to regulate its services rather by its ability than its disposition. But all that I can do, shall be done promptly and cordially; and as you suggest that the most effectual relief can be done conveyed through the Insurance Companies, I have requested the Directors of the Branch to make advances to those Companies, on such securities as they may approve to the amount of two millions of dollars.

For the permanent restoration of the prosperity of the city you will soon find ample resources, where they have so often been found, in the extraordinary advantages of its position, and still more in the elastic energy of its inhabitants. They may confidently rely hereafter on every forbearance and every assistance which the state of the Bank will permit, and if in the meantime, this effort to remove their temporary embarrassment can be in any degree useful, it will be very satisfactory to the Board of Directors, and specially gratifying to me, as the organ of communicating it.

With great respect, yours;
N. BIDDLE, Pres't B. U. S.

To ALBERT GALLATIN, &c.]

New York 21st Dec 1835

Sir:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication this morning in reply to the letter that we addressed you in behalf of the Banks of this city, and having communicated the same to the meeting of the committees from those institutions, we have the pleasure to inform you that we are instructed by them to express to you the just sense they entertain of the prompt and satisfactory relief that you have tendered to the city in behalf of the Bank of the United States, and the grateful manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication.

We have the honor to be respectfully,
Your obdt. servants,
ALBERT GALLATIN
CORN'S HEYER,
PRESERVED FISH,
GEO NEWBOLD,
JOHN FLEMING,
Committee.

To NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.
President of the Bank of U. States.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The following sketch of the eccentric Gen. Houston, commander of the Texian forces, we find credited to the Union Times:—"The mystery in which the conduct of this distinguished individual is involved, has frequently led to surmises and some not very favorable ones. After serving Tennessee in the Congress of the United States for several successive years, the partiality of his constituents elevated him to the Executive chair of that State, which he filled with distinguished ability; but before the expiration of his term, he unaccountably neglected his official duties, deserted his wife and family, and proceeded to Washington [illegible] where he bogged a [illegible] of Congress in a most cruel manner, so much so that his life [illegible] for a while despaired of. For this [illegible] the General was brought before the House, when Speaker Stevenson, of Virginia, reprimanded him. The next intelligence of our hero, found him among the Creek Nation of Indians running for a seat in their Council. He was however defeated, whereupon he again set out for Washington, attired in full Indian costume, with a tomahawk and scalping knife dangling at his side, cutting sundry fantastic pranks. Since which nothing has been heard of him, until the war in Texas broke out, to which country he repaired for the purpose, as is supposed, of giving succor to his struggling countrymen. He is chief commander of the Texian forces, and in that capacity has signalized his bravery as a soldier in several fierce and successful engagements.

We well recollect, says the Pittsburgh Manufacturer the strange and eccentric appearance of Gen. Houston, when he happened to visit this city about two years since. Without any addition by a novelty of dress he would attract from his own person alone considerable notice. He is a remarkably large, erect and bold looking person, and had at the time we refer to had cultivated a pair of *red whiskers*, until they actually hid the greater part of his face. While at his ease he would frequently thrust his fingers into these and draw them out, and cross them over each other, until his head and face appeared all one piece of hair. His coat was also a deep red and seemed to be made out of a strong blanket. On one of the evenings of his stay he visited our Theatre, and attracted more attention while there than the play or the play actors. Notwithstanding his dress and appearance, there is no doubt but Gen Houston is a man of much talent and bravery. His remarks on all subjects are generally sensible and interesting, and show that he has attentively studied human nature.

Mr. Tipton closed his remarks in the U. S. Senate upon the motion to admit the gentlemen sent by Missouri as senators, to seats upon the floor of the Senate, by observing.

"Let Michigan retrace her steps and strike from her constitution all that part that claims a portion of the neighbouring States, and present herself here, and I will be amongst the first to take her by the hand and welcome her into our great family, the Confederacy. Let her come in as a peaceable and good humoured sister; I want no more schisms in our family. What have we lately heard on our borders? We have had flaming general orders calling on the militia to stand by their arms, to maintain the integrity of certain boundaries that Congress has fixed, and that Congress alone, has the right to alter. It is true, sir, that no blood was shed in this tumult, but it is equally true that things there assumed at one time a most alarming aspect.

