

41 letters from Sir G. Arthur, between 23d March, 1833, and 4th January, 1839, also regarding Upper Canada; together with documents from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland—in all consisting of 269 despatches.

The will of the late lamented Earl of Norbury was proved last week: the legacy duty amounted to £1,450.

During the tremendous storm of the 7th and 8th ult. we understand that upwards of 12,000 trees were blown down on the estate of Lord Douglas, at Douglas, in Lanarkshire.

Prince George of Cambridge has completed his tour of Andalusia, and has returned again to Gibraltar.

The Danish navy consists of seven ships of the line, seven heavy frigates, five light ditto, or corvettes, five brigs, three schooners, and 74 gun boats. The number of officers is 152.

MORE BUTCHERY IN SPAIN.

Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

BARCELONA, Feb. 22, Eight o'clock, P. M.—With grief I can but little express do I this day confirm my news of yesterday; those brave and patriotic Generals, Garcia, Guergu, and Sans Carmona, are no more; they are numbered with the dead, not fallen on the glorious field of action, but from the hands of those brave volunteers they have so often led to victory; their crime, a want of confidence in Marotto, a desire to march forth and face the enemy. Their names will be cherished by all good Carlists when that of their—I durst not trust myself to give utterance to my feelings—when that of General Marotto and his virgin sword shall be detested. All the unfortunate beings mentioned in my dispatch of yesterday, were shot at Estella on Monday morning, the 13th, at 10 o'clock, by order of Marotto. The next day the work of slaughter continued, and amongst the victims sacrificed, were the Chaplain of the general staff, Don Ramon Dally, and Colonel Ojer, a distinguished officer, cousin to General Garcia.

The instant this dreadful news was received at the Royal head-quarters, his Majesty, deeply afflicted, was unable for some time to take any part in the painful discussion, the result of acts so barbarous, so ferocious. After some time his Majesty called before him the Duke of Grenada, and placed in his hands the office of Minister of War *ad interim*, thus destituting the Marquis de Vale Esperia, the bosom friend and nominee of General Marotto.

BRUSSELS.—The Chambers met on the 19th, when a strong debate ensued, which had not terminated on the 21st, although it was generally believed that they would authorize the King to sign the treaty. Some disturbances had taken place at Brussels, and a great number of troops were collected in the city.

RUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* asserts that Russia has made overtures to England, through M. Pozzo di Borgo, for terminating the differences of the two countries in the East, and obtaining the withdrawal of the British from the Island of Karak, in the Persian Gulf, without which the Persian government cannot stand.

WARSAW, Jan. 23.—There is at this moment an extraordinary movement among the Russian troops in Poland. The 5th corps, forming an effective force of 30,000 men, with 120 pieces of Artillery, has been instructed to march to Calisch, and take its station along the Prussian frontier. More troops are to constitute an army of observation from 90,000 to 100,000 men. The Emperor has raised to the dignity of Prince Count Wassiltechikoff the President of the Council of State. Institutions, in which the Russian language alone is to be taught, are shortly to be opened at Lithuania and the Polish provinces. An ordinance to that effect has been issued, and they enjoin that the

Russian language be taught in all the Roman Catholic convents and seminaries.

GREECE.—The last accounts from Athens state that the new kingdom of Greece was hourly becoming "more Russian, and consequently approaching to ruin as fast as possible." Corn was excessively dear, large quantities having been purchased for England.

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

New Orleans, March 22.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.—By the arrival of the schooner *Waterwitch*, dispatched here by Admiral Baudin, we have received positive information, that a conference was held on the 8th inst. at Vera Cruz between the Mexican Plenipotentiaries Gorostiza and Victory, on the one side, and Admiral Baudin on the other side, which resulted in the adoption of a Treaty of Peace. The articles of the said treaty were formed on the 9th, and signed on the 10th inst.

Mr. Gorostiza set off on the morning of the 10th for Mexico to obtain the ratification of Congress.

The Plenipotentiaries asked an armistice of 15 days, which was granted by the Admiral, and he immediately opened the port of Vera Cruz to all flags without distinction.

French vessels and those of other nations, which were lying at Vera Cruz immediately commenced discharging their cargoes.

Philadelphia, March 28.

The great topic of conversation to-day, and that which arrested almost all the current of thought, whether of business or pleasure, war or peace, has been the resignation of Nicholas Biddle as President of the Bank of the United States. The circumstance was wholly unexpected. None but the directors and perhaps not all of them, knew of the intention of Mr. Biddle until it was announced; and the rumour was met on exchange at first with a denial; at length with doubt; and when it was confirmed with another rumour, that Mr. B. was to be immediately called to fill the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States—a proof at once of the discernment of the people, and the merits of Mr. Biddle. What the foundation of the rumour may be I pretend not to know.

The Board have elected Mr. Thomas Dunlap, who resigned the office of Cashier, a director in the place of Mr. Biddle, and then unanimously elected Mr. Dunlap, President of the United States Bank. Mr. Dunlap has been for some time one of the Cashiers of the Institution, and conducted the business of Foreign Exchange.

The British sloop of war *Modeste*, of eighteen guns, arrived at New York on Friday night from Vera Cruz, and nine days from Havana. The commander of the *Modeste* states that the English squadron had left the coast of Mexico, and that the French fleet would very soon follow. Merchant vessels had commenced discharging their cargoes at Vera Cruz.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF THE BRITISH.—The *Detroit Advertiser* of the 16th inst. says the greatest activity prevails at Amherstburg. The most efficient steps have been taken by the military to strengthen and improve Fort Malden, and a large number of men and teams are now employed in cutting down the timber, and erecting block-houses on Bois Blanc Island.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1, 1839.

Bombardment of Buenos Ayres.—There is a French frigate now in port which will sail the day after tomorrow for the river, with materials on board for the purpose of bombarding or taking Buenos Ayres. The French are determined to assault the place; the go-

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