that the institution of domestic slavery, paradoxical as it may seem, as an indispensable element in an unmixed representative republic. How sacred, then, is our obligation to provide for our posterity, all the necessary means of defending and preserving an institution, as essential to their existence and their liberty as it is obnoxious to the prejudices of those who have the greatest possible facilities for assailing it. Under these solemn convictions, I should be a faithless and treacherous sentinel upon the watch tower of the state, if *I* were to lull my fellow citizens into a false and fatal security, by crying "all's well," when the incendiary, brandishing his torch, is in the very act of passing the barriers of the fortress, with the purpose of putting fire to the temple. *It* is is vain that we labor to transmit to our children a barren inheritance of wealth, if unaccompanied by an adequate guaranty that they will enjoy it as freemen. And *I* do awfully apprehend that if we do not now provide such a guaranty, after all the admonitory lessons we have had from experience and all the portentous signs we have seen in the heavens, the next generation may not pass away, before the cries of our posterity from amidst the smouldering and bloody ruins of the state, will rise up in judgment against us.

I am now prepared, sir, (said Mr. M'D. addressing the Speaker,) under the solemn sanction of an oath, to pledge my *undivided* allegiance to the state of South Carolina—and at the same time to pledge myself under the same sanction, to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," even against the violations and infractions of those who may pretend to act under its authority.

There is an extensive menagerie of wild animals now open for exhibition in each of the principal cities. The Boston Traveller, in the following article, relates the manner in which these collections are formed. The facts stated furnish a new and striking illustration of the enterprising and fearless character of our Yankee brethren:

Hunting wild Animals—Several of our friends having expressed a curiosity to learn how the wild beasts are obtained that are occasionally introduced among us, we have taken some pains to collect a few facts for the benefit of our readers generally. The company of individuals owning the very extensive collection at present exhibiting in this city, embraces not more than six or eight persons, who are however, gentlemen of great intelligence and enterprise. They have a large amount of capital invested, a portion in animals in this country, and the remainder in Asia and Africa, where they have many men constantly employed in the business of hunting and securing the noblest as well as the rarest tenants of the forest. A ship is chartered each fall for the Cape of Good Hope, which is the gathering point for all Africa, and returns the succeeding spring laden with the fruit of a year's toil and hardship. Mr. Z. Macomber, one of the company, who was so successful last year in importing several animals, never before seen here, sails again in a day or two in the ship Susan, for the Cape, with the prospect of a richer freight in return, than has yet crowned their labors.

Late advices from three of their hunting parties in the interior of Africa, give the most flattering intelligence, and assure the owners that in addition to the animals usually caught, they will in the course of the season be able to send down a Rhinoceros or two, and a Giraffe or Camel Leopard, one of the most extraordinary quadrupeds in the animal kingdom, both in its form and habits. It partakes of the character of the deer and antelope, but has nothing of the camel or leopard, which is its English name. Its head is like that of the deer, with a neck of prodigious length, as graceful as that of an Arab steed, and fore legs twice as long as the hind legs. When it stands up, as it does for hours together, without moving limb or muscle, or even winking the eyelids, its neck & back form nearly a perpendicular line, and the head reaches to the astonishing height of near twenty feet.

The hunting parties set off from Cape Town in the spring, usually about the first of May, and take different directions in the interior in pursuit of different animals. Mr. Lemuel Handy, one of the Boston owners who went out in 1833, heads one of the parties of the present season, and Mr. Bain, who succeeded some time ago in capturing the Giraffe sent to England, heads another. The party is small when leaving the coast, consisting of a few American or English persons with their interpreters, who proceed many days' journey into the interior, until they arrive at the settlements of the Dutch, scattered over a large extent of country. Here they increase their force by enlisting the hardy boors and their fearless Hotentot slaves to the number of 40 or 50, and proceed in rough bullock wagons, as far as the face of the country will admit. They then sling their arms, baggage, &c. on horses, on which they mount themselves and penetrate far beyond the habitations of men to the forests roamed by the fiercest and most ferocious of the animal race. Four or five months are occupied in reaching the hunting ground, during which time the party, under the heat of the broiling sun, and deprived of the common necessaries of life, think they have endured all the hardship of which man is capable, but here they find danger added to toil and extreme peril attendant upon physical suffering.

