

—too many for the generality of mankind to fulfil—but love has more; and the woman who expects to retain her husband's affection by merly loving him, will find herself as much mistaken, as if she had calculated upon maintaining her life by the mere act of breathing. —Miss Stokney's Pictures of Private Life.

## UNITED STATES.

### FRENCH CONVENTION.

BOSTON, May 8.—The intelligence from France, which we this day present our readers, is highly important. The French Legislative Assembly has pre-emptorily rejected the call of the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for twenty-five millions of francs, (about five millions of dollars,) to indemnify the United States for spoliation committed during the reign of Napoleon. It will be remembered, that this sum was stipulated to be awarded under the Convention negotiated by Mr Rives, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged, and the faith of the French nation pledged for its consummation. It was supposed that this treaty settled the long pending disputes between the two nations, and it is extremely unfortunate that at this time the French Chamber of Deputies has refused to sanction it, by making the requisite appropriation. The amount of the sum of money in dispute, is trifling, compared to the unpleasant controversy, which this measure will re-open. What will be done by our Government on this emergency, time alone can determine. The subject will doubtless be immediately laid before Congress, and it is not unlikely that a Commission of two or three Envoys will soon be dispatched to France, to insist on the terms of the Convention being complied with. It certainly presents an embarrassing state of things, and a case of great delicacy. Wars have frequently originated from sources far less considerable than this, and it is certainly a subject, on which the Government ought to be able and judiciously represented. It presents one of those cases on which the Government should act with promptness; a Commission would wear a much more imposing aspect, than a single Minister. Should such Commission be instituted, Mr Rives, who negotiated the Convention, would be a most suitable person to form a part of it.

In the debate in the Chamber on this subject, extracts from which will be found under our foreign head, it was admitted by Deputies, that immense commercial advantages resulted to France from its commercial relations with America. The reductions of duties on wines were specified, as having been conceded by the U. States, as inducements to the Convention. Although these reductions could be established by Act of Congress alone, and would at all times be subject to the absolute control of Congress, yet it is well understood, at the time this Convention was negotiated, the French Government was encouraged with the hope, that in case such a satisfactory settlement should be made, the duties on certain articles specified, would be reduced. Whether an alteration of these duties would induce the French Chamber to recede from this recent measure, time alone can determine. It may lead to another Executive experiment, and an experiment which would be at least more plausible than that lately tried upon the currency of the country. But after all, this is saying very little in its favor, and we think that even this or any experiment should be undertaken with extreme caution. We shall wait with anxious solicitude, to see what disposition the President will make of the embarrassing matter.

## EUROPE.

A singular fatality is attached to the riches of Ali Pacha, as well as to the persons who are destined by him to enjoy them. At the period when he quarrelled with the Porte, and was expecting an attack, the issue of which might prove fatal to him, he sent all his treasures to Corfu, directing that, in case of his death, they should be divided between his two sons, Moustar and Veli, and in case of their death, among his grandchildren, and finally, on failure of them, between Sir Thomas Maitland and Sir Frederick Adam. Moustar and Veli have both been killed, all the grandchildren have perished, and Sir Thomas Maitland is no more, leaving Sir Frederick Adam sole survivor. Years have passed away since those treasures have been conveyed to Malta, and there they still remain, deposited in the Government palace. By a singular accident, while they were lowering the chest from the ship that brought it to Malta into a barge moored alongside, the ropes broke; and it fell into the sea, but the Maltese divers, after great difficulties, succeeded in recovering and bringing it to land.

An iron steamer of the largest class was recently launched at Killaloe, on Lough Derg, on the River Shannon, on the 4th inst. This vessel, which is 120 feet long, and furnished with two engines of 45 horse power each was built by Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool.

She is called the Lady Lansdowne, and is built on a novel principle; she is divided into five parts by wrought iron divisions, and in the event of an accident occurring, the vessel cannot sink, as the water must be confined to the part where the accident occurred.

Lord Bexley has accepted the office of President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the room of the late Lord Teignmouth.

*Death of the Marquis of Breadalbane.*—This nobleman died at Taymouth Castle on Saturday last, after a painful illness. His Lordship was in the 72d year of his age. He succeeded his cousin in the Earldom of Breadalbane in 1782, and was created Marquis of Breadalbane in 1832. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by his only son, the Earl of Ormelie. In consequence of the death of the noble Marquis, and the succession of the Earl of Ormelie, a vacancy occasioned in the representation of Perthshire.

