835, it was rumored among some of us Jackson men of Cincinnati, that Dick Johnson, as every body familiarly called him, was about to perpetrate a stump speech at Covington, which as we presume all our readers know, lies exactly opposite Cincinnati, in the state of Kentucky, a state too well known in history and tradition to require our feeble attempt to eulogize. Well, we crossed the river in the ferry boat, went to the hall where Dick Johnson was to hold forth, shook him cordially by the hand, and then sat down, along with Elam P. Langdon, to hear his speech.

Stump speeches in Kentucky are not precisely like those in Ohio. It is somewhat difficult for a Kentucky stump orator, when he commences his speech, to guess with as much exactness as to its duration or peroration. The Kentuckians dislike to be humbugged, and they very frequently ask a stump orator, even in the very height and flow of his eloquence, a question that throws him out of his own prescribed track. Such was the case with our friend, Col. Johnson.

He began a dissertation on matters and things in genera, and democracy in particular. He was moving on as smoothly as a square-rigged brig, with all her canvass shaken out, when somebody in the crowd yelled out,

"Were you at the battle of the Thames?"

"I was and what of it!"

"Are you the hero of that battle?"

"That's a very singular question to be put to me by any gentlemen that has read the history of the last war. My brother James and myself—and the colonel dashed a tear from his eye when he pronounced the name of his brave and departed brother—my brother James and myself raised a regiment of mounted riflemen and joined Gen. Harrison on the Maumee. We asked him for the post of danger, and he told us, if it were possible, and it would not conflict with the general operations of the troops, he would grant it to us cheerfully. We were shortly on the trail of Proctor. We caught him on the Thames. Our mounted regiment, as a matter of course, was in the advance, and when we descried the enemy, my brother and myself rode up to General Harrison and reminded him of his promise."

"Have your mounted men ever been practised to charge upon infantry?" said the general. "Certainly," said we.—"Then," said the general, "the post of danger as well as of duty is before you. One half of your regiment will charge through the British regulars, and the other half will simultaneously, commence an attack on Tecumseh's Indians in the swamp,"

"So said the general—my brother James, and a braver and a better man never lived, charged through the British with one half of the battalion, while I, with the other half, undertook to rouse up the Indians in the swamp. They were not hard to rouse up, for Tecumseh, a man transcendantly superior to Proctor in point of real bravery as 'Hyperion to a satyr,' had determined to make that his best and most conclusive battle ground. We met them and fought them; and, when they learned that Proctors British regulars had been demolished by my brother James they began to retire. At this moment my body had been perforated by five bullets, and my horse could only be kept on his legs by the greatest exertion of my bridle hand. In endeavoring to make him leap over a log in the swamp he fell and died, with two more balls in his carcass than were in my own. A tall, good looking Indian approached me, with his tomahawk ready for a throw. My horse lay in a position that did not permit me to be exactly dismounted. I pulled out a loaded pistol from my holsters and shot him.

They say that it was Tecumseh I shot. I care not, *and I know not.* I would have shot the best Indian that ever breathed under such circumstances, without inquiring his name, or asking the ages of his children."

When the colonel reached this point, there was a deafening roar of applause A simpleton present, who did not know the true calibre of the man he was about to interrogate and who wished to make himself popular among the enemies of Harrison, exclaimed in stentorian voice, "Where was Gen. Harrison then?"

The colonel gave a calm survey of the crowd, until he singled out the face of the querist. Looking him dead in the eye, as the Kentuckians say, and drawing himself to his utmost height, with his eye dilated, and a countenance that plainly showed that there was to be no hypocrisy in what he he was about to say, he replied in tones as calm but as portentious as the incipient rumblings that precede a volcanic eruption.

"He was in the very spot where the commander-in-chief *ought to have been. He was to the spot where his duty called him. He was amidst the whizzing of rifle bullets, overlooking the movements of our mounted men—ready to charge over the dead bodies of my brother and myself had we proved unfortunate in the onset, in order to avenge us.* NO ONE MUST ATTEMPT TO TICKLE MY FANCY BY INTIMATING IN MY PRESENCE, THAT GENERAL HARRISON IS A COWARD."

There was a pause—and then there was a silence so profound, so indescribable that it was painful In that vast crowd for the space of one minute—and that is a long, dreary lapse of time, to men who are listening to a stump speech—the ticking of a watch might have been heard, as horribly loud as it has grated on our ear in the sombre chamber of the dying and the dead. But, anon, there was a slight clapping of hands—and then there was a deafening thunder storm of applause, that seemed to shake the building to its very foundation.

