gentleman. Mr. Benton was very rude and when Mr. Goldsborough was about pushing at the thunderer, a shaft more pointed than his feeble missiles, the Chair called him to order.

B.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 15, 1836.

I hasten to inform you of the Texian victory over the forces of Mexico—Letters have been received here stating that upwards of twelve hundred of the latter were taken prisoners with thirty pieces of artillery. The artillery will do for the French War; the prisoners for ransom—truly Texas is going onward in the grade of nations; fighting its own battles—making its own triumphs. Really we are a great people, a mighty compound—A few straggling adventurers leave the roofs of their paternal dwellings at the call of the trumpet—a few stand of arms are in their possession, they penetrate the sickly forests of the South, raise the broad banner of their native land and, mid the din of arms, plant their feet upon the neck of a nation wealthy, numerous, and brave.

Here is at once an episode in the national history—the field for romance and poetry—would to heaven that it was not also the field for sorrow & of shame, the betrayed youth of our cities have bled by the hand of massacre and the parents who survive them call upon the laws to enforce retributive vengeance or justice call it what you may, upon the deceivers of their children. What will be the next news? What the result of this?—events must hurry to far reaching conclusions, and Mexico must appeal to the justice of our government or the strength of her people—shame, shame upon our weak and careless executive.

No Senate to-day—the Whigs agreeing with the alinse that yesterday's doings was enough for one week.

In the House nothing of interest, save the District Bank question—and here permit me to do an act of justice and courtesy to Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.

Upon his introducing a bill this morning to extend the charter of certain District Banks, until october next, in order to allow them to wind up their business and to give time to Congress to act upon the subject, he took occasion to say, that his object was in part to prevent the sitting of a committee during the recess, as a special committee could transact the business devolve upon upon by this duty during the session as Congress would not in all probability rise until July. The ghost of one of my former letters was conjured up, as Mr. Thomas made his remarks, for in that letter I had charged the honorable gentleman from Maryland, with urging his resolution in order that he might as chairman of the committee of examination, obtain an extra allowance during the recess. Mr. Thomas has denied it to be his intention, and I freely and openly to suspicion. Still I have a opinion the party design of his bill, to build up on the ruins of the several minor banks here a fabric which shall contain the immense resources of the government and be under the thumb of the Executive.

I stated in my letter of yesterday's date, that Mr. Webster had unmasked the base and scandalous imposition of Benton, who had been endeavouring, with twenty horse power to impose upon the people the fact, that the Senate had placed the country in a present state of weakness. By reference to yesterday's letter, you will perceive the mode in which the contradiction was made by the eloquent and distinguished Webster—but what a scheme does it lay bare. It shows the principal object of the Executive in this whole Post Office business to have been to lower, to break down the purest and loftiest Senate that ever sat within that chamber. He wanted to throw the responsibility upon their shoulders.

It was for this, that he refused to listen to Pageot's unofficial overture—it was for this, that he has been drawing around him the feelings, sympathies and pride of this country; it is this burning revenge that urges his mouth piece Benton, to persecute the Senate with his expunging scheme.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, January 16, 1836.

To day, (Saturday) as usual, but little was done in the Legislature—both houses adjourned at an early hour.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, a committee was appointed by the Speaker, consisting of Messrs Carroll, Wharton, Richardson, McMahon and McCulloch, to consider upon and suggest what amendments to the Constitution of the State are necessary. The committee of one member from each county and city, to whom this subject was referred, have been discharged.

The vote of the House, taken a day or two since, on the bill to divorce James Alfred, of Baltimore, from Jane, his wife was re-considered on motion of Mr. McMahon, seconded by two others, who voted in the majority—and the bill being read was passed.

The bill divorcing Elizabeth Gibson and John Gibson, of Baltimore, was passed.

Some leaves were granted, and some bills of a private nature were reported.

The Senate elected Mr. Hughlett President pro. tem. to-day, the President having been called to his home, in Charles county, for a few days.

The bill providing for the organization of the City Guards of Baltimore, was passed, and is now a law.

The bill supplementary to the charter of the Patapsco Insurance Company was also passed.

To the Editor of the Md. Republican

SIR—I was highly gratified with the resolution offered a few days since in the House of Delegates, by Mr Bayly, complimentary of a gentleman of the Eastern Shore, who is justly the pride and ornament of his State. The resolution proposed that his Excellency, the Governor, should procure a silver pitcher with suitable inscriptions & ornaments & present it in the name of this state to *Dr. Jos E. Muse*, of the Eastern Shore, as a testimony of the high sense entertained of his great zeal and the distinguished services he has rendered to advance the science of Agriculture in this State.'

