on coming out it was decided by the judges that the ponies won by 12 or 18 inches.

Take it altogether it was one of the most interesting matches we have seen for some time, for each pair had for some time been jealous of the speed of the other. The time as given by competent keepers, was—

| | 1st mile. | 2d mile. | 3d mile. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st heat, | 3—18 | 3—16 | 3—11 | 9—45 |
| 2d heat, | 3—14 | 3—15 | 3—10 | 9—39 |
| 3d heat, | 3—13 | 3—15 | 3—16 | 9—44 |

*From the National Intelligencer.*

THE SENATE.—The reflection forces itself upon the mind, after the first impression from the perusal of the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the abuses of the Post Office, that it is a complete and unequivocal acknowledgment, by the friends of the administration, of all and more than all, the corruptions and abuses first brought to light, some eight or nine months ago, by the Senate's committee. This acknowledgment has been wrung from them by the power of testimony which they have not been able to resist, being too honest to report falsely upon a matter which admitted of no doubt.—The committee was originally instituted it was supposed, by way of counterpoise to the Senate committee on the same subject. They came to their task (the majority) with dispositions favourable to the Department, they had given credit, probably, to averments in its favor which they hoped to have found true: to a late period, they would appear, from the division upon questions moved in the committee to have cherished this hope, and to have been disposed to secure the Post Office from as much as possible the censure which had been cast upon it by the last year's Report of the Senate committee. Towards the close of the investigation, however, that hope seems to have failed them. A conviction of the truth came over them, and the obligations of honor triumphed over the feelings of party. They have, in their conclusions at least, done justice to the subject in terms too explicit to be either misunderstood or misinterpreted.

We have not at hand to refer to, nor if we had would we soil our pages by here quoting the foul and base libels upon the Senate and its Committee, poured out last summer in continuous streams, from the sources controlled by the Post Office and Kitchen Cabinet influence, through all the conduits of Executive patronage. They cannot be forgotten. The Vocabulary of our language was ransacked for terms of opprobrium to be lavished upon the Committee, and especially upon the able and worthy leader of it, (not the Chairman,) whose firmness and perseverance in this investigation, entitled him to the thanks of the People, have at length been crowned by the involuntary but full assent and concurrence of his political opponents, in all that he has ever asserted or surmised concerning the abuses in the Post Office.

Happily, there has been one branch of the Government exempt by its organization from the influence of the 'Spoils' system of Government; which could neither be seduced by the lures of patronage, or awed by the terrors of denunciation. The SENATE has fearlessly and steadily pursued its course until its very adversaries are obliged to acknowledge the justice of its censures, and concur in the necessity of a reform. Happily, in that body, also, whatever may be the bitterness which sometimes mingles in its discussions, there abides a sense of right, which every party organization cannot so far control as to render wholly subservient. Of this honorable trait of character in that body, we have had, at this Session—not go beyond it—two admirable illustrations. The first was in the case of the statesman-like and truly American Report on the French question on which occasion the Senate *unanimously* dissented from the belligerent recommendation of the Executive; the other in the case of the Post-Office, for the reform of the administration of which they *with the same unanimity*, passed a bill (now before the House of Representatives) which, by its inhibitory clauses, recognizes and reprobates the abuses, and malpractices that have flowed from the conversion of it into an instrument of rewards and punishments and a medium of political corruption. It is in reference to such votes as these—votes which stand out in glorious relief on the tablets of the Senate—that we repeat to ourselves, with more than usual exultation of feeling, the exclamation of the Orator: MAGNA VIS EST, MAGNUM NOMEN, UNUM ET IDEM SENTIENTIS SENATUS.

We trust that the Reform of crying abuses which the SENATE has begun, by the passage of the Post Office Bill will receive the unanimous assent also of the *House of Representatives*; and that we shall have the pleasure of being able, in regard to this measure to apply to that body as well as to the other branch of Congress the exclamation of CICERO, (freely translated) Great is the power, and powerful the name, of a Senate that thinks and acts as one man!

*From the Nat Intelligencer of the 16th.*

THE POST OFFICE REPORTS.

