FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Our newsboat is just up from the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, bringing us London papers to Jan. 26th and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

The news, we are sorry to say, is not so favorble to the amicable adjustment of the difficulties pending between this country and France.

The elections in England continued favorable to the Liberals.

The claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia, as King of Poland, in the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, against the present Government of France, in virtue of a convention for the reciprocal adjustment of claims and counter claims between the two countries, concluded on the 27th of September, 1816, is likely to become a stumbling-block in the way of the settlement of the American question, from the fear that is entertained lest the recognition of the one debt should be regarded as a precedent for the acknowledgement of the other.

M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days to exprsss himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be, hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture between the Government of the United States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be; after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late Message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still further by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being.

London, Jan. 26.—The Paris papers of Saturday; which we have received by express, contain little else but disquistions respecting the demands made by America and Russia for Indemnity. With respect to the American claims; the constitutionel asserts that though the Ministers will leave no means untried to carry the bill for the payment of the 25,000,000 francs; they do not intend to make its adoption a Cabinet question; and that should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject that measure, they will still retain their places.

The subjoined letter is written by Messrs. Welles & Co, the American Bankers in Paris. They confidently predict the passage of the indemnity bill.

PARIS, Jan. 22.

"The American question is what we follew here with great attention, and we shall be happy to give you any information in our power upon that subject. The documents in this affair were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies and thence have been sent to the Committee. It is uncertain how soon their report will be made; but from present appearances, it may be in three or four weeks. We consider the great result is now before this Chamber;—if they execute the treaty in voting the subsidies, it will end there; if they refuse them, the consequence at least will be an interruption of the intercourse between France and the United States, and probably end in war.—The ministry here is making every effort to to carry this question, and our opinion is that they will succeed in doing it."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

MONDAY, March 2d.

Ordered, That the committee on, grievances and courts of Justice, inquire into the propriety of changing the mode of compensation to the clerks of the several counties in this state, for services required of them by the act of 1833, chapter 88.

TUESDAY, March 3d.

The bill entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, guardians and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons;

Also, the bill, entitled, an act regulating joint fences in Kent county,

Also, the bill, entitled, an act to amend the law relative to distress for rent,

Were sent to the senate.

Mr. Gillis, obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled an act to provide for the building of a public bridge over Birch Branch, in Worcester county.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Slab town, in Dorchester county, to that of Williamsburgh. and

The bill reported by Mr. Dulany, entitled an act to repeal part of an act, entitled, an act relating to lunatic and insane persons.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, a supplement to the act to authorise and require the levy courts of Somerset and Dorchester counties, respectively to levy annually a sum of money to be paid to the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the privilege to the said residents of said counties, of passing the bridge over the Nanticoke river, at Vienna without paying toll, passed at December session, 1833.

Were taken up for consideration, read the second time, engrossed, and sent to the senate.

WEDNESDAY, March 4th.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of Justice.

Reported a bill entitled, an act to prevent the Register of Wills from charging or receiving any allowance or stating the annual accounts of guardians.

Also, reported a bill entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits, passed at December session 1825, chapter 167.

Mr. Scott, reported a bill entitled, an act to prevent the judges of the county and Orphans courts, county clerks, and registers of wills, from acting as executors, administrators or trustees.

Mr. Creighton, reported a bill entitled a supplement to the act, to regulate fences in Dorchester and Caroline counties.

Mr. Cottman, reported a bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Wetipquin academy in Somerset county,

Mr. Nicols, reported a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of Richard Webb and Samuel Barrett, free persons of color of Dorchester and Talbot counties.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman, from the committee on internal improvement; entitled an act to provide for completing a new map and geological survey of this state.

Was taken up for consideration read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill entitled an act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of insolvent petitioners within this state, was read the second time and passed.

The house took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate, to the bill, entitled an act to require justices of the peace to compute the time for the stay of execution, under supersedeas, from the rendition of the judgment.

The said amendments were read the second time, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill entitled, an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at december session, 1831, chapter 323, endorsed, "will pass, with the proposed amendment," which amendment was twice read, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report submitted by Mr. Burchenal, on the 9th February, as chairman of the committee on lotteries, and the bill submitted by Mr. Cottman, from the minority of said committee, as a substitute for said report; and the amendment offered by Mr. Dulany to said substitute.

The question was then put, will the house adopt the amendment offered by Mr. Dulany;

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the substitute.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Merrick,

The yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows; yeas 53, nays 19.

So the substitute was adopted.

THURSDAY, March 5.

The bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of insolvent petitioners within this State.

Also, the bill, entitled, an act to amend the declaration of rights, constitution, and form of government of this state, were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Annan obtained leave to bring in a bill supplementary to an act, relating to taking supersedeas, and making valid the same.

Mr. Merrick, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed December session 1827, chapter 117,

Also, reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to abolish the office of trustee of the state, &c. passed at December session 1828, chapter 74.