Zebras, Quaggas, Gnus, and similar animals are started from their retreats and run down by fleet horses, whose riders when they have cornered the beasts in a jungle, entangle them by means of ropes ingeniously noosed & thrown among them—but the lions, tigers, hyenas, and animals of the fiercer class, are seized when young, or caught in large dens or traps strongly made of stone for the purpose. The personal encounters with the wild beasts are not unfrequent; generally no hurt ensues, but sometimes two or three of the party are wounded, a leg or an arm is lost, and sometimes a man is horribly crushed and torn in pieces before his comrades can come to his rescue.

The parties in the course of six or eight weeks are generally able to accomplish their hazardous enterprise, and with their spoils well secured, set their faces towards the Cape where they arrive after an absence of about ten months. Letters have been received here from Mr. Handy, when three months journey into the interior—still Mr. Macomber expects to make the long voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrive there some time before the return of the parties.

The extent to which the business of Pork packing is carried on at Cincinnati, is thus minutely described in a letter from that city, under date of 15th instant, published in the Patriot.

Cincinnati is the greatest "Pork market," in the known world. The number of hogs slaughtered annually, and the perfection and science to which the art of 'hog killing' has been brought, is indeed astonishing. The business of *butchering*, is carried on distinct from that of packing, and by different persons.—The most extensive establishment of the kind is the one on Deer Creek, owned and conducted by John W. Coleman—At this place, last year. 100,864 hogs were slaughtered.—There are four houses situated at different points on the ground occupied, which is a lot of eight acres—the ground is divided into pens, some forty or fifty in number, where the hogs of each owner are put by themselves preparatory to the massacre. About 40 men are employed in each house, and each has his separate and allotted duty to perform; and receive on an average about $1, 25 per day. Each house has two scalding tubs, one at each end, so that the work of 'death and destruction' goes on *double* in each building. At each end of the house is a small pen, into which they crowd 40 or 50 hogs or as many as can possibly be got in; then walks in on their backs the dark and bloody executioner holding in his hand a large sledge hammer, with which he deals death to the unoffending victims—after which they are dragged inside the house, a knife passed into the throat; and after bleeding a few seconds, thrown into a kettle of hot water, from thence to a block, where the bristles are scraped off with iron scrapers, made expressly for the purpose—then strung up by their hind feet and dressed—thence removed to another room, where they remain to cool until morning, and then taken on wagons to the packing houses. It is but a little over *one minute from the time the executioner enters the pen and knocks the hog down, till he is strung up and dressed.* The bleeding, scalding, scraping, stringing up, and inside dressing, is all accomplished in about a minute. This will be thought marvelous, but it is no more strange than true. I have frequently witnessed with astonishment the operation. At one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he has a man that opens, removes the offal, and completes the dressing of three hogs in a minute—to this man (who is a sort of King among the hog killers) he pays $2 1-2 per day.

They can slaughter at each of the houses, and have them completely dressed and strung up (preparatory to removal in the morning to the packing houses) *six hundred and fifty in a day*, which is altogether, at this one establishment *twenty-six hundred*—and this done from day light in the morning till dark, say at this time about eleven hours, allowing 30 minutes for dinner—Mr. Coleman informed me that he has already killed this fall between 50 and 60,000, and has been at work but 3 or 4 weeks—the only pay he receives is the offal consisting of rough fat, soap grease and bristles—this is generally worth nett 20 to 25 cents each hog. It is supposed that he cleared at this business last season (and the season lasts but about three months) some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of hogs killed last year, in the city and vicinity is ascertained to be a little rising *one hundred and twenty three thousand*. Deer Creek is a stream running into the Ohio river on the eastern suburb of the city—about half a mile up the stream, these slaughter houses of Mr. Coleman are situated—and during the whole 'hog season,' this stream from the houses to the river is running blood, and generally goes by the name of bloody river.