We have had, since our last, an opportunity of looking over the report of the Minority of the Post Office Committee. It is a work of great labor, exhibiting evidence of unwearied industry, with the results of accurate research, so far as the Committee were allowed to carry it.—The Report consists of a series of statements under various heads, exhibiting the particulars of abuses, such as have led the majority, as well as the minority of the Committee, to the withering conclusions which have been already published; statements of great interest, but which cannot be condensed, or made the subject of abstracts, without the consumption of more time and space than we are able now to give to the subject. We reserve, therefore, till after the adjournment, the details, of which we shall then consider it our duty to present as ample a view as is practicable.

Notwithstanding the extent and enormity of the disclosures made by the Committee, it appears that there is much yet to be told, if the facts could be fully arrived at. Thus, the Minority say, in the outset of their Report: "It is doing no injustice to the Department to say that they received no voluntary aid from any of its officers. What they have been able to find out they know; and, from what is known, it may be inferred that *much remains to be known*.

The report of the Minority further states: "It will be apparent, from the records of the Committee, that from an early day of their session, there was a majority and a minority. The minority do not claim any thing for themselves that they do not accord to the majority. They disclaim all party views, in entering upon, or conducting the examination on their part, and shall give full credit to a similar disclaimer on the part of the majority. The fact, however is mentioned, as accounting, in some degree, for the mode of bringing forward the examination; the prolixity and irrelevancy of portions of the testimony, and the manner in which it was taken. The minority believed it to be their duty to go forward, and examine into the proceedings of the Department, to see whether they were right or wrong. The majority were of opinion that it was not required to search for abuses, but to examine only where probable cause was alleged. This would, in fact, have limited the examination to abuses already discovered. The effect of this difference of opinion will be seen to have relation to the calls on the Department for information, and to the production of witnesses."

It appears, further, that the neglect of the Department to answer interrogatories absolutely defeated, to a certain extent, the object of the inquiry instituted by the House of Representatives. Thus says the Minority Report: "It is but justice to themselves to state, the Minority are not responsible for the course the examination has taken (the direction of which was beyond their control) or, that so little has been done, and so much has been left undone—they do not say which ought to have been, but which could not be done, on account of *the neglect of the Department to answer the Resolutions of the Committee.*"

The close of the Report, (the entire of which fills 311 manuscript pages) we copy entire, because it concludes with a suggestion, the significance of which will not be lost upon our readers:

"The minority have now presented to the House an account of the investigations they have been enabled to make Many important subjects other than mail contractors and extra allowances remain to be examined, particularly the incidental accounts of the Department, and of Post Offices, and the most important of all, the pecuniary condition of the Department.

"The Committee were not authorized to report by bill, or to propose any course for the action of the House; much less would the Minority feel themselves warranted in offering an opinion as to what that course should be—whether to revise the post office laws alone—or to exercise the Constitutional power of the House as the grand inquest of the Nation."

The London packet ship Sovereign, with a very valuable cargo, has been wrecked on the New Jersey shore. The New York Journal of Commerce says.—

The packet ship Sovereign, Capt. Griswold, from London for New York, left England January 8th, and made the land of Long Island on Monday last. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning during a storm of sleet, the ship went head on the Jersey Shore at Squam Beach, 30 miles below Sandy Hook. She was not discovered by the inhabitants on shore until Wednesday morning.—Soon after she struck, the masts were cut away. During Tuesday and Wednesday the crew and passengers got on shore except one passenger, who putting some money in his pocket attempted so swim, but was not able to reach the land and perished in the breakers. A messenger with the news arrived in the City yesterday by the Philadelphia Rail Road Line—He left Squam on Wednesday evening, at which time the ship lay on the outer beach, 100 yards from the shore, bilged and apparently "hogged" and full of water to the top of the tide. The ship will be an entire wreck, but if the weather should continue mild, a large portion of the goods will be saved. The Sovereign cleared with a full cargo of wines, brandy, dry goods, &c. worth probably two to three hundred thousand dollars, besides from one to two hundred thousand dollars in gold. The freight list is larger than any ship of this line has brought out for some months The loss will be heavy upon the underwriters in Wall street and in London. A steamboat was despatched last night by the Insurance Companies with supplies.