I am confident, said Mr. T. that, if Michigan is admitted with her Constitution in its present form, there will be an appeal to the courts of the country, or what is far worse, to arms. This will produce a state of things that *I* am sure every patriot will avoid."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Report and Resolutions have been *unanimously* adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina.

REPORT of the Joint Committee of Federal Relations on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the Incendiary Proceedings of the Abolitionists in the Non-Slaveholding States.

Mr. HAMILTON, of the Senate, from the Committee of Federal Relations, submitted the following report

The Joint Committee of Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of His Excellency, the Governor's Message, as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the Incendiary proceedings of the Abolitionists in the non slaveholding states, beg leave to report:

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the executive, it so obviously demands.

They desire to respond in terms of the most emphatic concurrence and approbation to the view, which his Excellency is pleased to present of the mild and patriarchal character of the Institution of Domestic Slavery in the southern states, its influence on national character and civil liberty, and the nature of those obligations, resulting from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so inviolably rests.

The present condition of the slave question in the States of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles which, your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world. We see sovereign states, united by a common league, in about one half of which states, the institution of Slavery not only exists, but its legal existence is solemnly recognized and guaranteed by their compact of union. Yet in the face of this compact, and the clear and distinct admission, that the non-slave holding States have not the slightest right, either constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere with this institution, the most incendiary associations are tolerated or permitted to exist within their limits, the object and ends of which not only strike at the prosperity and happiness of eleven States in the confederacy, but at their very social existence.

Painful as it may be, it is impossible to disguise the fact, that this is a condition of things which cannot, in the long run, be permitted to exist. Every wise instinct of self-preservation forbids it—Let it be admitted, that the three millions of free white inhabitants in the slave holding States are amply competent to secure and pacific subjection the two millions of slaves, which, by the incredible dispensations of Providence, have been placed under our dominion.—Let it be admitted, that, by reason of an efficient police and judicious internal legislation, we may render abortive the designs of the fanatic and incendiary within our own limits, and that the torrent of pamphlets and tracts which the Abolition presses of the North are pouring forth with an inexhaustible copiousness, is arrested the moment it reaches our frontier. Are we to wait until our enemies have built up, by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods, a body of public opinion against us, which it would be almost impossible to resist, without separating ourselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world?—Or are we to sit down content, because from our own vigilance and courage the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin may never be applied? This is impossible. No people can live in a state of perpetual excitement and apprehension, although real danger may be long deferred. Such a condition of the public mind is destructive of all social happiness, and consequently must prove essentially injurious to the prosperity of a community that has the weakness to suffer under a perpetual panic. This would be true, if the causes of this excitement proceeded from the external hostility of a foreign nation. But how infinitely interesting and momentous the consideration becomes, when they flow from the acts and doings of citizens of States, with whom we are not only in amity, but to whom we are bound by the strongest bonds of a common union, which was framed to promote the happiness, peace, security, and protection of all.

We have, therefore, a claim on the governments of the non slaveholding states, not only moral and social, but of indispensible constitutional obligation, that *this nuisance shall be abated*. They not only owe it to us, but they owe it to themselves, to that Union, at whose shrine they have so often offered up the highest pledges, by which man can plight his temporal faith.

Your Committee would be inclined to recommend to this Legislature to make an explicit demand on the non slaveholding States, for the passage of penal laws by their Legislature, providing for the punishment of the incendiaries within their limits, who are engaged in an atrocious conspiracy against our right of property and life. But a cordial confidence a fraternal feeling, and the comity which belongs to our social and political relations, forbid us for one moment to doubt that every effort will be made by the States to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectations on this subject, but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril.—Indeed when we remember the strong demonstrations of public opinion, which were presented at various gratifying public meeting, which were held during the last summer throughout the non slaveholding States, denouncing as anti-social and unconstitutional the proceedings of the fanatics and incendiaries, when we remember, too, the avowal, universally made by the public press, in those States, that a vast and overwhelming majority of their people, viewed such proceedings with horror and detestation, we cannot but believe that every rational expectation, which the slave holding States can cherish on this vital question, will be cheerfully met and responded to by those on whom we have such inviolable claims.