Others are engaged in the slaughtering business, but not on so large a scale as Mr. Coleman, who is, what Yankees call a 'smart' man.

From the slaughtering houses, the hogs are conveyed in large wagons that hold from 25 to 40, to the various packing houses, which are situated in almost every part of the city, and there weighed, cut up, packed &c. The purchasers pay for them as per the weight, after being dressed. These packing houses are upon the most extensive scale. The capital employed every year in the 'hog business' is immense, probably about *two millions of dollars*. One of the most extensive packing houses in the city, is owned and conducted by Miller & Leo—their building is of brick, three stories high 120 feet long, 60 wide, with out buildings, sheds &c. that cover for aught I know and acre of ground. These men, who are very enterprising, have a high reputation for the uniform excellence of their Pork; as also for their superior Hams; their '*sugar hams*' are said to be as good as any cured in any part of the Union. There are other 'Pork houses' equally large and on as extensive a scale. At one of these large Pork Houses they can pack and have ready for shipment *two hundred and fifty barrels of pork in one day*, and I am informed, upon a pinch, *three hundred barrels* could be turned out, and that with *thirty men in about fourteen or fifteen hours*. It is indeed astonishing, the rapidity with which they put a hog out of sight, when they once get fair hold of him. *As* at the slaughter houses, a perfect system is kept up, every man has his allotted duty to perform, and there is consequently no interference with each other; every thing goes on like 'clock work'—when the hogs are received they are first weighed by the weigher, then passed to the "blocking men," who place them on the several blocks, (two are generally used) when they are received by the "*Cutters*," and are very quickly despatched; the various qualities separated and thrown into their respective places. One man weighs for the barrels (200 pounds) and throws the meat in the '*salt box*,' from which the '*Packer*' receives it, and when the barrel is packed is turned over to the Cooper' who heads it, it is then bored, filled with strong brine, plugged branded, and ready for shipment. Fifty pounds of Turks Island, or other coarse salt, are allowed to each barrel of Pork.

The Lard is cut into small pieces before going into the kettles—the leaf lard goes into one kettle, and the rough lard into another—there are generally eight or ten men employed in the lard department, when an average of *two hundred kegs, or about nine thousand pounds are turned out daily.*

I am informed, the largest quantity of Pork packed last year, by one house, was by Burdsell & Davis, for the Messrs. Winchesters, of Boston, the number of barrels being between *five and six thousand*. No one establishment will pack as much this year. Many of our merchants are engaged largely in the packing business, at various points in the vicinity of the city. At Russville, Hamilton, Middletown, Lawrenceburgh, &c. It is estimated that the quantity of Pork exported last year from Cincinnati—which includes that packed in the above towns—fell very little short of *forty five thousand barrels*, about *eighty five thousand kegs of Lard, two hundred and seventy thousand Hams*, besides Shoulders, Sides, bulk meat, &c. One of our enterprising citizens alone purchased, I am told, last year, *thirty five thousand kegs Lard*, and fortunately, it proved a profitable investment. There are altogether in the city, about 26 or 27 Pork Houses, and they now employ about ten or twelve hundred men, at an average of a dollar per day. At the commencement of the season Hogs appeared plenty, and were purchased at a fraction lower than last year—say $3 per hundred for those averaging 280 pounds. I am informed that they are now becoming more scarce, and that the price is advancing. There will not be as many packed this year as last. Some that were engaged in it last year lost more or less money, owing to the distress in the country, and the impossibility of effecting sales at fair prices; so that there are probably, not as many engaged in the business as formerly. Money now being more plenty than last year, and a general demand existing for the article, ready sales at fair prices will be made. The demand now in this market for Pork and lard is good, and a gradual advance in price has and will continue to take place. Most of our Pork packers are men of wealth, and can consequently 'hold on;' there will be no necessity of forcing sales. *However*; they cannot pack enough before the season closes to supply the demand, which is much increased by many of the army contractors being in the market, and wishing to purchase to fill their contracts.

