BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, that is to say:

For pay of the army and subsistence of officers, one million three hundred and eighty one thousand seven hundred and seventy two dollars, including the sum of ninety four thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars, arrearages of pay and subsistence. for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

For forage of officers, fifty nine thousand one hundred and seventy nine dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty five thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, two hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and forty eight dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for discharged solders for the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, including an arrearage in eighteen hundred and thirty three, estimated for by the pay department, forty five thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the Quartermaster's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks, and printing; enlarging barracks, quarters, store houses, and hospitals at the various posts in the Union; erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, including huts for the dragoons; materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, rent of quarters, barracks, and store houses; postage on public letters; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and erection of barracks and quarters and the construction of roads and other constant labor, under an act of Congress of the 2d March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier post, or escorts to paymasters, hire of laborers, and the interment of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers; compensation to extra clerks in the office of the quartermaster General, and in the offices of the quartermaster and assistants at the several posts, and compensation to temporary agents; also, for the horses and equipments which may be required to keep the establishment of the regiment of dragoons complete, three hundred and forty four thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia, to the stations of the troops; of subsistences from the places of purchase and the point of delivery under contract, to the posts where they are required to be used; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and lead from the western mines to the several arsenals; for transportation of the army, including officers when removing with troops, either by land or water, freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, oxen, mules, carts, wagons, and boats, for transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department, and the expenses of sailing a public transport between the several posts on the Gulf of Mexico, one hundred and forty five thousand.

For the allowance to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, and for the per diem to officers on topographical duty, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying on the works in the city of Savannah, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the repairs and alterations of the barracks and qarters at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, ten-thousand dollars.

For erecting officers' quarters at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For carrying on the works at Green Bay, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For temporary repairs of the barracks at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, sixty thousand four hundred dollars.

For arsenal, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the arsenal at St. Louis, in addition to the sum embraced in the general appropriation for arsenals, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of five thousand sets of accoutrements for the artillery and infantry regiments, fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the recruiting service, in addition to twenty nine thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars unexpended of a former appropriation, six thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to six thousand and forty three dollars, unexpended of a former appropriation, fourteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers and soldiers, one thousand dollars.

For the payment of the general staff officers and six companies of Missouri militia, ordered into service by the Governor of that State, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For paying any balance which may be due for militia services in the Territory of Michigan, in the late war against Black Hawk and his followers, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of Captain McGeorge's company of Indiana Militia, for services performed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided the Secretary of War shall be satisfied that the said company is entitled thereto, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

For finishing gun racks and making window shutters to the new arsenal, rebuilding middle water shop, one hundred and ten by fifty feet, and for building a house for steam engine, including a store room for iron, fifty-two by forty-five feet, at the national armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For additional machinery and fixtures at the same armory. viz. three water wheels for grinding musket barrels, six water wheels and twenty-two forges required in the middle water shop, blast machinery for eleven double forges, and for the purchases of new and improved labor-saving machinery, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For slating roof and rebuilding water wheel of upper workshop renewing and repairing fences on the public ground, and for painting public buildings at the same armory, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairing dam, (and removing obstructions in way of,) supplying the water to the rifle factory on the Shenandoah river, at the national armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, two thousand dollars.

For the completion of the machinery in the three shops for turning, boring, and stocking muskets; the completion of the canal, furnishing the water power; erecting an annealing shop and proof house, erecting two shops for tempering springs and polishing barrels; erecting two engine houses and making addition to stocking shops; and for erecting a carpenter's and machine shop, at the same armory, thirty six thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars eighty six cents.

For erecting store-houses for iron and pi coal; repairing paymasters', and clerks' quarters; constructing a river wall, sinking three wells on Camp hill, grading and paving the open spaces between the public shops, and for painting some of the public buildings at the same armory, eight thousand five hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty seven cents.

For the payment of the taxes assessed by the State of Pennsylvania on the United States arsenal on the Schuylkill river, five hundred and sixty eight dollars and fifty nine cents.