I have understood from members of the Legislature, that it would have passed unanimously had there been any precedent for it. It was referred to the committee on Agriculture on its second reading, and I do hope their report on it will be favorable. If a tribute of respect was at any time ever merited, this is eminently so by the distinguished gentleman for whom the resolution was offered. Dr. Muse, as a man of science, ranks deservedly with the most eminent in the Union. He has done more to advance the science of Agriculture in Maryland than any other man; and the beautiful productions of his pen may be found in every agricultural paper in the State. He has also written frequently for Professor Silliman's Journal, and has been eulogized in the highest terms by that profound and celebrated scholar.—Should the Legislature of this State ever see fit to award a tribute to the man of science, I am confident Doctor Muse would be the first to receive it at their hands. The motive which prompted the gentleman who offered the resolution, was laudable in the highest degree, and merits the respect of every friend of science.

A CITIZEN OF ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 2, 1836

Dear Sir: Charleston has been thrown into confusion by an occurrence the most unprecedented in the annals of our city. An encounter took place this morning, at eleven o'clock, on the corner of Broad and Meeting streets, between four or five young gentlemen of this state with pistols, when 3 of the number were severely wounded; but whether or not their wounds are mortal is not yet ascertained. Rumor is very busy; and as I was on the ground, I find, that the accounts are very much exaggerated.

The parties concerned consist of William Whaley, Snubrick Pinckney, two Boyces and Mr. Gregg. As well as I can ascertain (and thus far it is correct,) the quarrel was as follows:—

At an election for President of the Society in Columbia College of this State, two of these gentleman were candidates for the office; one, of course was elected, which gave rise to unpleasant feelings. A challenge ensued, and Whaley and Boyce were to fight. It was subsequently made up, but again renewed, and the parties came to Charleston to fight principals was discovered posting the other as a 'coward and paltroon' when shots were exchanged, and Gregg received a shot in the abdomen which was prevented from taking full effect by a large suite which he had about his person—Pinckney received a shot in the left hip, or thigh, and Boyce received one on the *os illium*, which took a backward direction and passed near the spine. I was present when the sheriff demanded the arms of the elder Boyce, who was standing over the body of his brother, which he very readily gave up. A great excitement prevails; but what measures will be taken against the disturbers of the public peace, I have not ascertained in haste, I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.'

U. States Telegraph.

HENRY CLAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Sunday Morning News, thus eloquently speaks of Mr. Clay.

The terrible loss which Mr. Clay has sustained in the death of Mrs Irwin—his sole surviving daughter—is the theme of general lamentation. From my soul I pity him. It has been the dispensation of Providence that he should live to a ripe old age, surrounded by an affectionate family, beloved by many friends, honoured in the world's esteem, but alas! his earthly happiness has been blighted!—his fondly cherished hopes of years to come destroyed—by seeing his daughters, one after another, set out before him on the great journey of eternity. On this last remaining one he had let out the whole of his heart's affections, and agonizing, indeed, has been the separation. Let those whose bitter fate it is to see

"The bark so richly freighted with their love"

go down suddenly before their very eyes, say whether the pen or tongue of man can furnish adequate words to give expression to their anguished feelings. Enough to know, that the great statesman is almost heart broken, and that he will probably 'go on mourning to the ends of his days.' His usefulness, for the present, at least, is destroyed. And deeply is it to be regretted, for in creative and executive ability, in variety of powers, and all the more solid and rare characteristic of the statesman, he has no superior.

Men may be named, indeed, on whom the title of great has been more bountifully bestowed; but not one who has been tested with such terrible severity; or who, raised in a life of tempest and struggle, won more gigantick memorials of his greatness. Unpardonable should I be, were I to speak no farther in his praise. Mr. Clay's patriotism has equalled his talents. His enthusiastic affection for his country, has glowed in every speech and governed every action. His interest saw her's alone; his ambition could only gratify itself by labouring for her greatness; for her he provoked every aspersion, braved every peril, & sacrificed every thing. His integrity has equalled his patriotism. It would be small praise to say, he was incapable of the revolting apostacy and treason, the grovelling hypocrisy; intrigue and corruption, which now so greatly abound; the pride alone of a less naughty man would have been sufficient to protect him from the iniquity and the degradation. But his honesty on every point has been pure and self evident.

Tempted, provoked and coerced—placed in such circumstances that disregard of principle would often have been fair retaliation, and in its effects a virtue, nothing could make him swerve from the stern and chivalrous spirit of American honour. No leading public man can be found in American history, whose life, as a whole, has surpassed his in demonstrations of undeviating, exalted patriotism, and whose patriotism excelled his in unconquerable disdain of all but the most righteous means

EASTON GAZETTE,

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 23.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

We insert below the long looked for Special Message from President Jackson to both houses of Congress, respecting our relations with France—it is as we expected—the General's "voice is still for war'—but we think, with the National Intelligencer, that Congress will not act upon the recommendations contained in the Message until, at least, we hear what has been the reception of the President's Annual Message by the French Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Reported for the Baltimore Republican.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 18, 1836.

The following message from the President of the United States on the subject of France was received:—

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge D'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 7, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be duly been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4.

We will pay the money, says he, when the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries, that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error." In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that, "the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the U. States, and pursuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice. She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin & progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affairs in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication and replied that he was only authorised to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature, and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have had no use for it. Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affairs, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration.

The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affairs, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form.