This is the same Richard M. Johnson, whom the Loco-focos at their late abortive convention in Baltimore, refused to re-nominate as their candidate for Vice President. HE WAS TOO HONEST FOR THEM.

AN INCIDENT.—The standard relates a singular occurrence which took place on the fourth. An old gentleman from Indiana passing up Chesnut street, observed a crowd near the State House. On elbowing his way into the midst, he found a discussion going on between a friend of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren. After listening a few moments, he accosted the Van Buren man and inquired, "Did I not hear you style General Harrison a coward?" "Yes," replied the man, "I call him a coward, and I have a right so to call him, for I know him well and served under him at Fort Meigs," "Do you know me?" asked our friend from Indiana. The man replied he did not. "Yes," said the Indianian, "you do, you certainly must remember Captain ———, of the company in which you say you *'served'*" The poor old wretch immediately became pale with fear! "I would not expose you," continued our friend, "if I had not caught you traducing your commander and uttering things which you know to be as false as your own heart." Turning to the bystanders, the Indianian continued—"Gentlemen, this white haired old wretch belonged to a company commanded by me at Fort Meigs under General Harrison—he was publicly drummed out of the camp, after the retreat of the British and Indians, for theft and the grossest cowardice." The effect upon the people may be easily imagined.—[Phil. North American.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A GOOD THING.

Gen. Harrison was among the invited guests to the dinner given to Gen. Van Rensselaer, in this city on the second instant. He could not be present for reasons assigned. The following is his letter declining the invitation. It richly deserves the caption we have given this paragraph. It is one of those good things which frequently fall from the pens of American statesmen, and from none more than Gen. Harrison. Good taste will relish, and correct judgment approve it.

NORTH BEND, 1st July, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—A recent domestic affliction in the death of one of my sons, and the present illness of Mrs. Harrison, will prevent me from enjoying the great pleasure of being present at the dinner to be given on Thursday next, to my beloved friend and old associate in arms, General Solomon Van Rensselaer. It is now forty seven years since I first met this distinguished soldier in the army of General Wayne—he in the capacity of Cornet of Dragoons and I as Ensign of Infantry. Associated in all the toils and difficulties incident to a war, the theatre of which was an unbroken wilderness; of ages nearly correspondent; and of dispositions and tastes which induced us to seek the same employments, the same amusements, and the same fellowships, our friendship thus formed by propossession and knit in common danger, could not be ephemeral. It was such indeed as though we had owned the same paternity, and had been nurtured at the same bosom. And I may say with Castalio of his brother

"When had I a friend that was not Polidore's,
Or Polidore a foe that was not mine?"

I will not attempt, gentlemen, to give you even a summary of the services of Gen Van Rensselaer. I will not tell you of the deep debt of gratitude which is due to him from Western men—of his gallant bearing in the battle of the Rapids of the Miami and the blood which I saw pouring from his manly bosom upon the soil of Ohio, or his still more glorious achievements upon the heights of Queenstown, ennobled, like those of Abraham, by the blood of the contending heroes. All this you know. It is to be found in the records of your country, and furnishes some of the brightest pages of its history. Ay, what is he now? What and who is the hero of two wars, the conqueror of the heroic Brock, of him by whose management, or whose gallantry, so deep a wound had been inflicted upon the military character of our country!

A year ago I would have answerd you, fellow citizens, that he was living in humble retirement, in the bosom of a large and happy family, supported by the emoluments of an humble office the gift of a President who had himself jeopardied his life, and shed his blood, in achieving the independence of his country, and knew how to appreciate a Hero's services, and reward a soldier's toils. Such, gentlemen, was the situation of my friend the defender of Ohio Cabins from the furious savage, the bearer in his body of the marks of seven distinct wounds—when the spoilers came When the disbanded legions of Agustus were suffered to eject the happy husbandmen of the fairest porion of Italy, we have reason to believe, we know, indeed, that some were spared. The ruthless warrior was not suffered to usurp the seat and violate the groves which had resounded to the songs of the greatest of poets. We may conclude also, that the scarred veterans of former wars were exempted from the otherwise general proscription. Indeed, we must suppose that the sympathy naturally felt between men of the same profession would have induced the usupers to spare the war-worn followers of the great Pompey, although they had been the soldiers of liberty, and the sworn enemies of their own faction. But, gentlemen, let me ask you now to point to an exception in the proscription which has raged in our country for the last twelve years? Who has been spared that possessed any thing which could tempt the cupidity of the spoilers? My friend is the last victim. The reason of this honorable distinction, I could tell. It is somewhat different from that which induced the giant Polyphemus to intend the like honor to the king of Ithaca. But you may perhaps be anxious to know the reason which has been assigned for this outrage upon the feelings of the American people. Why, it was precisely that which has been given in all ages and in all countries, for all the violent and unjust acts of tyrants, "The public good." In this case, "the advantage of the democracy." In the midst of such abominations, how appropriate is the exclamation of one of the distinguished victims of the savage Robespiere, "Oh! democracy how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

It may be proper, gentlemen, that I should add that Gen. Van Rensselaer has accounted for every cent of public money that ever came into his hands, and that he dares the strictest investigation into his conduct as an officer. What cause of deep reflection, gentlemen, does the case of my friend, contrasted with that of others, known to be public defaulters, who have been retained in office, present to the patriot and the friend of republican government.