For the purchase of three acres of land on the Alabama eight hundred dollars and fifty cents

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, May 14th 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

JEFFERSON AND JACKSON.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Read the following, and then decide who are Jeffersonians.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

BOSTON, May 13, 1834.

Perhaps your curiosity, or that of some of your readers, may have been a little aroused by the annunciation here, and the pretty warm denunciation and discussion to some extent elsewhere, of a new book, entiled "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and events from the Peace of 1783 to that of 1813." If such be the case—and the considerable sensation the volume has stirred up among us, leads me so to presume,—you will be glad to know what is the drift of the publication. That may be soon told, as it is very frankly avowed by the author himself, and denied or doubted by nobody.

It is a defence, then, of old Federalism, the Federalists of the Washington and Adams school, and of particular individuals among them more especially, who have been particularly assailed by their adversaries in past times as monarchists, Anglomen, disunionists, &c. Reference is made mainly to the posthumous works of Mr. Jefferson for elucidation of these charges. A vigorous attack is made on the political and personal character of that Statesmen, chiefly as illustrated, or thought to be, by the same authority, and other cotemporaneous matter. These latter accusations and strictures are elaborate, and severe. They go the length, —while they admit, as we understand it, his sincerity, and that of his political followers,—of considering his administration as the root of all political evil in this country,—Jacksonism, which it seems to construe as a continuation of Jeffersonism, not excepted. Mingled with all this graver matter are personal reminiscences of the distinguished men, particularly Federalists, of the last half century.

Nobody doubts, I presume, that the author of this volume is the Hon. William Sullivan of this city. This gentlemen, who is son of Governor Sullivan of 1807—a distinguisued anti-Federalist, and opponent candidate of Caleb Strong—is designated, I perceive, by some papers as one of the leaders of the old Federal party. He was and is unquestionably a Federalist, and well versed in those principles; but whether he would deem himself entitled to such prominent distinction among his fellows of twenty and thirty years gone by—being himself still rather a man of middle age—I am not able to say. He was, however, one of the three commissioners appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature in January, 1815. Col. Perkins and the Hon. H. G. Otis (both living) being the other two to proceed to Washington on business which seems to have been suggested by the conclusions of the Hartford Convention, in reference to the State defence of this part of the country against the enemy.

On the policy of this publication at this time, every one must judge for himself. My object is simply to inform you what the publication is. On the merits of the controversy which it revives, I have, of course, nothing to say.

From the New York Times.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Rev. John Hughes, of Philadelphia, was invited, while in Pittsburg, to attend the festival of the whigs, in this city. We subjoin his reply declining the invitation.

"In begging leave to decline the pleasure of a compliance with your kind invitation of this morning, I have but to repeat the motives which I suggested in conversation with the committee, by whom your note of invitation was presented.

My engagements are numerous during my short stay in Pittsburg, but besides this, knowing that there are excellent citizens arrayed on opposite sides of the great political question which is now agitating the public mind, I feel that it would be indelicate in me, as a clergyman, to join in any public celebration of a triumph gained by one portion of citizens over the principles or opinions of another.

I do not say that a clergyman should not entertain and express on suitable occasions his political principles and opinions. Yet I hold it as a rule for my own guidance, that the less he mingles in the troubled elements of political rivalship, the better for himself, for religion, and for the community generally.

With the best wishes for your welfare and happiness, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

R. BURKE, Esq. and others, Committee.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1834.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church commences its session in this town on Wednesday next the 28th inst.

We have understood that upwards of $800 were taken at the fair held in this place on Wednesday and Thursday last to aid in the erection of a church in Miles river neck; and nearly all in *Jackson money* too: so much for removing the Deposites.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following correspondence which appeared in the Washington Globe in the latter part of April, and has also appeared in several other journals, without having been questioned as to its correctness, as far as we have seen, in relation to the opinions of Judge McLean on the subject of the U. S. Bank. The high estimate which is placed on Judge McLean's character and talent, entitles his opinion to much weight. Many of those very men who are loudest in their denunciations of Andrew Jackson for his opposition to the U. S. Bank, and for his removal of Mr. Duane, profess to be the zealous supporters of Judge McLean, for the next Presidency. For our own part, we have no hostility to him. We support the present administration on principle, and if the principles of Mr. McLean are in accordance with our own, we know no man to whom we should be more pleased to give our vote. He professes to be a Democratic Republican of the Jeffersonian school—a State Rights man, but not a Nullifier. So far we go with him. But does he carry out his principles on the Tariff and Internal Improvement, as well as on the Bank.—His opinions are public property; we should be glad to know more of them.

