FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Havre, at New York, brings Paris dates to the 6th and Havre to the 7th May.

The Courier translates from the *Journal du Havre* the following statement of the unfortunate event which is said to have occurred at Toulon, in the firing of a salute by one of our frigates.

Havre May 7.—we receive from Toulon under date of the 1st instant, the account of so extraordinary a circumstance that notwithstanding the positive terms in which it is stated, we dare not give publicity to it without expressing our doubts of its truth.

The following is the language in which the event is related to us by a person who was on the spot. But we again repeat, the affair appears to us so inexplicable, that we advise our readers to withhold their belief from it as we do, until more ample information.

TOULON, 1st May, 1834.

A tragic event has occurred on the anniversary of St. Philip. I have already informed you that there were two American frigates in the roads of Toulon, the Constellation and the United States. The latter, which arrived here three days ago, in saluting our vessels in the roads, fired with ball on the Suffren ship of the line, and killed or wounded seven men.

It was on the midway salute. One ball entered a port hole of the Suffren, broke the camboose of the first cook at the moment he was distributing provisions, cut one sailor in two, mortally wounded two more, and wounded in a greater or less degree four others. One of the sailors died immediately; another whose abdomen was partly carried away, expired in the hospital a few hours afterwards; a third, whose thigh is broke, will be operated upon this day.

The commander of the Suffren was on shore when this unfortunate event occurred. He hastened on board with Admirable Massieu de Clerval, commanding the Roadstead. A Lieutenant and Midshipman from the American frigate United States, came on board the French Admiral, to tender their excuses, which were rather badly received by our sailors in sight of the dead bodies of their comrades. Another bullet from the frigate struck another of our vessel in quarantine. The redoubt on the large tower has also been injured There must have been many of the guns loaded with ball—nine have been counted which have done some damage or other.

Some parties were on shore, which were immediately compelled to put off for fear of collision between our sailors and the Americans. The pinace station has been reinforced by a piquet of gendarmerie and troops of the line, to avoid all further disasters. The Consul M. Truchet, accompanied them on board in person, to avoid all disturbance.

The editor of the Journal du Havre, from which we copy the above, again cautions the public from placing full faith on all the details. He justly observes that it is impossible to believe that in firing a salute a number of guns should be loaded with ball by mistake.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1834
Monday evening, seven o'clock.

On my reaching the gallery of the House, at one o'clock to-day, I found Mr. Burgess in possession of the floor. He was in the midst of a very animated and argumentative speech, introductory to the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, in condemnation of the measures of the Executive, with reference to the Bank of the United States, the Senate, &c. Mr. B. said the resolutions called for the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States; they called for the recharitering of the Bank and the re-establishment of a sound currency. He depicted in strong and glowing language the ruinous consequences of the "experiment," and said, that wherever we looked we could see nothing but injury done to the community by the rash and arbitrary measure of the Executive. There is nothing but injury on every side, to some great, to others less, but nevertheless *injury on every side, and to all.*—He concluded by declaring that he did not believe the measures of the President and his administration were simply meant to put down the Bank of the United States, but to destroy public liberty and to establish despotism. Mr. Burgess said he wished his voice was strong enough, and he would proclaim it to the whole country, that such, is his conscientious belief was the intention of the Executive.