I conclude, gentlemen, by offering you a sentiment: "May Solomon Van Rensalaer be the last victim in our country, of party violence, and may the services which are to be the future pass-ports to office be not those rendered to a party, but to the whole people."

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
W. H. HARRISON.

To Samuel W. Davies, &c.

From the New York Evening Star of July 17.

TWENTY SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

This ship reached her wharf this morning at 10 o'clock, after a passage of 16 1-2 days from Portsmouth, which she left July 1st. Her delay, from the log, appears to have been owing to a prevalence of westerly gales.

The packet ship Wellington arrived at Portsmouth on the evening of the 1st July, and Captain Chadwick politely furnished the British Queen with papers to 10th June.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated London, June 30th, 1840, which may be implicitly relied on:—

"Knowing that you are interested in Texas securities, I beg to inform you that a notice, which appeared in one of the London Journals a few days since, that the Texian Commissioners had arrived here from France, where they had failed to make a negotiation, is altogether erroneous. The Commissioners have not yet been to the continent, and have not brought forward their loan here but they have strengthened themselves very much—have issued a circular containing very interesting information relative to the young Republic, and on the eve of their departure for the continent, where they expect to make such arrangements as will enable them in the fall, when the times get better, to bring forward their loan with every prospect of success."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 10th of June, a young man of the name of Oxford, made an attempt to shoot the Queen and Prince Albert, as they were proceeding up Constitution Hill, for their evening ride. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had left Buckingham Palace, at precisely a quarter past 6 o'clock, in an open phaeton with outriders, for the purpose of taking an airing in Hyde Park, which has of late been the usual custom. The cortege proceeded in the direction of the Constitution Hill, and having entered the road leading to it and Hyde Park corner, continued its course—On the arrival of the phaeton about 150 yards up the road, from the corner of the Palace against which the garden wall abuts, the report of fire arms was heard to proceed from the right hand side near the pailings of the Green Park, exactly opposite to the back of the mansion of Lady Gordon.

The Prince, who, it would seem, had heard the whistling of the ball, turned his head in the direction from which the report came, and Her Majesty at the same instant rose up in the carriage, but Prince Albert as suddenly pulled her down by his side. The man then drew from behind him a second pistol, which he discharged after the carriage, which proceeding at the ordinary pace, had by that time past him a little. The reports of both pistols were very loud and at the discharge of the second, several of the female spectators screamed loudly. Several persons rushed towards the perpetrator of this gross outrage, and he was immediately seized first by a person having the appearance of a laboring man, and then by Mr. Beckman one of the Queen's pages, and another bystander, by whom he was handed over to two of the metropolitan police, who conveyed him to the Queen-square police court.

One of the English editors in describing the event, remarks as follows: "A Persian proverb says—'A GNAT may kill the KING: a gnat may sting the King's horse, and cause him to throw the King, of which the King may die. The assassin, in this case, though wearing the human form, was in one of its meanest stations:—a boy, a pot-boy at a public house,—a pot boy out of place,—nay—to make the thing more grotesque in its horrors, a pot-boy who had been discharged solely for *incessant laughing*—was the author of this attempt against the Majesty of England; and, but for a gracious Providence, might have been the instrument of extinguishing not merely a royal life but a royal *line*, and flinging a great nation into confusion." Another Editor says the pistol must have been loaded with a ball, as was evident from the loud report.

The prisoner, who appeared to be perfectly sane and intelligent, was asked by Mr. Superintendant May, if he wished to make any remark, observing that what he said would be used as evidence against him.

The prisoner who maintained a considerable degree of sullenness, inquired if the Queen was injured?

Mr. Superintendant May: Mr. Pecks, how did you feel at the moment the pistols were fired?

Mr. Pecks: I felt stunned and stupified. I could not believe that her Majesty's life was attempted.

The pistols were here produced; they are larger than those in use by the police, but evidently of Birmingham make, and made more for show than effect, between the pan and hammer, a piece of rag had been placed to prevent the report being heard.