Mr. Webster, the writer of this letter, is a member of Congress, and we have understood, the personal friend of Judge McLean.

'CINCINNATI, March 29, 1834.

"*Hon. T. Webster:*

"Dear Sir: I yesterday heard a letter read, said to have been written by you, to a gentleman now in this city, in which you state that Judge McLean had told you that he was in favor of the removal of the Deposites, and decidedly against the Bank of the United States. If such is the fact, the public ought to be advised of his opinions; and as I am sufficiently well acquainted with his character to know that he does not wish to conceal any of his opinions, the promulgation of his opinions would be considered public property. It is due to you, if any erroneous impresion is created, an opportunity for explanation should be given. If correct, the country should be advised of Judge McLean's policy. Respectfully,

JOHN H. WOOD."

"WASHINGTON CITY, April, 1834.

"*John H. Wood, Esq.*

"Dear Sir: Your favor of 29th March, has just been received; and I take pleasure in promptly responding to it.

"While in company with Judge McLean, I think early in January, he expressed the opinions which I have since communicated, in some of my letters, to my friends. He commenced by giving his vews in considerable detail, of a Bank to be located within the District of Columbia, with the privilege of sending branches into the States only at the pleasure of the States, and on such conditions as the States might respectively impose, and which he believed would obviate the constitutional objections against the present United States Bank. Of which, I presume, you have also heard him speak, as I saw a project of it published in the Sentinel, about the time he was in Columbus, where, I believe, you spent the winter, or a part of it.

"He then remarked, that he was opposed to the present Bank of the United States—that he always had been. He stated that he was in Congress when the present Bank was chartered, and voted against it in every shape in which it was presented; and that if he were now in Congress he would vote against its recharter.

"He stated that he was very clearly of the opinion that the President had the power to remove the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose which he did. And he proceeded to state the opposite side of the question. Suppose the secretary had been of the opinion that the deposites ought to have been removed, and had determined to proceed to remove them through the exercise of the discretionary power given in the charter; but, that the President had been of the opinion that they ought not to be removed, then, said he, the President would have had the the same power to remove the Secretary, if it had been necessary, to prevent the removal of the deposites. The power to remove was the same in both cases. Officers were equally accountable to their superiors for the palpable non-exercise, or abuse, of discretionary powers, as of positive powers.

"As to the policy of the removal, he stated distinctly, that he did not express any opinion on it; he remarked, that it was a measure of this administration, and that he gave no opinion on it. But he gave it very clearly as his opinion, that as the present Bank would not be re-chartered, as it ought not to be to return the deposites would be more likely to increase than diminish the embarrassments of the country—if he were in Congress, it would not meet his approbation.

"Several weeks after this, I received letters from sundry of my constituents, suggested, I believe, by the call for a public meeting of his friends, which was then in circulation, in Butler county, Ohio, asking of me what were Jugde M'Lean's opinions on these subjects.—I took great pleasure, and felt great freedom, in communicating them; because I understood, as you say, that his opinions were public property, and because I had seen, subsequent to hearing these sentiments, and prior to writing these letters, that part of the conversation relative to a Bank within this District, published in the Moderator, a newspaper then published in this city, but since discontinued. I may have subsequently written the same facts to some of my friends, in my correspondence, who did not specially call for them.

"I have not, in any of my letters, stated any opinion as coming from Judge M'Lean, on this subject, which is not contained in this letter—my letters on this subject, as on other subjects, have been represented as containing what they do not.

"As the objects of your letter seems to be publication, this is at your service, for that purpose, or any other.

"Your fellow-citizen,

TAYLOR WEBSTER.