The following are about the present prices: clear Porks 12; mess $10; Prime 8 to 8 50, Lard 5¾ to 6; Hams 6 1-4 to 7; bulk meat 4¼. The Hogs are driven in from the interior of Ohio, and also from Indiana and Kentucky, and not one drover in ten will receive any other money but U. S. Bank notes in payment for his hogs—not even silver or gold. The notes of the Franklin Bank, which is the pet Bank here, they will not look at.—They will have the notes of the Bank of the U. S., or they will keep their hogs.

The spare ribs and feet of hogs, (and they are about the sweetest of the hog meat,) are generally given away by hundreds, if not thousands, of our poor, who get their entire living from the Pork houses, gratis, through the whole winter. Formerly they threw the ribs and feet into the Ohio by cart loads, they were not taken away as fast as they were accumulated.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—Liverpool dates to the 24th have been received.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 7th of Nov. to the 18th of Dec.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Bassano Ministry reaching Talleyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople.

THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY.

From the London Spectator.

On Monday the King came to St., James' Palace and received the formal resignations of his late servants. The Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his Majesty to conduct the business of the other principle departments of the state, with the assistance of the Under secretaries, until the definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests: The Duke, is therefore, *pro tempore* First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests.—He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other we presume, that may be deemed requisite, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire.—This state of things is we believe, unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office.

From the London Gazette, of Nov. 18.

At the Court of St. James' the 17th of November 1834, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, his Grace was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly. From the Supplement to the London Gazette of November 21.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honorable John Lord Lyndhurst, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by his Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

Our city correspondent notices with proper distrust, the rumors that are afloat about the Duke of Wellington. We certainly share his distrust about the authenticity of the alleged later to Sir R. Peel—not that it contains any thing which his Grace may not have written, but because it is extremely improbable that his private letter to Sir R. Peel should become so publickly known on the Royal Exchange.—Times.

We understand that the seals will not be put in commission, but that Lord Lyndhurst will hold them *pro tempore*, in conjunction with his present office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, as Lord Eldon did formerly, when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—Standard.

Lord Melbourne still continues to discharge the necessary official duties of First Lord of the Treasury, by subscribing such documents as are indespensibly requisite. This extraordinary state, of matters must, we presume, continue until a new commission be issued.

Courier.

The cause of the wreck of the Melbourne Ministry is still left in some mystery, but one thing seems to be generally admitted by all parties, viz.—that the Queen had no hand in bringing about the dissolution. *The Times*, which first gave propagation to the statement, retracted it, the moment it discovered its error. It would be vain to speculate on what will be the probable policy of the Wellington Administration—the materials of which that Administration is to be formed have not yet, it appears, been collected, but we think the present temper of the party attached to the Duke evidently shows that the reforming policy, which was formerly adhered to by the Premier with such tenacity, will be relaxed at the present epoch. That the portion of the press which is understood to speak the sentiments of the members of the new Administration is indeed violent in exulting over their fallen enemy, but, ever, and anon, a sentence creeps in, as if "from authority," which shows that however much they may abuse the men, their measures are not altogether to be departed from.

Sir Henry Smyth admitted at the Colchester Blue dinner, that he thought the Duke must go a little with the stream; and no one, we think, will accuse Sir Henry of advocating or even tolerating reform when he does not see that it is absolutely impossible to avoid it. Indeed, it would be a work of irremediable ruin to endeavor to stem the waves of useful reform and enchain the billows of popular will. Not that we would advocate the dictation of demagogues, and resign the work of legislation to the varying breath of the public voice; which would go on anathematising to day what it deified yesterday. No, if that were the case, our property, our liberties, and our lives would be at the mercy of every reckless leader who could fire the passions and mislead the judgment of the crowd. There are moments when the statesman who has judgment to decide, and firmness to bear the momentary obloquy, may save his country by stepping in to check the public will, but it is the abuse of this which leads to angry political collisions and delay of public justice. Some men would have all reform, and others would have all abuses, and thus between the two extremes the country is left to suffer. If, however, the Duke goes on with the work of Reform, and at the same time maintains the confidence of his party, he may possibly hit the happy medium, and confer real benefits on the country.—That something will be done for the agriculturists there appears no doubt: the Conservatives have talked so long and so loudly on this subject since they have been in opposition that something, and that on an extended scale too, must be attempted to save their credit, even if they were not disposed to do so from conviction. If the Duke succeeds in raising that now fallen interest from its humiliating position, he will deserve well of his grateful countrymen, and throw fresh life blood into the veins of the great national body.—Chelmsford Chronicle.