*Revival of the Linen Trade in Ireland.*—There is every prospect of a considerable restoration of this valuable branch of commerce to its former footing in this country, owing to the spirited determination evinced by the manufacturers in the north of Ireland to meet the English and Scotch mill-spun yarn upon its own ground. Already several spinning factories have commenced a prosperous trade, and many more are going rapidly forward. The price of flax has advanced considerably, and there can be no doubt will be in demand henceforward to supply the consumption of the numerous spinning establishments in the north.—*Cork Herald.*

The eight sail of the line which were commenced some weeks since being put into a state for commission, are still kept in their preparatory condition, under, no doubt, the probability that they may yet be wanting to increase our force in the Mediterranean. Each of the ships, and the frigates also, has this week had a Master appointed to them, to take charge of the stores, but they are still to be considered as in a state of ordinariness.—*Hants Telegraph.*

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### AN AWFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA. THE CITY OF PASTO DESTROYED.

One of those fearful convulsions of nature, which sometimes occur to make man feel his unimportance, as compared with the omnipotent power of his Creator, occurred on the mountainous districts of New Grenada, near the western frontier, and also near the Equator, on the 20th and 22d January, which has been attended with results of the most terrible fatality. The City of Pasto with a population of from 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, and upwards of fifty lives lost. The city of Popayan, containing near 30,000 inhabitants, has also been destroyed. The entire country for leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning. A volcanic mountain overhangs the city of Pasto, which is situated in latitude 1, 13, N, long. 77, 11—and as the ridge of the Andes, which stretches a little to the westward, was severely affected, there is every reason to apprehend that the city of Quito and the republic of Ecuador have experienced the effects of the same calamity. Two letters addressed to the Secretary of State, give full and melancholy details of this appalling visitation. From them it appears that the shock was experienced at seven o'clock in the morning of the 20th January, when an awful motion of the earth commenced, which continued for nearly four hours without interruption, and which, on the 22d, were again succeeded by several others still more violent; which completed in one chaos of destruction what parts of the city the former had spared.

Of all the religious churches in the city only that of Jesus del Roi and that of San Andre escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago, with their respective convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Marced and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, met with the same fate the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population were doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those dead bodies they had collected together.

The country all around was desolate by the night frost and scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city, after the violence of the convulsion had in some measure subsided, is described as most melancholy—presenting nothing but an undistinguishable mass of fallen buildings from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighbourhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Mocondino, Buesaquillo, Pajundino, Poerres Chanchalla, Tamondino, Tongovito, Gualmatan, Pandiaco, and Tescual have all lost their churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buiaco, Funds, and their neighbouring Parishes, likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses, but that the lamentable loss of life was not incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor, report, that at the right of a large Lake in the District of Sibundoy; a small rising ground is observed, which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighbourhood surrounding the Desert called Bordocille; that almost the half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowels of the earth, and the other part raised as if it were about the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation; another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguatico, which in its formation overspread a great deal of the original soil. The Commissioners further state, that this mountain has from the successive convulsions of the earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads, and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighbourhood: that portions of the earth precipitated occasionally from its tops fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overthrow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santsago, forcing its waters even as far as Pulumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams; and they stated that the church and ten houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants have fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this canton is overspread with large abysses, principally in the parish of Yacuanquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the river Gutara.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heart rending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscriptions to a considerable amount entered into to relieve the pressing distress occasioned by the calamity.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

## COLONIAL.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON WATCHMAN. *Baptist Seminary.*—We are informed by the Committee of management, appointed by the New Brunswick Baptist Education Society, to superintend the erection of a Seminary of Learning in this Province, that a suitable site has been procured for £150, in Maugeville, about 10 miles below Fredericton, and a contract entered into with Messrs. Burpey and Taylor, to erect and complete the said building for the sum of £1,108. We hope the public will appreciate the establishment of such an Institution in our Province, and bestow upon it that patronage and support which it is entitled to receive.

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

NOVASCOTIAN. The Easter Term of the Supreme Court was closed on Saturday. The Court persevered in its course, until it had gone through all the cases on the docket. On Saturday, John Richardson, and Richard Kelly, who had been convicted of Burglary in the House of Mr Rebellet, were placed at the Bar, when the Chief Justice pronounced the awful sentence of Death upon them. Edward Ahearn, who had also been convicted of Larceny, in stealing a watch, attending with very daring circumstances, was sentenced to four years labor in Bridewell.

PICTOU PATRIOT. *Cape Breton.*—We perceive by the Cape Bretonian of the 3rd inst. that much distress and want continue to prevail among the settlers in the Lakes and vicinity of Bedeque, &c. and that it had been discovered that quantities of potatoes which had been