Not above half a dozen persons were present, amongst whom was a female, who was the first to catch hold of the assassin, and Lord Ingestrie. His Lordship instantly gave the alarm, and in a few seconds several of the police arrived and took the prisoner into custody, and conveyed him down to the station house of the A division, in Cardner's lane.

The assassin is a native of Birmingham which place he left when only nine years of age; that he had left his last place during the last month. They at length ascertained his residence, which was No. 6 West street, West square; on searching his room they found a sword and a black crape cap, made to fit the face, besides a list of names, which may lead to most important results. On his person was found a half crown, a knife, and a key; there were also found at his lodgings a ball and powder flask, the bullet fitting the pistol. From the time of the horrid attempt until eleven o'clock about twenty of the police were engaged in sifting the earth before the wall against which the ball is supposed to have rebounded, but at the above hour no bullet was found. On the return of the royal party to the palace, they were accompanied by a numerous train of carriages of the nobility, the flush on Prince Albert's face having given way to a deadly paleness. During the whole of the night repeated messengers came from the House of Commons to ascertain if the assassin had made any statement. He, however, remained silent, with the exception of inquiring whether he had shot the Queen This question he put several times during the course of the night.

Mr. Robinson, the proprietor of the Hog in the Pound, states that during the period he lived with him, his conduct was that of a steady, honest and good servant, but that he had an unfortunate propensity for laughing, which, to many of the customers, was unpleasant, and on that account only he parted with him, as his conduct was invariably quiet, and, in fact, rather reserved. Mr. Robinson also states, that neither himself nor any of the other inmates of the house, noticed at any time any thing unusual in his manners or appearance, tending at all to indicate or lead to a supposition of his insanity. He was recommended to Mr. Robinson by Mr. Tarr, formerly the landlord of the Fountain Tavern, in the City Road, who is now residing at Paddington, with whom it is believed Oxford formerly lived.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM SHIP BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday, at about 9 o'clock at night, having sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 4th inst, and bringing London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the day of her sailing. The following are the heads of the news as we find them in the New York papers:

The Britannia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of July, and was only twelve days in reaching Halifax. She was telegraphed at Boston on Saturday evening at half past 7 o'clock, and was at her berth at East Boston at half past 9 o'clock, being the fourteenth day from her leaving Liverpool. She had eighty five passengers, sixty of whom were for the United States. Among them is the Hon. Samuel Cunard the enterprising proprietor of this new line.

We learn that the next steam ship of this line will leave Liverpool on the 4th of August.

We learn that although it was after bark when the Britannia reached her berth, a great many crossed over to East Boston to see her, and preparations were making to give Mr. Cunard and his ship a hearty reception this morning.

Expresses had reached the office of the London Times on the 3d inst. from Canton to the 27th March, from Bombay to the 23d of May and from Singapore to the 15th April.

The Chinese are busy in preparing fire ratts for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The Druid, of 44 guns had joined the fleet. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were on the point of quitting that city; they had declined any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade.

The Empress of China had died, and Pekin was in a state of the utmost confusion.

There appears to be an apprehension entertained of serious difficulties still taking place in British India.

Balmaseda's Band of Carlists who had endeavored to raise another insurrection in the Basque provinces had arrived in France in a state of great distress.

In Parliament nothing of importance was done. On the 1st July the House of Lords did not sit, and in the Commons there was no quorum. On the 2d, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwick gave notice, that on the 7th, upon the motion for going into committee on the Canada government bill, he should move as an amendment that the bill be committed that day six months. On this motion the fate of the bill will probably be decided.

A petition from Edingburg was presented by Lord Brougham, signed by 16,000 inhabitants, and praying for a dissolution of the connection between Church and state.

Telegraphic despatches were received in Paris, dated Bayonne, June 29, announcing the entrance of the Carlist leader Balmaseda into France, on the preceding day, with 300 men—2,000 more were expected to cross the frontier the same day or the next. Cabrera was the only Carlist chief remaining in Spain at the head of any force, and no doubt was entertained that he must soon follow the example of Balmaseda. The attempt to excite the Basque provinces once more in favor of Don Carlos had thus utterly failed.

New York papers to the 9th of June were received at Liverpool on the 1st of July, by the George Washington.

A great dispute was raging in the London papers on the question whether there were or were not balls in the pistols which Oxford fired at the Queen. No bullets had been found. Oxford's great-grand-father was a black, and served in the royal navy. His grand father was a mulatto, and his father, of coarse, a quadroon.

The Paris journals positively announce the recall of Marshal Vallee from Al

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0820.jpg