*From the Salem Gazette.*

HINTING.—The letter of the Rev. O. B Brown, resigning his situation in the Post Office, reminds me of an occurrence that took place a few years ago. A boy who had been serving at apprenticeship for some time in a neighboring town; returned, very unexpectedly, to his father's house, as the family were about sitting down to supper. 'John,' said the old gentleman. 'I thought you was very ill suited with your place, and I wish to know the reason why you have left it so suddenly?' 'Why, father,' said the boy, 'I liked the place pretty well considering, but I wasn't goint to stay there and have Mr.——hinting at me so every day.' 'Hinting at you,' said his father, 'what did he say to you? 'He said—he said, why father he kept hinting to me,' 'John,' said his father, looking at him sternly in the face, 'tell me instantly what he said to you' 'Why, he said,' replied the boy, 'that I had told lies about his family, and stolen money out of his desk, and if I didn't get out of his house he would kick me out, and so I have concluded not to stay with him any longer.'

The New York Star mentions that the Rev. O. B. Brown has retired from office with a fortune of $100,000.—Almost incredible.'

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday, Feb. 19.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND—RECALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER—THE AMERICAN MINISTER POLITELY ORDERED OUT OF FRANCE.

At half past 9 o'clock last evening we received London papers of the 17th and Liverpool of the 18th January, by the Packet Ship Orpheus, Capt. Burseley, by which we are placed in possession of the very important information that M. Serrurier, the French Minister to this country has been ordered home, and our Minister Mr. Livingston apprised that the *passports* which it was expected he might require in consequence, were at his disposal. In other words, he was politely *ordered* out of France and was to have left on the following day, Thursday, the 15th January.

We are indebted to the politeness, of Capt. Burseley for the London papers of the 17th—the latest received—our own files being only to the 16th inclusive Despatches for the Secretary of State were brought up by our news schooner and forwarded to Philadelphia by this morning's mail.

The very important intelligence by this arrival is contained in the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th, under head of

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Chronicle Office,
Friday Morning.

The following important announcement appeared in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

"The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his minister at Washington. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has made known this resolve to the Minister of the United States in Paris, informing him that at the same time *the passports which he might require in consequence of this communication*, are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of law relative to the American debt will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guarantee eventually those French interests which may chance to be compromised."

The "engagement entered into by France" here referred to, are no doubt the solemn pledge of the King, that the Bill of Indemnity should be *presented* to the Chambers. This will accordingly be done, but it will doubtless be rejected *instanter*. In the mean time the recal of the French Minister and the prompt *order* (for such it is in effect) for the American Minister to quit Paris, leaves no doubt of the determination of the French government to withhold the indemnity and prepare for WAR.

The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle remarks upon the article in the Moniteur, as follows:

"This spirited reply to the offensive paragraph in the President's message, is considered in Paris, as published more with a view to satisfy opinion and induce the Chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any really indignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French Government. The official part of the Moniteur being dated the 13th, its expression to-morrow, led the people to expect the presentation of the project to the Chamber on Wednesday. There was no sitting, however, on that day, and it was understood that it would be presented on Thursday."

It appears, however, that the opinion in Paris as to the effects of this message and the intentions of the government, very materially changed in the course of the day; for at 3 o'clock he wrote a postscript as follows:—

BOURSE.—Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

'Half-past three.—The market has to-day been depressed. In consequence of the announcement of the recal of the French Minister in the United States, and that passports had been offered to the American minister at this Court. The highest price for the Three Per Cents, for the Account was a very little time at 77f 10c, but were for a long time at 77f and 77f 05c. but after three they declined to 76f 90f 95c, and left off at 76f 90c buyers. It is understood that Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, will leave Paris for London to-morrow, to this becoming known may be attributed the fall below 77f, for the general opinion is now that hostilities will follow. The American packet which has arrived left the United States 12 days before the one which brought the Message. Mr. Ardoin left Paris for London yesterday. The Dutch Two and a half per Cents, 54f 90c.

