

possession, and new reinforcements are ordered thither from Marseilles. With a view to promote colonization on this continent, an offer has been made to the French Chamber of Deputies to allow each of its members to recommend one family for emigrating thither at the expense of government, who are to provide them with certain stores, &c. on their arrival.

The letters from Gibraltar state that all the Barbary ports are shut against European ships, the European Consuls having determined to send vessels from Europe, without exception, to Gibraltar, there to perform such quarantine as fixed by the officer of the English garrison, and then to be admitted into the Barbary ports.

ENGLAND.

COMMITTEE ON BANK OF ENGLAND.—The committee will be really a committee of inquiry, for the ministers have not at all pledged themselves by any private treaty with the Bank, as has been the case upon former occasions; neither do we believe have they any preconceived notions which they wish the committee to sanction. We imagine, no one will now contend for continuing for one day beyond its present term that part of the monopoly of the Bank of England which (practically) prevent any partnership composed of more than six persons from transacting banking business (in which we do not here include the issuing of promissory notes payable on demand) within 65 miles from London. The enactment which, professedly for the advantage of the Bank of England, prevents other banks for general business being established on a solid foundation is too monstrous to be continued on any consideration—even the Bank cannot attempt to make a case for it. We may expect to see the banking business, except so far as the circulation of notes is concerned, as free in London as any other. A question which will present more difficulty will be, whether the management of the public debt, and the general banking business of the government, should be continued to the Bank of England—and if so, on what terms. But the most difficult and important question which will engage the committee, and which has ever engaged any similar body, will be, *on what footing shall the paper circulation of London be placed on the expiration of the charter*

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of April 16.

DREADFUL CHOLERA IN PARIS.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

PARIS, April 12. —You will lament to learn that the disease has manifested itself in many of the towns and populous villages around Paris. On the first appearance of the malady in this city, I received from a friend, who has a house at St. Germain, a pressing invitation to "that town—healthful at all times—but inaccessible to cholera!" Alas! not even the altitude of the site of St. Germain has saved it from the invasion of the disease. Saint Denis, Versailles, Poissy, Mantes, Compegne, Meaux, Nemours, Milan, Bezons, Grenelle, and Sceaux, have all been visited by the scourge; even the fowls in the arrondissement last mentioned, are swept off by an epidemic.

Among the English in easy circumstances there have been many cases of illness. This I feel bound to notice, only to add to it, for the relief of their distant friends, that, in general, they have been what in England are called bilious attacks, which yielded to the usual remedies.

The disease has appeared in the prisons of St. Pelagie, the Bicetre, La Force, and the Conciergerie. St. Pelagie is situated, as you know, in one of the worst and filthiest districts of Paris, near the Garden of Plants—a quarter in which the malady has made sad ravages, entire streets having been in a few days depopulated by it. At the Bicetre, it has been remarked, that the cholera has attacked two only of the three classes into which its unhappy inhabitants are divided; namely, the insane and the aged. Not a single case has occurred among the criminals.

During the ten first days of its existence here it attacked its obviously devoted objects; but within the last four or five days it has ascended to a higher grade of subjects. Its chief seat continues on the south side of the river; yet on the north, also, does it make lamentable ravages. The Faubourg St. Ger-

main, from one extremity to the other, and from the river to the Boulevards, has suffered to a deplorable extent. I will not particularise the streets that have been principally visited by the malady, lest I should create uneasiness among the relatives of the many English and Irish families resident in that quarter; but I will say that the aspect of the Faubourg St. Germain is very melancholy indeed. "Have you any," or "how many, sick in your house?" is the inquiry exchanged by the heart-stricken inhabitants, instead of the accustomed salutation of other times. The sight of coffins borne in every direction, of doors of dwelling houses and churches hung in black, the constant succession of funerals, and the more sad and dismal carriages, each laden with the mortal remains of several deceased persons of the more humble classes, added to the inscriptions on the doors or window-shutters of unopened houses—"Closed on account of sickness;"—these, I say, united, overpower the strongest nerves, and speak to the feelings of the most insensible.

PARIS, April 14.—This city still suffers most dreadfully from the cholera, which in its ravages spares neither age nor sex. It was at first said to attack none but the poor; but the wealthy and the great are also its victims. The chambers have lost several members; and the middle classes, although not attacked with the same violence as the lower, are not forgotten by the malady. A mild description, called "cholérine," resembling much the "grippe" of last summer; and it is rare to meet any resident in this city who does not complain of being in some degree affected by this complaint, which fortunately is more inconvenient than dangerous.

The following is the statement of the official bulletins during the last three days:—

During twenty-four hours preceding Wednesday noon 493 males and 275 females were attacked, of whom 232 males and 129 females have since died. During twenty-four hours to Thursday noon 435 males and 367 females were attacked, of whom 176 males and 141 females have since died. During twenty-four hours to Friday noon 463 males and 321 females were attacked, of whom 162 males and 121 females have since died.