After these resolutions were presented, the House took up the bill returned from the Senate, making an appropriation of $650,000 for the thorough repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Polk, after a few explanatory observations, in which he contended that it had been clearly ascertained that $300,000 was amply sufficient to make a through repair of the road previous to its being transferred to the States more particularly interested in it, moved to amend the bill by substituting the smaller instead of the large sum Mr. Stewart advocated the bill and said that, although he did not think it very material whether the House should vote for the large appropriation or not, he was apprehensive the Senate might reject the bill, if the House did not agree upon the larger sum. The Senate had sent back the bill with the understanding that the whole sum should be put down; they were opposed to a partial appropriation. Mr. Stewart said it would be for the House to determine which was the sounder policy, to cause such an appropriation as would make the road permanently substantial and then transfer it to the States for future management and repair; or merely cause a partial appropriation, which would not make the repair substantial and permanent. He saw that it was susceptible of proof that Government had already lost 40 or $50,000 by former delays in making appropriations. He hoped the present would be on the larger scale, that there might hereafter be no necessity for any appeal to Congress. He would pledge himself for the State which he had the honor in part to represent, that, if the bill passed, making the large appropriation, it should be the last time Congress were appealed to, in behalf of the Cumberland Road. I give you a more particular notice of Mr. Stewart's remarks, than of any other gentleman who entered into the discussion, because I think it due to Mr. S. as a prominent advocate of this great national highway, and the interests connected with it. The discussion was very animated and continued until six o'clock this evening. The bill was warmly opposed by Mr. Warren Davis, Mr. S. Jones, of Georgia and other Southern gentlemen. Mr. McKennan, Mr. Vance, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. John Q. Adams, and Mr. W. Cost Johnson, ably supported it in neat and pertinent speeches.—A little before the adjournment, at half past six o'clock, the vote was taken on Mr. Polk's amendment, to strike out $650,000, and substitute $300,000. It resulted as follows—ayes 91, noes 92—One majority in favor of the larger sum!

Mr. Webster made an attempt to introduce the General Appropriation Bill into the Senate to-day. Mr. Preston gave notice that he should contest every inch of this bill, and would not vote a single cent until it was proved to his satisfaction, where the Treasury of the United States was to be found at this present moment. The bill is to be brought up on Wednesday next.

The Directors and Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, met at the City Hall this morning and adjourned until Wednesday se'night, when it is expected the election for President and Directors will take place.

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

[From the National Intel. of the 10th.]

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) from the Committee on the Post Office, made the long-looked-for Report on the affairs of that establishment. It was read at the Secretary's table, and the reading of it, which we listened to with great attention, occupied more than two hours.

Of a document of such great length, we shall not venture to give, from the mere hearing, any thing like an analysis. Deferring the full satisfaction of our readers in this particular, until we can publish the Report at large (which shall be as soon as practicable), we must content ourselves, for to-day with an attempt to sketch its general complexion.

The Report sets out with stating, as the result of the investigation by the committee, that the Department is largely insolvent. In addition to which, the committee report that the Postmaster General has, from time to time, borrowed large sums of money for the use of the Post Office, without any authority of law. Some of these loans, it is stated, were made during the last session of Congress, at the commencement of which the Postmaster General had reported the Department to be in possession of a considerable surplus of funds. The Report goes on to state the debts and credits of the Department, as nearly as can be ascertained, whereby it appears that the General Post Office is insolvent by eight hundred and three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars beyond all its resources.

Comparing the expences of the Post-Office establishment for four years preceding the commencement of the present Administration, with the four years following them, it is stated by the committee that the expense of the last four years exceeded that of the preceeding four years by three millions three hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars.—Within the last term of four years, it is true, some few mail routes have been established; but their aggregate expense bears but a very small proportion to the amount of the excess thus ascertained.—This excess of expenditure, and consequent insolvency of the Post Office, is mainly attributed to maladministration and favoritism in the making of contracts and extra allowances, of which the Report goes on to spread out in detail a number of particular cases, as a sample of the whole.

The Report declares the reports, statements and estimates of the officers of the Post Office to be so erroneous and defective as little to be relied upon: so little, that unfavorable as are the conclusions which the committee arrives at, it is more probable that they fall far short of, rather than exceed the reality.—In proof of which, among other circumstances, it is stated that in the number of miles in a year travelled by the mails, as detailed in the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, there is, by accurate computation, error to the amount of not less than seven millions two hundred thousand miles. The Report points out also many discrepancies between the statements in the *Blue Book* (thus designating the biennial report of official expenses made to Congress) and official and other statements, as to the amounts of contracts, extra allowances, and contingent expenses, showing great inaccuracy and confusion in the accounts and administration of the Department.

The report also condemns the practice, which is proved to have prevailed, of pledging the Department for loans obtained by contractors, and in turn making use of the names of contractors to obtain money for the use of the Department. In connection with which, the committee allude to certain money transactions between contractors and indviduals in office in the Department, which have come out in evidence before the committee, and which they particularize, but submit without comment to the Senate.