| | First Price | Highest Price | Lowest Price | Last Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| French 3 per cents | 76 85 | 76 95 | 76 85 | 76 95 |
| 4 per cents | Nothing done. | | | |
| 5 per cents | 107 | 107 | 106 90 | 106 95 |

*From the London True Sun of Friday evening January 16.*

The Moniteur of Wednesday, 14th, which reached us this day, officially announces the recall of Mr. Serrurier, the French Minister at Washington. It further states, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, having made known this proceeding to Mr. Livingston the American Minister at Paris, intimated to him, at the same time, that "*the passports he may need, in consequence of this communication, were at his disposal*" The American Minister, nothing loath, accepted the challenge, if such it can be called, after the concession which accompanies it. Under the same official rubric, announcing the rupture of the political relations between the two States, the significant intimation is given, that, "in execution of the engagement entered into by France, the project law relative to the American Claims will be presented to-morrow [Wednesday] to the Chamber of Deputies." Notwithstanding this salvo, the plain dealing Republican, took the intimation about the passports in its literal sense, and without condescending to enter into further explanations, adopted immediate measures for quitting the French capital and territory, with as little delay as possible. In this view as an American vessel might not be ready at any of the outports he marked his route at once for England.

It is true he leaves the first Secretary of the Legation, in the capacity of *Charge d'Affairs*, behind him; but we are persuaded, that this is the effect of mutual arrangement, in which the French Cabinet; and not the American Minister, took the initiative. These sturdy Republicans have a singular knack of tearing to pieces the web of an artful and tortuous diplomacy! We can easily figure to ourselves the astonishment of De Rigney, when he saw that the American, instead of making a single effort to soothe the wounded vanity of his government, took him at his word; and, for aught we know, the project of law, respecting the American Claims, may be as much due to the dignified conduct of Mr. Livingston, as to sense of justice on the part of the Tuilleries

However, the question is now, whether the American President will be satisfied with so tardy an act of justice, after the affront which accompanies it. If he is, we are sure his conduct well be the effect of sheer magnanimity—a noble desire not to endanger the general principle of good government, by visiting on a gallant people the sins of its worthless rulers. It is worthy of remark, at the same time, that the first display of energy exhibited by the Cabinet of the Citizen King, has been towards a people who excel all others in the love and practice of liberty, and whose unexampled prosperity is a quite conclusive proof of its wonder working influence. Louis Phillippe has not been so tenacious of his own honor, or of that of the French Nation, in the frequent rebuffs he has met with from the great military and despotic Powers. All his pugnacity is reserved for free States? but towards the despotic powers he has too much simpathy with them--too great a desire to be one of them--to mind a few cuffs. Of this, however, he may be assured, that the straight forwardness of Jackson will prove an overmatch for all his cunning.

Another London paper of the same day, gives the following version of the news.

The following are from Paris of a date preceding the above.

LONDON, 14th January.

We have received Monday's Paris journals, with a letter from our correspondent.

The sittings of the Chamber of Deputies has been suspended, lest the excitement occasioned by President Jackson's angry message might aggravate the difficulty of the question pending between the two countries Some excitement was caused by General Bertrand being ahead of the Ministerial Candidate for the seventh district of Paris.

The English elections and the President's Message each continue to occupy a large portion of the attention of the Parisian politicians. The latter of these, it is anticipated, will lead to some changes in the present cabinet. The Constitutionel states that Ministers have determined on again introducing the *indemnity* measure to the Chamber of Deputies, and that the 17th inst. is the day fixed on for making the attempt: The Quotidienne, speaking on the same subject, recommends the adoption of a new treaty, in which America shall somewhat modify her demand, and so far reduce in amount that the Chamber of Deputios may feel themselves in a situation again to entertain the subject and discuss it.

A private letter announces that Lord Cowley had arrived in Paris. Lord Granville had his audience of leave on Tuesday last, and was expected to quit Paris on the following day. Prince Talleyrand is in daily communication with the King; and it would seem that although not recognized as one of Louis Phillippe's Cabinet, still he possessed very considerable influence in the royal closet.