We concur entirely in the view which our own Executive takes of the grounds, on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

Apart from all those obligations resulting from the constitutional compact, which unites these states, and which make it the imperative duty of one member of his confederacy, not to allow its citizens to plot against the peace property and happiness of another member, there is no principle of internal law better established, than that even among foreign nations, such atrocious abuses are not to be tolerated except at the peril of that high and ultimate penalty, by which a brave and free people vindicate their rights.

Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that no legislation can be adapted to arrest the proceedings of the Abolitionists by the non slaveholding states, without violating the great principle of the liberty of the press. We consider that this objection rests on no just foundation. There is certainly some difference between the freedom of discussion, and the liberty to deluge a friendly and conterminous state with seditious and incendiary tracts, pamphlets and Pictorial representations, calculated to excite a portion of its population to revolt, rapine and bloodshed. We would fain believe, that the northern liberty of the Press, would never be constructed into a liberty to lay the south in ashes. Under a law honestly passed to meet this crime against society, and treason against the union, the whole circumstances of the case, and the *quo animo* of the offender might be left to a jury to determine, like any other criminal issue, and if we are to believe in the condition of public opinion, as recently exhibited in most of the non-slaveholding states, we are far from thinking that such legislation would be a more dead letter.

South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis, which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slave holding states, to accord to us the protection of such legislative or such other means, as they may select for the suppression of [illegible] the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and amity of her sister states.—She desires to live in peace and harmony in this Union. In the assertion of her rights and in preferring her claims to be secure in the enjoyment of her property, under the compact, she desires to act in entire concert with those States, whose interests are identical with her own. She is, however prepared to do her duty to herself and posterity, under all and every possible conjuncture of circumstances.

In conclusion, your committee, desirous of making a matter of record, both of our rights, and the assertion of the just expectation that they will be respected by those, who are united with us in the bonds of a common union, beg leave to offer the following Resolutions, for the adoption of both branches of the Legislature.

1. Resolved, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the Acts and doings of certain Fanatics, calling themselves Abolitionists, in the non-slave holding States of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, dissocial and incendiary in the extreme.

2. Resolved, That no State having a just regard for her own peace and security can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly State, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrendering or compromitting her most essential rights.

3 Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non slave holding States, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, & she earnestly requests that the governments of these States will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be Abolition Societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.

4. Resolved, That, regarding the Domestic Slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said States, we shall consider every interference, by any other State or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference to be resisted at once; and under every possible circumstance.

5. Resolved, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous, and unfounded assumption of some of the Abolitionists—the non-slave holding Sates are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right either on the part of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery either in the States, or in the territories where it exists.

6. Resolved, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that Territory was ceded to the General Government, and as an unjust [illegible] tion to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary Tracts.—But if this highly essential and protective policy, be contracted by Congress, and the United States Mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our Territory.

8. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and Resolutions to the Executives of the several States, that they may be laid before their representative Legislatures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.
Washington, Dec. 24, 1835.

In obedience to the dictates of a spirit which does honor to the Councils of a mighty people, Congress has adjourned over until Monday next. Already several of the Northern members have left the city to spend the holy Christmas around the hearth stone of their own homes—crackers and squibs are the order of the eve preceding the day of wonders; and the harmless torpedo in the school boy's hand reminds me of the abuse and violence of party warfare.