The contingent expenditures of the Department, the allowances of money to travelling agents, the payment of money to printers in various shapes, the employment of printers as contractors, &c., and other matters which "bring the patronage of the Government in contact with the freedom of election," are handled with great force and some severity by the committee: and the Report ends with a series of resolutions declaratory of errors, abuses, and defects, mostly imputable to the administration of the Post Office, but in part also inherent in the system itself, which, in the opinion of the committee, have increased are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Upon the whole, it will be allowed on all hands, when the Report of the Committee comes to be read, that it affords in itself the best explanation of the term, "a searching operation in the Government," that has yet been made.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—This is a complicated concern, and requires patient investigation to unravel its mysteries. The report of the majority of the Committee, makes as has been hertofore shewn, the deficit to be upwards of $800,000, exclusive of the money left in cash by Mr. McLean, which amounted to the sum of $230,849 but which Mr. Barry says was subsequently reduced by payments of debts incurred under Mr. McLean, to $166,600—so that, about one million has been expended, or rather wasted, by the present Postmaster General, beyond the income of the establishment, even after making the deduction he requires. The minority of the Committee have endeavored to mystify the matter, so as to produce the impression that but $292,100, were deficient on the first of April last. But, let us resort to figures found in official reports, and see how the case stands.

In the report of Major Barry, made Nov. 30, 1833, we find the following statement:

"The department was indebted on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the amount of available balances due to it, in the sum of	$195,208
All balances considered available prior to that period were of course deducted from the then debt of the office, helping to reduce it to the above sum—so that the office was actually indebted (to say nothing of borrowed money) on the 1st July, 1833, over and above its available means	$195,208
Add the expenses from 1st July, 1833, to 1st Jan. 1834, as stated in report of minority,	1,061,644
Add one quarter's expenses to 1st April, 1834,	530,822
	1,787,774
Deduct amount of postages received from 1st July, 1833 to 1st Jan. 1834, as reported by minority, $941,368	
Deduct postages from 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1834, at the same rate 470,684	—$1,312,052
And we have the balance due 1st April, 1834;	475,622
Add amount of borrowed money and interest, to 11th April, 1834,	457,109
And it leaves	$932 731

We have taken the statements and estimates of the Postmaster General and the minority of the committee, as the basis of our calculation, and have struck from the debit side of the account $635,000 stated by the minority to be due to contractors to 1st April, 1834, having charged the expenditures as if actually paid. We have also omitted the estimate of $300,000 arrearages of postage account due from the commencement, of the government because these arrearages had already been taken into the account as an offset to the debt due July 1st, 1833, and to admit them again, would be to make them count twice:

Thus we make the balance actually due by the Post Office on the first of April last,	$932,731
The majority of the Committee make it $803,000	
Add the balance left by Mr. M'Lean as stated by Mr. Barry, 166,600	
	$969,600

And the difference between the two statements is only $35,869, the committee going by documents in their possession, and we taking the estimates, &c. of the minority report and the statements of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General asks of Congress an appropriation of $450,000, with which, and the reduction in extra compensation to contractors, he thinks he will be able to get along. Assuming then, that he now owes the amount he asks from Congress $450,000
Add the amount received from Mr. M'Lean, 166 500

And he has spent, by his own acknowledgement, $616,600 more than the receipts of his office; but falling short nearly 400,000 dollars of the sum reported by the majority of the committee: a difference by no means surprising, when it is considered, that it is made by a man who actually mistook the amount paid to contractors for money due by them.

The account of the Post Office may be twisted and turned and confused, as much as men please, but still the result cannot be disguised, that nearly, if not over, a million of dollars have been improperly expended by the present Postmaster General. And how is the establishment to get on? It has stuck in the mire, and the call is now on Hercules for help—but suppose it should be rendered, what guarantee is there that the same thing will not again occur, and the same call for help be repeated? The Postmaster General has wilfully plunged into difficulties, and has deliberately violated the laws of the land—Shall his misconduct then be sanctioned, by assuming the debts which he has illegally contracted? It would be a doubtful policy. But most certainly no appropriation should be made, until such guards and restrictions are imposed on the department as shall render it imposible, for the future, to misapply its funds to electioneering or other improper purposes.