*Opinion of English Journals.*

After recapitulating the contents of the President's message, the Morning Chronicle observes.—

We regret to see a nation like the French which ought to set an example of justice and moderation to the rest of the world, conducting itself towards America in very ambigious, not to say discreditable manner. What might be overlooked in a poor and barbarious country, becomes of immense consequence in the case of so powerful a country as France, of which the inhabitants, from their high civilization, and the position they occupy, set an example to the rest of the world.

The tone of the French journals, in their comments on the President's speech, is not such as we can commend. A nation should never consider itself above being just; and there is far more magnanimity in atoning for wrong, than in relying on power for security against being compelled to afford redress. Whether the Congress will actually vote reprisals against France may be doubted; but there can be no doubt that, if France allows matters to come to this extremity, the opinion of mankind will be loudly pronounced against her The moral loss will far outweigh the paltry saving derived from the injustice perpetrated against the United States.

LONDON, January 13.

The speech of the American President has been the sole topic of conversation here, and the tenor of his observations respecting France has excited much interest among our commercial circles. It is evident, unless the French Government is able to induce the Chamber to pay the citizens of the United States the million awarded, that retaliatory measures will be adopted and French property to the amount will be seized, at least such is the opinion here.

It is impossible to imagine this can end in anything but a war between the two nations, in which case doubtless thrice the amount of the non-produced money will be spent by each party, and a hecatomb of human life be offered up to the juggling proceedings of the government of France. As the American President has; however, spoken plain English, it is not impossible that the amount demanded and admitted to be due will be paid.

(*Morning Ledger.*

LONDON, Jan 14.—This morning we received the morning and evening Paris papers of Monday. Our contemporaries in that capital have not yet recovered from their surprise at the lofty tone assumed by the President of a State, which dates its existence only from yesterday, towards the head of a monarchy of sixteen hundred years standing—"the eldest son of Christianity and the centre of European civilization," as Chateaubriand somewhere calls it. This assumption of unaffected superiority on the part of a country where only two centuries ago, the prowling beast of prey contended with the roving savage for the supremacy, and which fifty years ago, the Abbe Raynal assured his countrymen, never could produce but a stunted race of men—this assumption, we say, of superiority towards a nation so justly proud of the number and splendor of its triumphs in the domains of the arts, science, and arms, has produced much the same effect on our mercurial neighbours as if the statue of Napoleon had descended from its lofty site in the *Place Vendome*, and stalked through the streets of Paris.—They imagine themselves still in a dream; they shut their eyes purposely to favor the delusion; and the Chamber of Deputies has actually suspended its sittings for the sole purpose of recovering its equanimity, which appears to have been frightfully disturbed by the sharp lecture of the republican President. But if the remedy has been of the caustic kind, let us hope that its effects will be salutary, by showing the gallant people, who are now wincing under its application, the glorious height from which they have been precipitated by a vile; treacherous and anti-national cabal, and pointing out to them at the same time, the only way in which they can possibly regain that proud elevation. If the United States are an instance of the magical effects of true liberty upon the genius and prosperity of nations, so is France a melancholy but highly instructive example, at this time, of the pernicious influence which the possession of power in the hands of a vile faction may exercise over the destinies of the most powerful and enlightened community.—*True Sun.*

LONDON, Jan 15th.—The Paris papers of Monday are barren of continental, political, or domestic news. Their columns are principally occupied with discussions upon the American Message and abuses of the President. The subject is obtruded upon the Government of Louis Philipe, and upon the King himself at a most unwelcome and convenient moment. The Cabinet of the Tuileries has sufficient of its own concerns to manage with the Chamber of Deputies to occupy all its attention, & to require all its interest to manage successfully; & to be thus called on peremptorily to clear off an old debt of a million of money, not only contrary to the suspected opinion of the Chamber, but against a decided and registered vote on their part that the claim of America is unfounded, and ought not to be entertained, will prove no trifling addition to their difficulties. The only chance left by which they may be extricated from their difficulties will be found in delay, and the hope that brother Jonathan may not feel disposed to take the desperate leap to which the President invites him, and by sanctioning system of reprisals, risk the inconvenience and expense of a war. Indeed it appears from the New York Papers last received that the portion of the President's Massage to which we allude is not likely to meet the sanction of the Congress. The prevailing opinion at Washington is that America, should the French Government still persevere in refusing to fulfil her engagement, will seek to remunerate herself by the imposition of some additional import duties, and other commercial regulations bearing hard upon the productions of France. The object of the French Government will be to prevent, if possible, the subject being agitated in the Chamber of Deputies until further information shall have been received from America.—*Morning News and Ledger.*