The articles of foreign news in this morning's paper, will be found of a very interesting character. The following article from the Baltimore American, will present a better view of it than any we can offer our readers; we therefore copy it. We have endeavored to give as extended a view of the intelligence as our means would allow.

"A large part of our paper yesterday was filled with the exciting intelligence from France. The insurrectionary movements in Paris and Lyons, form a fresh era of bloody contention between the French people and their government. The facility with which they were repressed by the troops and the national guard, shows, we apprehend, not so much the absolute strength of the government with the people, as the weakness of the immediate insurgents, and the desultory and unorganized nature of the risings. We do not find any evidence of concert for any specific purpose, among the rebels, nor any general aim in their resistance to the authorities. No prominent statesmen or political leaders seem to have countenanced or taken part in the disturbances. In the tumult, occasion was taken by a few, in obscure quarters, to proclaim a republic, but none of the leading opponents of the ministry—republican or liberal—are shown to have countenanced the riots. These seem to have risen among the laboring classes, in both cities, from a disquieted and excited state of feeling, political in part, but aggravated by other discontents—want of employment, and disputes with employers on the subject of wages. The latter causes prevailed especially in Lyons. The *Mutuellistes*, or members of the associations of workmen, have been for a long time in a state of great excitement; those of them who are connected also with political associations, are the principals in the tumult. Their personal causes of complaint were inflamed by the late arbitrary acts of the government in relation to associations, and they have rushed into violence, without definite aim, or reasonable prospects of co-operation. The partial movements elsewhere, are rather tokens of a similar state of feeling than proofs of any extended plan. The desperate nature of the attempt, and the desperate struggles with which it was mantained, hoplessly, are strong evidences of the restlessness & discontent which pervade the whole mass of the French people. The materials are there for a general political explosion, which the partial rising may serve to retard by strengthening the arm of the government, but which nothing can disperse effectually but a new and more popular system of national policy. Against this, even if Louis Phillippe could be induced to adopt it, are to be weighed all the dangers of foreign conflict, and the prospects of bloody wars, with the anti-liberal monarchies.

The course adopted by the government in repressing the disturbances at Lyons, appears to have been firm, & at the same time as moderate as the exigency would permit. No unnecessary slaughter, nor extraordinary violence was adopted. The explanations on this point, given in the French Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of the Interior, are clear and satisfactory.

The number of workmen engaged in the riots at Lyons is put at between seven and eight thousand. This is a large number, but does not by any means embrace the largest part of the workmen of the place. Lyons is the largest manufacturing town in France, and the second in population. The number of inhabitants in 1828, including the suburbs, was 185,-728. The number of establishments for the manufacture of silk alone, was, in 1828, 7140, and the number of looms 18,823. Besides these, there were numerous other manufactories. The proportion of working population is, accordingly, very great, and they have been for sometime in distress, and carrying on a controversy with their employers.

Some of the members of the Paris Society, '*des droits de l'Homme*' have been arrested, for participating in the movements against the tranquillity of the capital, but it is not believed that the Society, nor the republican party, had any agency in the matter. Even the project of opposing the infamous law against Associations, was not generally approved by them.

The Belgian disturbances are of little national importance as events, but strong, as proofs of the weakness of the popular confidence in the institutions of the new monarchy; —a mere riot which shows the disorder of the country, without pointing to any change or improvement.

The aspect of French affairs, is we think, favorable for the final payment of the American indemnity. The indebtedness is almost universally admitted;—the amount only is in dispute. The conclusion and ratification of a treaty, by the competent authorities on both sides, has turned the unsettled claims into a contract. If the opponents of the bill designed, as many of them probably did, by their votes, only to censure the ministry for concluding such a treaty it is not unlikely that some of them, not expecting that the treaty would be rejected, will be hereafter inclined to vote for fulfilling the national pledge. Such changes of position are not uncommon in representative governments. A strong instance is in the case of the Shelburne ministry, which came into power in England in 1782, on the pledge to put an end to the American war. They entered into the negotiations at Paris, and concluded preliminary treaties with France & America. They were attacked in parliment by a powerful opposition, headed by Mr. Fox and Lord North, for having conceded too much and sacrificed the interests of Great Britain in their negotiations. The coalition succeeded. But at the same time, and by the the same vote, in which they censured the members for concluding the terms, they declared their willingness to abide by them. In the French chamber, a similar feeling prevailed among many who voted against ministers, and when the question is reconsidered, a like principle may operate to procure the confirmation of the contract."