Party feeling is strongly excited in Columbia, South Carolina, against the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Test Oath case. A public meeting was held on Thursday the 5th inst, to express condemnation of the judges, and take measures in opposition to them. The doctrines of the court were denounced in the most unqualified terms, as "dangerous to liberty, and subversive of the rights of the State." The re-modelling or abolition of the Court of Appeals is recommended, and the Governor requested to convene the legislature, to devise such measures as the public welfare requires. Among these measures, besides the punishment of the Judiciary for their opinions, the passage of a law, "defining and punishing treason against the State," is particularly enumerated.

By these proceedings it will be seen that a new issue between the parties in South Carolina is about to be made up,—or rather, that minor points are to be merged in a direct and simple question upon the power of the State Convention, involving the general and fundamental doctrines of the power of popular conventions. The test oath question having been decided by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, the controversy is narrowed down to the simple point, the right of the judiciary to exercise any discretion, with respect to the acts of the Convention.

Those who uphold the Judiciary contend, that a Convention, called by the legislature, pursuant to forms of the constitution, for a specific purpose, is limited in its powers to the purpose for which it was called, and subject to all other constitutional limitations, until changes are authorized and made in the constitutional way.

Their opponents contend that the legislature cannot limit the power of a convention, by an enumeration of the objects for which it is called; that a convention once called is absolute for all purposes notwithstanding any provisions of the constitution or act of the legislature; that judges and other officers are bound to carry the will of the convention into effect, or resign; and that there is no power to arrest that will, or influence, except honor and reason, of which the convention is to be the sole judges.

These we take to be the clear lines of distinction made in the new state of the South Carolina controversy. The Test Oath question is merged in one much more grave in its bearings.—*Balt. Gaz*

Aspect of the South.—When the Jackson party organized in opposition to the re-election of John Quincy Adams, in 1827, of the members of Congress, 4 from Virginia and 3 from N. Carolina, in the House of Representatives, was the total strength of the Adams party from the States south of the Potomac—whilst the Jackson party enumerated 8 Senators and 44 Representatives from that section

How stands the case now?

In the Senate, Jackson has at present, 1 from N. Carolina an 2 from Georgia—in the House, 6 from Virginia, 6 from North Carolina, and 5 from Georgia—total 20. Whilst there are opposed to him, in Senate, 2 from Virginia, 1 from N. Carolina, and 2 from South Carolina; and in the House, 15 from Virginia, 7 from North Carolina, and 4 from Georgia—total 39; and a vacancy which is to fill in S. Carolina will make the anti-Jackson 40, to 20 Jackson members. Just 2 to 1 against, where it was 52 to 7 for him. By the time all those States have an opportunity to elect members upon the Whig question of the newly asserted executive powers, contained in the Protest message, and the Post Office management; where will the Jackson members be found? Georgia, for instance, elect their Congressmen by general ticket, all or none.

The Richmond Whig, expresses the opinion that not more than two Jackson members will be elected from Virginia, at their elections next april.

SUDDEN DEATH.—*Charles Baldwin*, Esq, an eminent legal practitioner and a highly respectable citizen, was yesterday struck by the hand of death in a manner awfully sudden and impressive. He lodged at the City Hotel, and had just seated himself, without any indication of indisposition, at the large dinner table of that establishment, when on reaching out his hand to receive a plate that was handed to him, he fell back lifeless. The vital spark was, as if in the twinkling of an eye, totally extinct.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 21.