Mr. Dulany, reported a bill, entitled, a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors in this state.

And, Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill entitled, an act to provide a uniform mode of appointment of the justices of the levy courts, of the several counties in this state.

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled an act to provide more effectually for the levy and collection of the tax imposed for the purpose of colonizing the free people of color in this state, by the act, entitled, an act relating to the people of color in this state, passed at December session 1831, chapter 281, was taken up for consideration, and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the regulating and inspecting of weights and measures used in this state, endorsed, "will pass,' ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the resolution authorising the Librarian to transmit copies of the laws to the clerk and register of wills of Worcester county.

Also, the resolution requiring the Librarian to transmit copies of the laws of this state, to the clerk and register of wills of Somerset county; severally endorsed, 'assented to,' and severally ordered to be engrossed,

And delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, a further supplement to an act for the relief of creditors and to prevent frauds and deceits occasioned by secret sales, mortgages, and gifts of goods and chattels.

The house proceeded to consider the second order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Jones of Baltimore, entitled, an act to incorporate the President and Managers of the Thompsonian Infirmary;

Mr. Sothoron moved to postpone said order of the day;

Resolved in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1835.

Last Day of the Session: Unfinished Business: West Point Academy: Loss of the Fortification Bill: The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing: and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country.—Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates; the endless perplexity of the rules, contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The important *Judiciary Bill*; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposite of the Public Moneys in the Deposite Banks;

The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office and Removals from Office; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

The Bill indemnifying Claimants for French Spoliations, before 1800.

The half dozen, not to speak of the bill for the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers: the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis,) are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of more."

The fate of two of the Appropriation Bills however, originating, as such bills always do, in the House of Representatives, is still more remarkable.

Hitherto it has been usual to make the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the same bill which contains the general appropriations for the Army.—This year, an innovation was indulged. The Army Appropriation Bill was sent to the Senate with no appropriation whatever for West Point. This circumstance was noticed at the time, in the Senate, and its attention called to it, as an extraordinary omission. A separate bill, however, containing the usual appropriations for the Academy, was brought forward in the House, but suffered to sleep. Up to the last day for sending bills from one House to the other, it had not passed. The House then took no step whatever to pass the Bill, by suspending the operation of the rule, as to the time of sending bills from House to House, or in any other way. In this predicament, individuals of the House besought the Committee of the Senate to interfere, and, in some extraordinary way, help to pass the ordinary appropriation through Congress. The Senate, accordingly, attached the whole Military Academy appropriation bill to the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenditures of the year, and in this form it passed into a law; and, but for the adoption of this mode, there could have been no appropriation at all, and the school would have been broken up. We may add, that, when this bill for covering Civil and Diplomatic Expenses went back to the House, with amendments, the occasion was eagerly seized to add to the Senate's amendments other amendments, respecting totally different matters, thus giving the bill a tail as long as that of a comet. Thus the bill, pending in the House, making provision for the repairs of the Capitol and President's House, improving the public grounds, paying the President's gardener, &c. &c. was tacked on the bill, as being among the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government!

This bill, however, and we rejoice at it, had the goodness to pass, with all its length of trail, and thanks to the Senate, and no thanks to the House of Representatives) the West Point Academy, therefore, was kept alive.

Not so fortunate was the other of the two appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. *The Fortification Bill is totally lost.* Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee. Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the Department had no further measures to recommend the Committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments, and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendments on Tuesday the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them; and on that day, at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, *with amendments of their own.* The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following sections:

"Sec.—*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirteenth day of March, eighteed hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec.—*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"Sec.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorised, to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Philip Swartzauer, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quarter-Master's Department."

To this the House agreed, *adding* the following *as an amendment*, viz.

"*And be it* &c. That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, *without any specific object*, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might levy troops—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short, dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends, &c.—and to this it was replied again, that no such a power had ever been trusted to any president; that it was not to be thought of without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars and here are the yeas and nays on the motion *to disagree* to it.

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler Waggaman, Webster, White—29.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wright, 19.

The bill went back to the House. The House *insisted* on its amendment, and again returned the bill to the Senate. The Senate voted to adhere to its disagreement; and here are the yeas and nays on that vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—29.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Ruggles, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—17.

The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and Committees were appointed on both sides. The two committees met, without delay, and agreed, as understood very soon, to report to their respective Houses, that the amendment of the house should be struck out, or given up, and the following appropriation inserted in its place:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars.