From the New York papers of the 19th.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the barque Turbo, which arrived on Saturday, we have Havre and Paris papers to the 9th ult. inclusive. We find that our minister, Mr. Livingston, had an interview with the King on the 5th. Gen. Lafayette was again seriously indisposed.

The Paris press is bitter against the new Ministry. The *Gazette de France* says—"The appointment of M. Persil may be considered as a declaration of war against the Press and the Jury as well as the Associations."—The National says—"M. Persil was the author of the bill for suppressing the Association, and it was necessary to have such ministry to carry the law into execution. The new Ministry is already every where called *Minister Persil*, and it is sufficient to destroy it in the opinion of the whole country to give it the name which really belongs to it—the only name indeed, that is suited to it. M. Persil will be the personification of the Cabinet, the speaking and acting organ of the violent notions to which Louis Phillip has been led from the necessity of defending his personal system. There is one measure which the Government must pursue in preference to all others It must, in performance of the promise made to the Holy Alliance, vanquish the Associations, and M. Persil is the man to perform this task. Words are wanting to express the feelings of contempt, astonishment, and wounded pride, with which the public have learned the audacious manner in which by night, and as it were by stealing and burglary, M. Barthe has been introduced into the President's seat in the Court of Accompts and Count d' Argout into that of the Governor of Bank, &c."

Affairs in Spain, remained much the same as at the former advices. The arrangements for calling the nomination of the Duke de Baylen as President of the New Council of State, and Don Eusebio Bardaix as Dean, the Queen has named the Deans of each section of this Council as follows—Worship and Justice, Don Ramon Lopez Pelegrin, War; the Marquis de la Reunion de Neuva Espagna: Marine, Don Martin Fernandez Oavarreta; Finances, Don Fellipe de Cordeba; Interior, Don Jose Maria Moscosa de Altamira; Indies and the Colonies. Don Manuel de la Bodega."

PARIS, April 9.—We have received by express a copy of a report made by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs to the States General of Holland on the 4th inst. This document commences by that, contrary to every well founded expectation, the results of the negotiations with the house of Nassau, and expresses regret for the failure of these, and the persistance of France and England in refusing to treat until a consent to a cession of part of Luxembourg is obtained. The minister afterwards announces that negotiations had been renewed at Biborich, with a view to prevail on the Duke of Nassau to give his consent, and enable King William to give to the world a proof of the sincerity of his political conduct.

The Courier Belge of the 4th, has the following:—"The accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange has again returned to his head quarters, and the Dutch journals of the frontier mention movements of the troops. It is to be hoped that our governments will take every necessary measure for maintaining the security of Belgium."

Serious disturbances have occurred at Brussels. The Independent of the 6th has the following.—"We had reason to hope that the tumult would have terminated last night, but this morning at 9 o'clock a mob assembled around the house of the Duke d'Ursel, in the Rue dos Paroissen; the windows were completely smashed, and the rioters having forced their way into the house, were begining to destroy the furniture; when the burgomaster interfered, addressed the people, and put an end to the disorder at this point. It soon, however, recommenced in another. The hotel of the Prince de Ligne, in the Park, was assailed in its turn; the windows were broken and the furniture thrown out into the street. It appears that the Prince had expected an attack, for, from an early hour in the morning he had a great quantity of his furniture carried away by the Rue de Grange. At the moment we are writing, a mob of several thousand persons is parading the streets with a tri-coloured flag at its head, and shouting, A bas les Orangistes!

Postcript—one o'clock. We this moment learn, that the Hotel of the Marquis de Trasegnies, in the Park, has been attacked by the people, and the furniture broken to pieces and thrown out of the windows. The Guides have made a charge upon the assailants to compel them to disperse. A man, armed with a sabre, cut in his face has just passed under our windows. The house of M. Bethune, near the Sablon, has also been assailed by the populace and all the furniture destroyed.