It is suggested to us from many quarters to make a proposition, through the columns of our Journal, for the appropriate celebration of the approaching anniversary of our civil and religious liberties. This we do with great pleasure indeed, and happy shall we feel if the call but result in any ceremonial worthy of the glorious occasion.—It cannot we are sure be necessary to urge any considerations in favour of an object so praiseworthy and patriotic. True indeed we are often met by the objection "that this thing has been so often done that it has lost all charm and relish and novelty"—this may be measurably true; it has been said by high authority "there is nothing new under the sun;" & though the form of celebration be the same, we would fain hope that the feelings and sentiments inspired must be ever fresh, and glowing and such as every man would wish at the least to surrender himself up to once in the year. Tourists have said of us that we are a nation dead to all the amusements and festivities that characterize other nations; yet they always adduce our 4th July celebration as a happy exception to this national apathy.—They universally break forth in admiration of the imposing spectacle we then exhibit.—A people free and unfettered to an extent almost beyond the dreams or reveries of past centuries—happy and content in the enjoyment of their rich blessings, meet together once in the year to fling their minds back upon the causes & events that led to their emancipation, to pay the tribute of remembrance to the actors of the scene—to reflect on the rapid career of improvement they have run—to pause and muse upon their present rich advantages and future cheering prospects & finally to contrast position with that of other nations. What attitude more desirable could the heart of the patriot wish his country to assume? It teaches us a knowledge of our "high estate," and enjoyment, and necessarily fosters a spirit within us to make the necessary and becoming sacrifices and struggles for their ensurance & perpetuation. We feel more than usually solicitious that our coming anniversary be met with appropriate ceremonial and greeting. The times are dark and portentous—we fear that rapid strides—strides unsanctioned by the spirit and letter of our great magna charta are making upon the rights of the legislative departments of our government and of consequence upon the rights of the people—The people instruct their Senators and request their representatives to do this act or that—but they can use no such language, exert no such power over the executive—The legislative department of our system is the depository therefore of the people's rights—let the people stand firm by their side and cheer and sustain them in their struggles for their rights. Indifference or apathy in such a state is fatal. The plan proposed below we approve of as the best in our judgment for the consummation of the desired object, it proposes a meeting on Tuesday evening next, at three o'clock to appoint a committee consisting of gentlemen from various districts of the county empowered to select a suitable person to deliver an oration and to superintend the arrangements for a patriotic dinner after the oration be delivered.—We invoke the aid of our friends from the country generally—without their encouragement our citizens cannot carry this work through—it will be a delightful recreation, sanctioned by every consideration of patriotism, morality and duty.

"The Citizens of Talbot County generally are earnestly invited to attend at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY evening next (24th inst.) at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select an individual to deliver an Oration on the approaching 4th of July, and also a committee of arrangement, consisting of gentlemen from the various portions of the county, to superintend the preparation of a patriotic dinner on that day."

MANY CITIZENS.

Reflections for Jackson men.—In Baltimore, how bereft they are of their men of intelligence and character—such as Reverdy Johnson, David Stewart, George Winchester, with all the men they have elected to the State Legislature for half a dozen years past, such as McMahon, I. S. Nicholas, P. Lawrenson, C. C. Harper, L. W. Jenkins, J. Jones, C. Peregoy and it is said Gen. Stewart—with J. P. Heath, Gen. Sam. Smith who refused to sign the Marsh Market memorial, saying that he thought the old Hero was acting like an old dunce—To these may be added J. P. Kennedy J. Glenn, T. Y. Welch and many others—now when a party loses in a short space of time so many men of note, who had been in some degree prominent and leaders, what further evidence can we have of their being in a rapid state of decline—Besides these there are hundreds of equally respectable men in the business walks of life, who have deserted the Jackson cause because they found that it had become unworthy and dangerous, and hundreds of others who have taken the same course because they saw and felt the ill effects of Gen. Jackson's absurd and unlawful measures. The three or four leading men who still stick to them are "monuments of error" who aberrate so far from the path of right that reason cant reach them.

The following amusing story has been given us of incidents at one of the meetings of the first five wards in Baltimore when they took into consideration the propriety of forwarding instructions to Mr. McKim. After Mr. Weems had made an eloquent speech, there arose a little dandy looking Jackson man, not then so generally known as afterwards—He had spoken but a few minutes when he was *hissed* into silence, and principally by elder and staid citizens who scarcely ever were known to hiss or clap before at a public meeting. Mr. Weems came forward and begged the audience to hear the gentleman, promising to reply if necessary.