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Committee immediately reported to the Senate this happy agreement of the two Committees on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House, (according to the usual course in such cases,) and the Senate waited to hear its decision. No communication coming from the house however, and it being already past eleven o'clock, the Senate fearing the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

When this message was read in the house we learn for we were not present that the chairman of the committee of conference (Mr. Cambreleng) said he had not taken, or should not take the responsibility of presenting the report of the two Committees, on account of the lateness of the hour or the thinness of the house or for both reasons—adding, also that he was, himself *against the Report.* Therefore Mr. Lewis, the next named on the Committee, made a report of the concurrence of the two committees.—The subject was thus again before the house, and as to what then ensued for the next hour or two, as we did not see it we will not venture to describe it from hearsay. We learn however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message the Senate after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill therefore, is *utterly lost.*

The attendance of Senators was remarkable; the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night 46 Senators answered to their names, and the remaining 2 were in their seats the minute afterwards so that every senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

A doubt has been stated lately, whether, in case the President of the United States should think proper to convoke Congress after the expiration of the present session and before the commencement of the regular session in December, the members of the present or of the next Congress ought to be convened. In favor of the right of the members of the present Congress to form such convoked session, it is said that as the congressional term of two years commences in December, it can only end in December—and that it does commence in December is fixed by the Constitution, which after declaring that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year, proceeds in another section to declare that Congress shall assemble at least once a year and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day—And that, as the members of the present Congress commenced their services on the first Monday in December, 1833, they must continue them until the first Monday in December, 1835, The position is undoubtedly plausible, and under the present circumstances of the country, may be of great importance. The political complexion of the present and of the next Congress, both in the Senate and House is materially different. The friends of the administration will be more numerous in the next, than they are in the present.

But the position is not well founded; the Congressional term will be found to commence on the 4th of March, and end on the 3d March, along with that of the Presidential term. There is nothing, however, in the Constitution itself, perhaps, which can lead to a solution of the question. But on recurring to the events previous to the adoption of the constitution, and to the commencement of the constitution itself, all difficulty will vanish. The old Government existed until the present constitution went into operation on the 4th of March 1789.—By resolutions of the Congress of 1788 the Congress under the new Constitution were directed to assemble on the 4th March 1789, which day was fixed for "*commencing proceedings under the present Constitution*;" on that day, Wednesday the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution went into operation, and on that day Congress assembled, though they did not actually form a quorum for business until 6th April, on which day, having for the first time a quorum, the votes for President and Vice President of the United States were counted and Congress declared who were elected to those offices; they continued their session until the 29th September, 1789 on which day they passed a resolution to meet again at their second session on the first January 1790. This second session ended on the 12th of Aug. 1790, and the first session of the second Congress commenced on the 24th October 1791, choosing a new Speaker.

The Constitution having gone into operation on Wednesday the 4th March 1789, must of course regulate the duration of both the Presidential and Congressional terms.—The elections for President and for members of Congress were held previous to the Constitution going into operation, and had a querum been assembled on the 4th March 1789, Congress would at once on that day have commenced their legislation, and declared the President: and although the President was not inducted into office until after the 6th April, yet his term of office was considered as expiring on the 3d March 1793, as the Congressional term expired on the 3d March 1791. These facts give the true and only exposition of those sections of the Constitution which relate to the terms of service of the President and of the members of Congress, as nothing is to be found in the Constitution itself, or in any act of Congress, defining or fixing the commencement or duration of these several terms.

It expressly follows that if the President convokes a Congress after the 3d March 1835, and before the first Monday of December, such Congress must be composed of the Members elected to serve in the next House of Representatives, and of such members of the Senate as have been elected by the different Legislatures to fill the places of those whose six years, according to the classification of the Senators will expire on the 3d March.

Highly important—"We have to-day received an account of an experiment made during the last week by R. L. Stevens, Esq. to whose scientific improvements and discoveries in mechanics, and untiring industry, our country and the world are more indebted for its travelling facilities than to any living individual. It appears that Mr. Stevens has invented an apparatus, by which a boat may be driven, with certainty and safety, through ice of any thickness, and for which he is about taking out a patent. This we are gratified to learn, is no matter of speculation or mere theory;—the apparatus has already been applied to the steamboat *Newark*, and the result was, that she made her way through the fresh water ice of the Newark bay (where she had been frozen during the cold weather) with the greatest ease. Since that time she has continued her regular and daily trips to *Newark*.—*N. Y. Cour.*

ORDINATION.

In the Episcopal Church of Salisbury, on the 5th inst. the Right Rev. Bishop Stone ordained *Mr.* Levinworth to the holy order of Deacon. *Morning* service was read and the canditate presented by the Rev. *Mr.* Judd, the sermon and the address to the candidate were delivered by the Rev. F. H. L. Laird, who with his usual ability and eloquence supported the three orders in the Christian *Ministry.* There are yet about two hundred candidates for holy, orders in the Episcopal Church. The state of her present and increasing prospects is such as to gratify her friends.

Princess Anne Herald.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February 23d, 1835.

On application of James Carroll, Adm'r. of James Trice, late of Dorchester county, dec'd., It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for all crediters to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' court,

L. S. I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed this 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1835.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Trice, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 23d day of February, 1835.

JAMES CARROLL, adm'r.
of James Trice, dec'd.

Feb. 28 3w*