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.—There was considerable heaviness in the Funds to-day shortly after the commencement of business, and Consols for the Account were done at 91 7-8. Among the reasons assigned for this was the depression in the French market from the apprehension of an approaching rupture with the United States; it is however, probable that they were mainly affected by the operation in the Foreign Funds, this being settling day in that department of the Stock Exchange. Certain it is, that when the character of the account was ascertained, and no doubt remained of its satisfactory adjustment, Consols and all the other English Securities recovered their lost ground, and closed precisely as they did yesterday.

*Something more Pacific.*—The New York Evening Star says:—Below, we give two letters from our correspondent, one of the 16th and another on the morning of the 18th, as the Orpheus was leaving the dock. In his last letter his advices from Paris are of a more spacific character, and in fact, after the first ebullution of feeling is over, we think the French people will look at the question in a calm light, and pass the indemnity bill. Mr Clay's able Report in the Senate, unanimously adopted, will, we think, settle the matter when it arrives.

An extract of a letter of the 16th of January, from an important source in London, to a gentleman in New York, says: "Mr. Serrurier, the French Ambassador, has been recalled, and Mr. Livingston notified that his passports were ready for him, *if he required them.*"

This step, though looking warlike, yet carries its salvo with it, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time told Mr. Livingston that the *Government* would *recommend* the Chambers to make the appropriation for the payment of the debt. *It is the general impression here, that the French will pay if Congress does nothing this session!!!*"

*From our Liverpool Correspondent.*

JANUARY, 18, 1835.—The Orpheus is just getting under way. Since writing my last despatch to you, I have a letter from Paris, from a confidential source. The recall of the minister of France at Washington was a measure decided upon by the king and cabinet as a retaliatory step for the menaces of war contained in the President's message, and in order to afford an opportunity to Congress to disclaim any intention of issuing letters of marque and reprisal against France, while the treaty remained incomplete, in consequence of the Chambers not having acted upon it. The passports to Mr. Livingston and his departure from France, is the necessary consequence of the recall of Mr. Serrurier; but a *Charge d'Affaires* remains in Paris. It is confidently believe that the Cambers will pass the indemnity law,—certainly for fifteen millions, probably the whole amount on the ground that the honer of France requires the fulfilment of the treaty before any steps are taken of a hostile character towards the United States. A very warm and passionate debate will no doubt ensue.

General Bernard is incessant in his efforts to terminate the affair tranquilly, and appease the feelings of the French people, much exasperated, as they are, by the impolitic threats of the American President. He every where represents, on the Bourse and in the Tuilleries, that Congress will not, by any act sanction the language of the President, and that while the American people are desirous of obtaining the amount of indemnity, they have no idea of war.

I hope that your Congress will be discreet in this matter It is not in the habit of brother Jonathan to rush into a costly contest without calculating what is to be made or lost by it—A little address and management—a little playing off and negotiation—would have succeeded much better with a people so hot as the French, than threats of war. At all events, you will perceive that certain English journals of the tory stamp, are chuckling at the idea of a war, and endeavor to widen the breach, and, increase the irritation, by pretending to have sympathies for the injustice done to America.

My opinion is, that the money will be paid especially if the action in either branch, of Congress shall discountenance the warmth contained in the speech of the American President."

The following intelligent review of the whole controversy with France, from the date of the outrages upon our commerce under the orders of Napoleon until the present time, is from the correspondent of the London Courier. It will be read with interest.

FRENCH & AMERICAN DISPUTES.