The grand debate in the House has closed for the present, and it lies on the table sleeping its first and fitful hour of repose—the South is no longer in flames, but the material is in the heart of her sons, which if once more ignited by the caloric found even in the ice of Eastern policy, will blaze forth in pyramids of light. An icicle from the mountains of Vermont, a long and preaching looking gentleman, Mr. Slade, was melted down on yesterday by the latent principle of heat within him self, and has slunk away to the christian tune of "*abolition at all hazards.*"

This discussion has ended in nothing but an increased determination on the part of the North and East, to present all memorials upon the subject, and a fixed and positive stand of the South in opposition. While the battle lasted, it afforded theme for general conversation, and I heard several gentlemen from the North express their individual sentiments against the scheme of the *Philanthropists*—but a member from one of the non slave holding States, told me that he would not disguise the fact that that section of the Union was warm and earnest in their opinions, and members having constituents so constituted, *would not dare vote against the prevalent opinion at home.* We have heard a great deal from time to time of the enlightened inhabitants of the Northern capitals gratifying to Southern feelings; but the people swayed as they are by a dark and gloomy spirit, have not spoken save in terms that make the South tremble to its very core.

It is very probable that another or more petitions will be presented next week.

The gallery of the House generally presents an interesting and beautiful spectacle—the plumed hat and bright riband, and then the fashionable appearance of the gentle 'dear ones'—indeed, what with the chatter of sweet tongues and rustling of silk, we poor listeners by trade can hardly distinguish what honorable members think fit to utter, for while below we have a Congress of men, we have above a Congress of beauties, not silent ones.

I have never said any thing about the Rt. Honorable Speaker—let me discuss him now, not from want of *better* material, but for want of it of any kind. In the first place Mr. Polk is of the middle height, though he has contrived to elevate himself above the common level, and bends as he walks, as if his body in bowing to the powers that be, had assumed the posture begotten by his devotion to the dominant party. In favor with the President, because he has immortalized himself for the Spartan brevity of his reply to the White dinner in Tennessee, refusing the invitation as if the committee had trod upon his toes, in proffering him the civility. Mr. Polk is known to the American people so well by his rather clever invectives against the Bank of the U. States, that it is hardly necessary for me to repeat that he is a man of considerable attainments, a respectable lawyer, and a distinguished committee manager. He is now the Speaker by a large majority, which however, has not succeeded in imparting grace & suavity so necessary to the occupant of the Chair nor has he that quick and ready precision of eye so essential to the impartial Speaker—for example, he allowed Mr. Peyton the floor the other day when Wise, of Va. had twice proclaimed that he had possession of the right. This was to shield the hero of the Thames from the arrow of a more dreaded foe than the painted chieftain of a naked tribe.—Mr. Polk is essentially an awkward man, and when I compare him with one who in days gone by, adorned that lofty situation; when *I* recall in the act of comparison the music of that matchless voice—the perfect ease of the polished gentleman, in fact, when I compare Mr. Polk with Mr. Clay, I feel as if the involuntary operation of my mind was an outrage to the distinguished statesman, for which I can hardly forgive myself. Mr. Polk's voice is bad, unharmonious and harsh, tho' he gives tongue to his fiats as if he judged them right. *His* points of order have been more than twice reversed by the House, or at the call from some member, have been yielded by him as incorrect—however he is a young eagle in the heavens and we cannot expect that his eye is as bright or his voice, so trumpet-toned as that other eagle's *I* have mentioned above. There are a number of young members in the *House*, and you can easily distinguish them by their wondering looks, and they generally carry more importance in their faces than older ones carry in their heads—but this wears off after a month or two, and they generally settle down to good committee room men.

The President gives his first party to-night; a system of *private* entertainment he has adopted which, though general enough, precludes the exercise of *social* democracy.

The levees formerly given every other week will yield to this new arrangement, and a visiter must have been invited ere he can enter that room, made famous in a certain honorable Senator's letter, but now rendered supremely beautiful by the mirrors and the chendaliers—the splendid curtains and the polished centre tables—the multiplied appearance of the room in the mirrors, and the various ornaments of costly and exquisite workmanship, and then the company—maids of the haut ton and matrons of queenly beauty—In fine it is a room, viewed by the broad glare of the fit candelabras and chandeliers, worthy of the appellation it has received, "The Eastern Room."

The Senate of Alabama is still for White but that will be of no avail—the House is fresh from the people, and express their sentiments. Will you believe it that Mr. Adams is in favour of Van Buren—certain it is he is in favour of no other candidate, & he is not a man to be without his ruling partiality. B.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.