The announcement of their own Ministry, does not appear to engage so much attention, or so deeply to interest the people of Paris as does the dissolution and re construction of the British Ministry—The impression; however, is favorable to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, whom the veteran Talleyrand has designated as the "most capable among the most capable of men."

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us, and at length we receive the official announcement of the New Ministry. The following appointments appeared in a royal ordinance published in the Moniteur of that day:—

President of the Council and Minister of War, the Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier.)

Minister of Interior: M. Thiers.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral de Rigny.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot.

Minister of Commerce, M. Ducatel.

Minister of Justice, M. Persil.

Minister of Finance, M. Humann.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1834.

On Saturday the President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to a call made for it by that body, a mass of Correspondence between the Representatives of France and the United States, in this city, and at Paris, concerning the delay on the part of France to provide for the payment of indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, with the United States. The papers are voluminous; and though the paramount importance of the subject, in the aspect in which it has been presented to Congress, will justify the publication of the whole of them as early as practicable, we cannot promise them entire for some days. *M*eantime, we have thought we should perform an acceptable service to our readers, by selecting from the mass those letters which serve to show the actual position occupied by the two Governments, at the moment of the Annual *M*essage of the President of the United States was transmitted to *C*ongress and we have therefore, placed on the preceding columns, the last letter transmitted by our Minister in France, as having passed between him and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the reply of the Secretary of State of the United States, expressing the views of the Executive on that subject.

Nat. Intel.

THE U. STATES AND FRANCE

Extracts from Correspondence between the Minister of the United States and France, communicated by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, Dec. 27th, 1834.

Mr. Livingston to Count de Rigny.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Paris, Aug. 3 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 31st July, in answer to mine of the 25th and 29th of the same month.—When this communication shall be submitted to the President, he will doubtless be gratified at the renewed assurance it contains of a sincere desire to procure a speedy and faithful execution, on the part of France, of the stipulations contained in the treaty. But I cannot, and ought no in candor to conceal my persuasion, that he will feel great surprise and regret, when he looks in vain in that communication for a repetition of the assurances given by M. *S*erurier, as to the time at which the view for executing the treaty will be submitted to the Chambers. This disappointment will be the greater, because, in my note of the 29th, *I* drew the attention of your Excellency to that subject by a quotation from the letter of Mr. Serurier to the *S*ecretary of State, which, the President will naturally think, required particular notice. As the extent of this engagement of His Majesty's Minister at Washington does not seem to be duly appreciated, and the effects it produced may not be fully known, it will be proper that I should enter into some developement of both. Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the circumstance, that my despatches announcing the rejection of the law arrived in the *U*nited States in the first week in May, but those despatches also stated that a fast sailing vessel would be sent with instructions to M. Serurier, to make some explanations on the subject. In ordinary cases, it would have been deemed a duty in the President, to have informed Congress of the change, which this refusal of the Chamber was calculated to produce in the relations between the two countries. But he was anxious to prevent any measures that might increase the irritation naturally felt by the nation, & the Minister of France was assured that no message would be sent to Congress until the arrival of his instructions. By an unusually long passage, these did not arrive until a month after the rejection of the law had been known in the United States; and finally, the 31 of June, M. *S*erurier made the promised explanation, and gave the assurance to which I once more pray your Excellency's particular attention. "Le Gouvernement due Roi," (he says) "y fera, Monsieur, tout son loyal et Constitutionel effort, et tout ce que sa perseverante persuasion de la justice et des a vantages mutuels du traite vous autorisent a attendre nejlui. *S*on intention est, en outre de faire tout ce que notre Constitution permet, pour approcher autant que possible l'epoque de la presentation nouvelle de la loi rejettee." It cannot have escaped your attention, sir, that the only limitation designated for the presentation of the law, is that prescribed by the Constitution. The words are express: "Every thing permitted by the Constitution is to be done to hasten the period of presenting the law." Now, whatever doubts might exist as to the presentation of the law, at the preparatory session, none it would appear, are entertained, that the charter would permit the convocation of the Chambers, at a day early enough to convey the result of their deliberation to the President, before the meeting of Congress. It was thus that the promise of M. *S*erurier was understood at Washington, and the President acted upon this understanding of it, when he made it the basis of his resolution to forbear any communication to Congress at the then session. This resolution, and this motive for it, are unequivocally expressed in Mr. McLane's answer to M. Serurier's note