We this instant learn that the office of the Lynx has been attacked and devastated.

Half past one o'clock.—A crowd is now going up the Rue de la Montagne de la Cour, dragging a half broken carriage, occupied in the interior, on the box, and even the top by individuals who utter loud vociferations. No public force is there to oppose these acts, which spread alarm among the peaceable inhabitants.

A quarter to 3.—The armed force has at length come forward, and is doing its duty vigorously. This instant several superior officers, among whom we noticed Col. Rodenbach, are causing the gendarmes to arrest some individuals armed with iron bars and bludgeons, who were carrying off the spoils of the houses that have been plundered.—The troops of the line have seized five or six of the rioters, and are conducting them to the Hotel de Ville.

April the 10th.—A telegraphic despatch was yesterday received from Lille announcing that tranquillity has been completely restored at Brussels.

From the New York Advocate

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET OF THE SIXTEENTH.

The Packet ship *Poland*, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Harvre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to 14th inclusive. Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The *press* and the *people* will not endure the recent measures of the *government*. The troops have, it is true suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is questionable whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent law prohibiting public meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris, the preceding day—but order was restored before night.

A Paris paper of the 12th, says—"On the reception of very important despatches from the Government, by the martime department at Brest, Capt. Brinx, of the brig *Cuirassier*, was immediately sent for. The Government despatches were delivered to him, with instructions to sail without delay, for the United States,—and to make the passage with the greatest possible speed. A quarter of an hour after the Cuirassier was under sail.

[Passengers in the Poland, state that it was fully believed in France that our Government would retaliate the refusal of the French Chambers to fulfil the treaty; and that the sloop of war was despatched with some explanation. We do not find any allusion to the subject, in the proceedings of the French Chambers.]

PARIS, April 14.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST AT LYONS.

The following despatch, dated Lyons, Saturday 12th April, 11 in the evening, sent from Villefranche by telegraph, was received at Paris yesterday:—Lyons is delivered. The faubourgs which were occupied by the insurgents have fallen into our power.—The communications are fully reestablished. The mails have resumed their course. The anarchists are in the greatest disorder."

A Supplement Extraordinary to the Moniteur of yesterday, published in the afternoon, contains the following:—"The Government received this morning despatches from Lyons, dated in the evening of the 11th, which are perfectly calculated to give confidence. The combat had changed into platoon firing, which was diminishing every hour. The inhabitants of La Guilotiere have assisted the garrison, and have forced those who were at the head of the bridge leading to the faubourg, to cease firing. The insurgents did not show themselves any where, but took advantage of the long narrow alleys, which in Lyons run through most of the masses of houses, to fire their musketry, and then retreat.—This enabled them to prolong the action. In order to put an immediate stop to this, it would be necessary either to engage the soldiers in dangerous defiles or cannonade the houses, and thus sacrifice with the guilty the many innocent persons they contain. But from this instant we may assert that the rebellion is overcome. St. Etienne has not stirred.

The General in command there is master of the roads, and will at once arrest in the open country all who may attempt to come to the succour of the insurgents. Chalons, Macon, Dijion, Strasbourg, and Befort, are in a state of perfect tranquility. Reinforcements are arriving at Lyons from all parts, and the troops are abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. Their zeal, activity, and devotedness are admirable. Their Generals set them the example. The population of Lyons has taken no part in this horrible overthrow of all order. They are looking with a painful anxiety for the end of this frightful attempt of the partisans of anarchy. The repose of Paris has been maintained. The instigators and accomplices of the anarchists of Lyons meditated sinister projects, but they have been arrested in great numbers. The authorities are on the watch, and will repress them with the utmost energy. It is the duty of the Government to warn those insensate beings, who are inclined to create disorder, that considerable bodies of troops are in readiness, and that the repression will be both prompt and decisive. The ardour of the National Guards, the devotion of the troops, and the irrefragable resolution of the Government, ought to convince them that they had better renounce their guilty folly, if not for the good of their country, at least for their own sakes. If these warnings are not sufficient to deter them, they must renounce all hopes of lenity. In the present state of the country, lenity would be culpable weakness."