Both Houses of Congress have taken a holiday, until Monday next, after electing their Chaplains which business they came to the conclusion to despatch within the last two days. In the Senate M. Higbee, of the Episcopal Church, and in the House the Rev. Mr. Stockton, were declared to be elected. A slight discussion has taken place in both Houses, during the last few days concerning the State of Michigan, and although the subject of her admission will soon be agitated, there is no probability of her being admitted into the federal compact at this session of Congress: many Senators speak openly on the subject, and say they are prepared to vote against such a project. In another letter, I shall enter more at large upon the views of many members upon this question.

The abolition discussion, you will perceive, has been silenced in the House of Representatives, at least for the present, by a decisive vote, to lay the whole subject on the table, in spite of Mr. Slade's sermon, on yesterday, in behalf of universal emancipation.

Mr. Calhoun, it is expected, will soon make his report upon the transmission of incendiary publications, as Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom that part of the President's message was referred. It will give rise to a very warm, and it is supposed angry debate.

There is no news, and what is some thing singular at this season of the year, no rumors.

This is Christmas Eve, and every body is preparing for the party at the President's, the great carpet of the East room is to be rolled up, the floor chalked and a fine dance in anticipation. The Belles of the Union, now in Washington, and there are a great many here at present from all quarters, have been thinking of nothing else for the last week.—A member from Tennessee and a great dancer, told me to-day, he was engaged for four setts to as many Belles, and he intended to introduce the new weekly country step, in the double-cotillions to night.—During the presidency of Mr. Madison, these entertainments were quite in vogue, upon which occasions his accomplished and courteous lady, did the honors of the evening, with so much grace, and satisfaction to her guests. This is the first of the kind Gen'l Jackson has ever given, and of course all will go, who are invited. I understand there are select invitations out, to the number of a thousand only I wonder if Mr. Pageot will be there; *nous verrons*. I wish you a merry Christmas.

EASTON GAZETTE.
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Morning, Jan. 2.

It may appear strange to some, but we have known it for years, that our neighbors, over the way, cant for the souls of them tell the truth on any occasion except by mere accident.—In their paper of last Tuesday, they say the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON for President and JOHN TYLER for Vice President, by the Whig State Convention at Baltimore was "like a clap of Thunder" to us and turned our "milk nog to vinegar"—now all who know us, and we are pretty well known on this shore, know that our 'nog' is made out of such strong, substantial and unadulterated materials, that a 'clap of thunder' or even the wand of the little Magician could no more change it than the mewing of a kitten, or the groans of the writers for the Whig.—They then commence guessing and say, "we *guess* it will strike terror to the hearts of other Richards," so it will to Gen. Jackson's "favorite sprig Black Jack" and to the writers master, Sir Richard of the Slow and Easy, & good cause have they and other Richards of the Jackson gang to have the horrors.

Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. of this county, was on Wednesday last appointed, by the Executive Clerk to the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, vice James Parrott, Esq. resigned.

We congratulate the citizens of this town and county on the erection and near completion of a superior Steam Mill at Easton Point. It is expected to be in operation next week, for the manufacture of meal and flour.

Such an establishment has long been desired, and the thanks of the citizens are due to the few enterprising individuals who have undertaken

We are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland, will make two trips from Baltimore to this place next week—leaving Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton on Tuesday and on Friday as usual, and return on Wednesday and Saturday,—she will then make but one trip a week (weather permitting) leaving Baltimore for Annapolis & Easton on Friday, and return to Annapolis and Baltimore on Saturday.

HARRISON & TYLER,

Being nominated by the Whig State Convention, at Baltimore, the first for President of the U. States & the second for Vice President, it now behooves all opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to throw aside their preference and preserve our Union, by adopting the voice of the majority, which goes to resist the most dangerous monarchial tendency ever yet witnessed in our country, of a President nominating his successor and making use of all his patronage of office to effect it.