*To the Editor of the Courier*

PARIS, Jan 10.—Sir: The speech of the President of the United States has filled us with sorrow and regret—sorrow, that the Chief of the American Government should feel it his duty to express himself as he has done, with refference to France, on a question of twenty-five millions of francs, or a million sterling—and regret that a foolish vote of the Chamber of Deputies last session should have justified the language which is now held. As, however, it is very possible that the history of this transaction may not be familiar to you I propose to supply you with a narrative of the negociation, and of their results to the present time.

In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the United States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligation of neutral flags and states. This principle of maratime neutrality was again consecrated in 1803, by a treaty between the two countries, which had for its object the cession of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principle that the flag covered the merchandize, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary maratime powers for their protection; but England, as mistress of the oceans, would not consent to it, and therefore, immediately after the treaty of 1803 had been signed, issued new Orders in Council, submitting neutral flags to the right of search, and even to impressment, and compelled American vessels to touch at English ports, and discharge and recharge their cargoes, before proceeding to their future destination. Of these Orders in council, it is unnecessary to pronounce any opinion, as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance upon which history has already decided.

In 1805, new Orders in Council imposed new restrictions, which were again opposed, and in 1806 England declared all the ports between the Brest and the Mouth of the Elbe in a state of blockade. This continual blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the battle of Waterloo in 1815 decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the U. States of America submitted without hesitation to the Order of the Council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to France, and which dominated in sea port towns, and in all the northern states. Napoleon, on the contrary, replied to these Orders of the Council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British Isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans: "You always admit the pretensions of England, you suffer her cruisers to visit your vessels, you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes which you carry. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and the subjects of England. The moment you so act, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes, your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and in one word, you have anti-nationalized your flag.' The United States thus found herself placed between the menaces of France, and the Order in Council of England, and witnessed, off the American coast, the impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the Chesapeake. In 1807, the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan, but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many American vessels, which continued to convey English merchandize, to those Germany, Austrian, Italian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re-establishing all relations with the other powers When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France was published, Napoleon took into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that, as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the United States on the demand of Jefferson, that now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with France.—This was most absurd reasoning on the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had complained of American vessels holding intercourse with England, and submitting to English search, &c. the moment the Government of the United States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed at Rambouillet a decree, ordering that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should from the 20th of May following; be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any countries occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

By virtue of this abominable decree; which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian and in other places, of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to-day; claims which are most just and undeniable, and which no one who repects France and her national honour, can refuse to recognize. On the 2d November, 1810, the Government of the United States recalled its decree of "Non Intercourse" as far as France was concerned and required England to revoke her Orders in Council within a short time.

In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on the principle of maritime neutrality, Mr. Barlow, the American Minister, demanded of Napoleon 70 millions of francs, as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 30 millions. He thus recognized, as far as America was concerned, the injustice of his barbarous decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of American vessels by the French fleet, proceeding to St. Domingo In the meantime the U. States had declared war against England, and Napoleon, then engaged in his expedition against Russia, invited Mr. Barlow to meet him at Wilna, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. Barlow, however, never reached him, and died on his journey. This matter remained in a state of suspense until the month of January, in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all her former allies and when the U. States alone continued their war against the British flag and British navy. Natoleon, being desirous of standing well with America, directed the Duke of Vicenze to examine the claims made, principally with reference to the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, and these were said to be just and right to the extent of 18 millions of francs. This did not include the claims for seizures of American vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

Then arrived the restoration of peace, and although the annual Message of the President always referred to the subject, yet no direct negociation were renewed until 1818. From 1818 to 1830, the question was always on the tapis. Delay was added to delay, and intrigue to intrigue, and in the meantime, the claims of the merchants and American subjects were bought up by a few individuals for the lowest possible prices. Prince Polignac pretends that France owes nothing to America. At length came the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the negociations were renewed, and a Treaty was signed, by which France agreed to pay 25 millions of francs to the United States. For a long time M. Casimir Perier endeavoured to reduce the sum to 15 millions, but America would not consent, and the Treaty was signed. For three years this Treaty was kept secret by the French Government, and it was not till 1834; that it presented to the French Chamber of Deputies for its ratification.

The Chamber of deputies refused its approbation, on the ground that a compensation had been granted, indirectly, for the seizures of American vessels in Spanish ports, by a Treaty which was made between Spain and

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