I am directed by my instructions, to be candid and explicit in all my communications. This course cannot, I am, sure, but be as agreeable to his Majesty's Government, as it is to my own inclinations. *I* am bound, therefore, in this spirit of frankness, to declare that although the utmost reliance is placed on the assurances of His *M*ajesty's ministers, and that not a doubt is entertained of the sincerity of their desire to procure the means of executing the treaty, yet it does not appear that they appreciate the importance of the subject at its just value. The obligation of the treaty is acknowledged, it is confessed that the public faith is pledged for the payment of sums of money due now for nearly three years, it is not denied that the United States have, with fidelity and promptness executed their part of the treaty, and that they have showned the utmost forbearance and moderation, under circumstances of a nature to create great excitement. In this state of things something more would seem to be required than the general assurance, that the earliest day would be taken to satisfy the demands of justice, and redeem the pledged faith of the nation. It might be expected that the personal convenience of the members of the legislature, or even some degree of national interest, ought to give way to the strong exigencies of such a case. It cannot escape the observation of your Excellency, that in a certain solution of the question, ulterior considerations may arise, which will give additional gravity to the subject.

I have submitted these reflections, in order that nothing may be omitted on my part, to show the light in which this matter is viewed by my Government; and in the hope that a reconsideration of the circumstances may produce a different result, and enable me to inform the President: that His *M*ajesty's Government have decided that the importance of this case will justify them in making an exception in its favor, to the ordinary course of proceeding, and that it will be submitted to the Legislature, at such an early day, as may enable the President to announce, that his confidence in the justice of the French nation has been justified by the event

I pray your Excellency to receive the renewed assurance, &c.

ED. LIVINGSTON.

[TRANSLATION.]

Count de Rigny to Mr. Livingston.

Paris, August 7th, 1834.

SIR: *I* have received the letter with which you honored me on the 4th inst. in reply to mine of July 31st. While you acknowledge (appreciez) the sincere assurances which *I* had the happiness again to express to you, that it was the intention of the King's Government to spare no efforts towards producing an entire and satisfactory conclusion of the affair of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, you seem, sir, to fear that the President of the United States might not find in those same assurances confirmation of that which His Majesty's *M*inister in Washington made, in his note of the 5th of June, respecting the period at which the *projet de loi* for the execution of the Convention would be again presented to the Chambers. On reading over Mr Serurier's note, I am unable, I confess, to find in it any engagement or expression which is at variance with what *I* have had the honor to communicate to you myself.