DISTURBANCE AT PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Havre Journal.)

PARIS, April 14.

"As soon as Lyons was quieted, the disturbers of the peace repaired to Paris, for the purpose of creating the confusion which was promised, when the Chambers were discussing the law upon secret associations. The combat commenced at 5 o'clock last evening, in the quarter Saint Martin. All Paris is under arms. A colonel of the 4th legion has had his arm broken, and a number of officers have been wounded, and several killed. About nightfall, the firing was suspended with the intention of recommencing it in the morning, at which latter period, our troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgents. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours have been on horseback from 7 o'clock this morning, and the most effectual measures have been taken to-day to put down this ridiculous enterprize. The result cannot be doubted.

Chamber, 4 P. M.

All is over. Our troops have conquered. The National Guards seconded them with the greatest heroism. They shot down 46 republicans in one place, and 26 in another and a great number have been arrested. The two princes remained all day in the most exposed situations, and were received by the insurgents with a discharge of fire arms, which fortunately did them no injury.

The Chambers went in a body to the King, to declare their interest in himself and his family, and their desire to do every thing in their power to assist him in suppressing the insurrection.

From Galignani's Messenger, April 14.

"[illegible] which have so painfully occupied the capital for the last few days, have been made the occasion of another attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the capital, which, though presenting nothing of a very alarming character, cannot but be deeply deplored by every friend to public order. The design of the perturbators had been however foreseen, and fully provided for by the Government, and every measure taken to defeat them. The troops were consigned to their several barracks, and strong pickets paraded the streets, both on the nights of Friday and Saturday, but on neither can the tranquility be said to have been disturbed, for though on Saturday night a handful of disorderly individuals attempted to create some disturbance, in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, the Rue St. Martin, and other quarters, they were too insignificant in number, and too alert in their movements at the slightest approach of the military, or civil force, to inspire any thing in the nature of alarm.

About 100 persons were arrested on Saturday and yesterday. Amongst them are said to be Messrs. Guinard, Beaumont, Becure, Desjardins and Lisbonne. A warrant was out against M. Cavaignac, but he was not found at home.

The Tribune of yesterday, in a postscript, dated Saturday, at midnight, says—"The office of the Tribune was attacked at 10 o'clock this night. A hundred men of the Municipal Guard, ten Sergens de Ville, and two Commissaries of Police, were employed in this expedition. They entered with a warrant to apprehend M. Marrast, our chief editor, and with orders to arrest also all persons that might be at the office at the moment. It appears that the Commissaries of Police carried off about 20 persons, among whom we believe there were one or two of our editors." We learn that this journal was seized yesterday morning at the Post-office, and, in the course of the afternoon the authorities placed seals upon the bureau of the Journal, and upon the printing-office. The measure was doubtless occasioned by an article in the Tribune of yesterday, purporting to be an account of Lyons, and other articles which were of a most incendiary character.

It is rumored that the Societe de 'Union de Juilet decided by a majority, notwithstanding the opposition of a great number of members, that it would assemble, after the promulgation of the Associations Law, at the house of General Lafayette, its Prresident, to protect de facto and actively against the execution of the law.—It is added, that the venerable President resisted this design with firmness, which is in perfect accord with his long and honorable political career, so deeply impressed with the unalterable sentiment of legality.—*Temps.*

The National, mentions several rumors One is, that the Austrians have entered Switzerland; another that the Germanic Confederation has sent troops towards the frontiers of the department du Nord; and a third that a revolutionary movement took place at Madrid on the night of the 7th inst.

"*Two New States.*—By reference to our congressional head, it will be seen that a bill has been reported for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas Territories into the Union. We rejoice at this, for the enlargement of our Union will but add to its strength and permanency."

We find the above in some of our exchange papers. Our HOUSE OF LORDS have put down the pretensions of Michigan and Arkansas. Like the British peers, they are unwilling to permit new creations of Senators, lest the people should get the upperhand in the Senate.—*Globe.*

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