The total number of cases since the commencement to yesterday at noon, is 8,349 attacked, and 3,226 deaths, in Paris alone. In the two nearest arrondissements, viz. St. Denis and Sceaux, the bulletins state the total number of the former to be 364 attacked, and 94 deaths; in the latter, 241 attacked, and 94 deaths; in the latter, 241 attacked, and 91 dead. Some persons who study the hospital reports, and who believe that the true statement of the ravages of the malady ought not to be published, to affright the people, assert confidently, that the official bulletins are not correct, as the number of deaths is considerably diminished; and some say that the bulletins contain solely the lists of those who die in the hospitals.

Among the number who have fallen victims, must be mentioned the Marquis de Croix, the Marquis de Malleville, peers of France; M. Chedeaux, deputy for the department of the Moselle; M. Crignon Bouvillet, deputy for the department of the Loire and Cher; Gen. Colignet; Dr. Fleury, of the hospital of Val de Grace, &c. The Neapolitan ambassador, Prince Castelfida, the President of the Royal Court, M. Seguiet, and General Lamarque, the liberal deputy, (who was said to have died on Thursday,) were much better yesterday.

The health of M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, is considered so much improved that no more bulletins are issued by the physicians.

The rumour current two days since of the existence of the typhus fever in the hospital Hotel Dieu has been formally contradicted by a published declaration of the physicians practising there. It is asserted, that the cholera, although it has slightly attacked some British subjects, has not yet carried off any. The newspapers relate that two Irish servants, hurrying to the south of France, were seized on the road, and died at inns, one near Orleans, and the other near Limoges. The cholera may now be considered as prevailing from Troyes, in Champagne, to Rouen, from Chateau Thierry to Evreux, and from Compegne to Orleans. A telegraph despatch announced yesterday its having

made its appearance at Cassel near Lille.

Besides the quarantine established by the Belgian and Spanish governments on goods and persons from the interior of France, the governments of Sardinia and Baden have formed arrangements to prevent the dissemination of the Cholera among their subjects.

In the interior the Carlist journals are employed in persuading their readers that the malady which now afflicts France is attributable solely to the revolution of 1830. The *Moniteur* contains an article to show the extravagance of this ridiculous reasoning.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, April 23.

The Cholera Report of this week, in comparison with that of last week, shows, we are happy to find, that the proportion of deaths to recoveries is fast declining.

An express arrived from Paris at a late hour last night, conveying the following intelligence from our private correspondent.

The cholera, it will be seen, is diminishing. The health of M. Perier is of great importance to the peace of Europe. He has adopted a system of moderation which only could ensure the security of Louis Philippe on the throne of France.

From our Private Correspondent.

I regret to state the President of the Council is again worse—that he has passed a bad night—has had no sleep—and yesterday requested the King to make some alterations in the ministry, by which public business might be no longer retarded.

The state of the health of M. d'Argout is alarming—he has passed a bad night. He preserves great presence of mind, and still hopes that he shall recover, but his doctors are by no means sanguine.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an official announcement that, at the request of M. Casimir Perier and M. d'Argout, the King has appointed the Minister of Justice to sign all official and other documents for the President of the Council; and the Minister of Public Instruction to sign for M. d'Argout, the Minister of Commerce.

This ordinance of the King demonstrates that there is no prospect of M. Perier resuming the duties of his office, and that a change of ministry will become necessary.

I regret to add, that the health of Madame Casimir Perier (attacked by cholera) occasions the greatest uneasiness to her medical advisers; and that this fact, which is known to her husband, will necessarily tend to retard or prevent his cure.

The Minister of Marine (M. de Rigny) is still far from convalescent. He has been attacked by cholera, but is compelled, in consequence of the illness of Messrs. Perier and d'Argout, to attend to his duties, as well as to those of his colleagues.

SERIOUS TROUBLES AT NANTES.

This morning the journals are full of sad retails, received by courier from Nantes, of serious troubles which have taken place in that city.

REPORTED CHANGE OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

All the Journals of to-day, and all parties, are agreed on one point—that it is quite impossible for the ministry to remain any longer in its present state.

The Duke Decazes has been sent for by the king, and has been consulted. The Duke is understood to have said, that in the event of his being charged to form a ministry, he should desire the entry of M. de Reynval with him, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A telegraphic despatch has directed M. de Reynval, who is on the frontiers of Spain, as ambassador proceeding to Madrid, not to go further until he receives orders.

The brothers of M. Perier continue to express hopes, that in a month or six weeks, the President of the Council will be able to resume his duties; but this is not believed at Court.

INTENDED CESSION OF ALGIERS TO TURKEY.

The Sultan has announced officially that negotiations are on foot, at the present moment, between his government and that of France for the cession of Algiers. This intelligence excited yesterday a great sensation at Paris, and caused the funds to retrograde in spite of the assurances of the Ministry, that the ratifications of the treaty of November by Austria and Prussia would arrive in the night. The Messenger