The King's Minister at Washington has certainly said nothing inconsistent with truth, when he spoke of our disposition to do all that the Constitution would permit, in order to hasten the period for the presentation of the rejected bill. But you are aware that the execution of this plan is subordinate to considerations not to be lost sight of for the sake of the very end which both Governments are anxious to attain; and Mr. Serurier cannot have meant any thing else in the part of his note, which has thus been particularly regarded at Washington (dont on a cru devoir prendre acte a Washington.) You know, sir, the motives which would prevent the presentation to the Chambers of the *projet de loi* respecting the Convention of 1831, during the Session which will be immediately prorogued. Reasons equally peremptory, and equally clear, would forbid assembling the Chambers before Winter for the special purpose of voting on this question, and it is with regret I repeat, that we find ourselves unable to accede to the desire of the President of the U. States on this point. But besides the impossibility of keeping the Chambers together at a time of year, during which parliamentary labors are habitually suspended, and when the Deputies already appear impatient to return to their homes, there is another consideration more particularly applying to the Treaty of 1831, the importance of which cannot have escaped your attention. Placed as you are in a situation to judge of every thing here which could have relation to the question, you must have been convinced with what circumspection (management) it has to be treated before the Legislature, and the public; and your own observation on this point must have enabled you to appreciate the system of prudence and procrastination (*adjournment*) which the King's Government had prescribed for itself. These precautions are equally necessary and proper at present, and without entering here into details, the want of which your own penetration may easily supply, it is to be doubted, I must say, whether in the actual state of things an untimely (anticipell) assembling of the Chambers for the purpose of securing by their assent the execution of the Treaty of 1831, would produce those advantages which are at Washington expected from such a course—After these explanations, in which your Government will, *I* flatter myself, discern as much frankness as there is in the communications which it has instructed you to make (*prescrites*) *I* repeat that, as soon as the Chambers can be assembled, the *projet de loi* which they discussed in their last Session will be one of the first subjects presented to them; and this new delay, *I* hope, will be far from injuring the prospect of success of an affair in which the assistance of time has already been usefully invoked.

The King's Government, which has just received, with Mr. Serurier's despatches, the note of the First Secretary of State of that Union in reply to the communications of that Envoy, is sincerely affected by the confidence of the President in the loyalty of its promises. The moderation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the *U*nited States is a new testimonial of the nobleness of his character, and of the enlightened principles by which his policy is guided. He will continue, we doubt not, to display in this business a spirit of wisdom, and reconciliation, well calculated to second our efforts, for a successful termination of the affair and he must be well persuaded that the French Government, as it comprehends the extent of its engagements will fulfil them with that good faith which presides over all its actions.

I have the honor to be sir, with high consideration, you most humble and obedient servent,

DE RIGNY.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 6th November, 1834.

SIR: Your despatches and those of Mr. Barton, to No. 56, inclusively, have been received, with copies of your correspondence with the Government of France to the 7th of August, on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. *I* have the President's directions to express his approbation of your conduct, his regret at the indisposition that has rendered a temporary absence from Paris necessary, and his hope that a speedy restoration to health will have enabled you to resume your post before this communication can reach France. It is especially desirable that you should be in Paris, that the Government of the United States may be apprised, at the earliest possible hour, not only of the final determination of the question of appropriating the funds for the execution of the treaty, but of every indication of opinion relative thereto in the administration, or in the Legislative Chambers.

It is not the wish of the President that you should urge again the propriety of a called session of the Chambers. His just expectations have been made known and disregarded. He has been disappointed. The causes assigned by Count de Rigny are not satisfactory to him.—The *P*resident did not rely on Mr. Serurier's assurances of the *disposition* of the administration of France to hasten, by all constitutional means, the presentation of the law to the new Chambers—he relied upon the solemn assurances of the Minister of *F*rance, that it was the *intention* of the administration to use all the constitutional efforts for that object—an intention it seems not to be executed, until the exercise of the constutional power of the King, in that regard is entirely compatible with the personal convenience of the individuals composing the Legislative branch of the Government. Personal convenience public functionaries must disregard, when duty requires the performance of an act of justice. In constructing M. Serurier's note on the 5th of June last, it is by substituting disposition for intention that the Count de Rigny is enabled to persuade himself that there is nothing in the course prescribed to itself by the Government of France inconsistent with those declarations contained in it, upon which the President took upon himself the high responsibility of omitting immediately to communicate to Congress the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the law appropriating funds for the execution of the treaty, and to recommend at the same time to that body the measures, in his judgment, proper to be adopted on that most unexpected event. It may not be inexpedient, before the assembling of the next Legislature, to make Count de Rigny sensible of the source of error into which he has fallen; and that the President could not without disregarding the plain

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