We understand from letters [illegible] Annapolis, received by last night's Steam Boat, that it is more than probable, Col. Veazy of Cecil, will be elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year.

Communicated.

MR GRAHAM,

Sir: I understand that the very interesting question of the execution of Charles I. was argued by the Easton Lyceum on Wednesday evening last, and that one of the disputants on the affirmative, after the vote upon the question was taken, challenged a gentleman upon the negative to meet him in single combat upon this question.—The gentleman on the negative, so far as I am informed accepted the challenge to discuss the question on the third Thursday in January at 7 o'clock. I would now beg of the gentleman who are engaged in the discussion to do it with open doors. I am sure it would be a great gratification to the public and an acquisition to the Easton Lyceum.

PAUL PRY.

Easton January 1, 1835.

Neither House of Congress met on Friday or Saturday last. No business has been yet maturely done in either house.

NOMINATION OF GEN. HARRISON BY INDIANA.

The Cincinnati Whig publishes a letter from a member of the Indiana State Convention, which convened at Indianapolis, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for President of the United States. The writer announces the gratifying intelligence, that General WM. HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated.

Gen. M. G. Clark, of Salem, President, assisted by four Vice Presidents, viz., Sam. Carr, of Clark County, Genl. John D. [illegible]dennin, of Orange, and Messrs. Ewing & Morgan.—The two first named Vice Presidents, have long been leading members of the [illegible]son party in that state.

No nomination was made for Vice President.

The Convention is represented as being the largest and most respectable ever held in the state for a similar purpose.

The writer of the letter remarks, that the members of the convention from all parts of the state, are inspired with the fullest confidence that Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of the state by "an overwhelming majority."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The London packet ship Westminster, at New York on Thursday evening, sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th November. Her latest London advices are to the evening of the 11th.

On the 9th positive intelligence was published in London from Paris, of the demand made by Mr. BARTON on the French Ministers. The intelligence, it will be perceived, comports with the information we have, on previous occasions, laid before the public. Mr. Barton will no doubt arrive here in the packet of the 15th, and we state it as equally certain that on his arrival *M. Pageot* will quit our shores.

ADMIRAL DE RIGNY, one of the members of the last cabinet of Louis Phillipue, and his most devoted adherent, died in Paris early in November. The Duke of Orleans is in Algiers, and it appears will take a prominent part in the military expedition against the Arabs.

From the London Times of Nov. 9.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Saturday Afternoon.

In consequence of fresh instructions received from Washington, Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon transmitted to the Duke de Broglie a formal application for his passports.—The motive assigned for this measure in his official note is simply the non-execution of the treaty negotiated in the year 1831, and afterwards duly ratified, for the payment of the 25.000,000 francs, by the French to the American Government, as an indemnity for the spoilations committed on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees. In spite of the serious shape which this question has now assumed, the French authorities seem still to treat it with their accustomed levity. The will not believe or at least affect to discredit, the possibility of a rupture between two friendly Powers so long and so intimately allied as are France and the United States, arising out of a paltry question of money. No direct application hes yet been made either in Paris or Washington for the explanation or apology required by the amendment of Gen. Valaze on the law of last session and it is very certain that no individual connected with the American Government has ever entertained the remotest idea of volunteering the concession required. It is remarkable that the present Government at Washington have, in this recall of Mr. Barton, departed from the precedent which had been established in 1812 on the occasion of the rupture with England. At that period the recurrence to actual hostilities was preceded, as it probably will be now, by the enactment and execution of a non-intercourse act, but during the whole course of its endeavours, up to the moment of actual warfare, the Charge d'Affairs of the two countries remained at their posts in London and Washington respectively for the very purpose, as it would appear, of leaving the door open of conciliation or compromise.

On the present occasion it is not doubted that M. Pageot, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who was left there by M. Surrurier with the rank of Charge d'Affairs, will be instructed by the Government to follow Mr. Barton's example, if he has not already been sent out of the country by the President's orders. A non-intercourse act on the part of America, followed by reprisals on, the part of France, is considered still more inevitable.

The French Government flatter themselves that the people of the United States will suffer nearly as much as

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