The orator commenced again, but soon the hisses redoubled—among others, the voice of an elderly and highly respectable German, perched on a shed at a little distance from the speaker could be distinguished, exclaiming, "who is dat dare fellow? bring him down, *I* says—bring him down—ho! ho! I knows him mid his ruffle shirt to his pack—and such anoder scape-grace, swindling jackanapes! *Donner & blitzen* I says, down mid him."

Next from the midst of the crowd was heard the voice of a little substantial, well-to-do Frenchman—"Parblu! vy dat is de scoundrel vat rent my ouse, un run away, un pay me no rent un he rit on de door vile he lef dere "To Let," so dat *by-gar*, de constable no find vere he live—O de Jackanapes! down wid him, down wid him."

Amidst the din and uproar thus excited, a Bailiff shouted out, "Hillo! you are *there*, are you, Mr. smock face? Kick him out, kick him out! I've got three executions in my pocket against that scrub, and I'm glad to have found him so cheaply—Hillo there! I say—toss him over to me."

Not less lustily an Irishman bawled out—"By the powers! un that's the vary same spalpeen what owes my wife for his milk, un sure it is—Oh! bad luck to ye my boy! for he owes her more nor every milk woman in town—arrah by my sowl will ye hold on til 'im there and pitch him jist here a bit—if he's a Jackson man, an the devil to 'im."

Mr. Weems repeatedly urged and begged that the young orator might be heard, but all in vain—he had the mark of all nations set upon him, and an American audience would not lend their ears to such a no-nation, nothingless nincum.

Among other malevolent falsehoods charged upon the Whigs by their fallen and desperate adversaries, the employing mechanics are accused of turning off labourers *because they were Jackson men.* This charge may have been suggested to the Jacksonians as a plausible hatch-up from the following circumstance, or from others like it—"An Irishman of substance, a sort of trader on one of the wharves in Baltimore who, not very long since, was a furious Jackson man, said the other day in the presence of respectable witnesses, that he cared not who knew it, but he had determined to do no favors in the way of money matters to keep off distress from any of the flaming adherents of Gen. Jackson and his misrule—and he told a story of a man (a trustworthy one too he confessed) who had come to him a day or two before, puffing and blowing from fatigue (it was then 2 o'clock,) and declared he must have $400 within an hour to help to lift a note at Bank, and he knew not where else to apply—'Faix, quoth my Irish gentleman, "un I'll tell eye sure jist what it is my hearty—I've got jist leven hundred dollars stowed away, un I dont want it nor shant want it yet a bit—but ye shant have the touchin of a dollar can't, nor none o' the likes o' you."

The out of breath borrower was surprised at this, and perhaps a little nettled—but his case was a bad one and he did not think it politic to say more than to enquire the reason of the denial—

"Why, by de powers, what 'ud ye be arter axing man? Dont ye know ye signed the Market House memorial what said 'at there's no distress in Baltimore! an ar'n't ye thrying to do all ye can to keep these deevilish times on us? Why man, d'ye take me for a hinny, clean out? I tell ye, I've got leven hundred dollars laid by snug, an ye shant finger a stiver on't—I'm looking every day that some friends what feels distress and what says there is distress will be arter wanting on't—un the first on them that comes shall have it—I'm a man o' conscience, un I hold that them what feels the times pinch un what tries to bring about better, are more desarving to my siller than them what's keepin' all this distress on us, un yet's crying out all the time that there's no distress at all, at all.

The borrower told the Irishman he had mistaken him entirely, and averred that he had for some time past forsworn Jackson and all his works.

"Arrah! by my sowl honey, says the Irishman, if ye'll convince me o' that, it may be a different kind of a thing sure."

The borrower succeeded in convincing him, and the confab ended by the Irishman saying, "O! by my sowl then here's a check man."

Near the close of the session of seven months, congress have come to a decision on the two great contested elections—one in the House between *Free Tom Moore* and Mr. Letcher—the other in the Senate, between Elisha R. Potter and Mr. Robbins. They seem to be disposed to do with the first as the race course

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