It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interest, it very intimately involved our national honor, a matter made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation & remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them would desist from the extraordinary demand, & pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of and official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires—While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty; and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, of other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue.—They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and the people of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us.—Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to.—If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at nought the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitue the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, January 15, 1836.

The documents are as follows:—

1. Letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton, giving him instructions how to act after the return of Mr. Livingston, which course is approved.
2. Ditto to ditto 14 Sept. 1835.
3. Mr. Barton to the Duc de Broglie, Oct 24, 1835.
4. Duc de Broglie to Mr. Barton, Oct. 26, 1835.
5. Mr. Barton to the Duc de Broglie, Nov 6, 1835.
6. Duc de Broglie to Mr. Barton, Nov. 8.
7. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Pageot, June 25, 1835.
8. Mr Pageot to Mr. Forsyth June 25, 1835.
9. Mr. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth Dec. 1, 1835.
10. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Pageot Dec. 3, 1835.
11. Mr. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth Dec. 5, 1835
12. do to do Jan. 2, 1836.
13. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Pageot Jan. 2, 1836.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Clay, calling for the surpressed letter, said to have been shown by Mr. Pageot to Mr Forsyth.—The letter is not given, but there are explanations, and a correspondence between Mr. Forsyth, M. Sururier and M. Pageot.

The reading of these communications occupied nearly an hour and a quarter, and the messages were referred to the committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. Three thousand extra copies of the message were ordered on motion of Mr. Clay.

A debate arose between Mr. Buchanan and Mr Calhoun, in which the former advocated the course of the President throughout, as entitling him to the support and approbation of the American people while Mr. Calhoun deprecated war, and stated his conviction that the only course which could have led to war, is the very course pursued by the Government, Mr. Buchanan considered the message as more likely to lead to peace than war.

Mr. White offered a resolution to inquire into the nature of the services in which Benj F. Curry is employed by the Government and the Salary he receives.

Mr. White explained that Curry had employed himself as a writer for newspapers in the South, and that he had transmitted articles that are calculated to produce much mischief to individuals as well as the public.

The Senate is still sitting.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 18.

The petition heretofore presented by Mr. Adams praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, together with the motions relative thereto was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hawes, with the assent of Mr Adams, postponed to Monday next.

Special President's Message - Relations with France.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary.

By general consent, the message and documents were ordered to be read.

The documents from No. 1 to No. 13 inclusive, were also read.

Mr. McKeon took the floor, (the moment the clerk finished reading) and sent a series of resolutions to the chair, which he requested to have read. They related, he said, to the message just read.

Mr. Mason, of Va. (chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) rose and remarked that he intended to move the reference of the message and documents to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and their printing. He intimated that he thought it proper that the House should have time deliberately to read the message and documents, before they proceeded to act in relation to them.

Mr. McKeon rose again, and moved his resolutions. Cries of "No" "No," "No," from every quarter of the House.

The Chair said that, as objections were made, the resolutions could not be offered.

Mr. McKeon demanded the suspension of the rule. (Loud cries of 'No,' 'No,' 'No.')

Mr. McKeon said the resolution expressed an approval of the views and sentiments of the President, and he asked the Chair to read the resolutions for their information.

A dozen or more members rose and objected to the reading.

Mr. McKeon asked whether he had not a right to have the paper read. The Chair doubted, but was inclined to think under the circumstances, that the gentleman had not the right.

Mr. McKeon said he was anxious to get the sense of the House on the resolutions. (Cries of 'order' 'order.') Mr. McKeon withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he should take the first opportunity to offer the resolutions when they were in order.

Mr. Hawes moved the printing of twenty thousand copies of the message and documents, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mason of Va., the message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The presentation of memorials were resumed and continued.

Mr. Adams, Mr. Russell, Mr. Evans, Mr. McKennan and a halt a dozen others, presented abolition memorials, and the question of reception was raised on each one by Mr Hammond and Mr Gideon Lee. In each case the motion as to the reception, was laid on the table.

Mr. McKennan presented a memorial praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia.

The question of reception was raised, and Mr. Lee, moved to lay the motion of reception on the table.

Mr. McKennan, demanded the yeas and nays on this motion, and they were ordered.

The chair stated in reply to a question from a member, that if the motion to lay on the table did not prevail, the question of reception would then be open to discussion.

The question was determined in the affirmative, yeas 177, nays 37.

From the N Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

FROM ENGLAND

The ship Lowell, which left Liverpool on Sunday, the 20th ult., arrived at Boston on Thursday, and brought London papers to the evening of the 18th, half a day later than were received here by the Victoria. The Boston Daily Advertiser has sent us extracts from these papers, in which we find the following article, not contained in our own files, giving a new version, to an interesting subject.—It is a letter from the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

France and America.—When the treaty was voted, Mr. Livingston demanded his passports and quitted France. The Duke de Broglie forwarded then a despatch to M. Pageot, the Charge d'Affairs of France at Washington, officially announcing to him that the 25,000,000 francs had been voted by the Chambers, and that they were at the disposal of the President, provided the American government consented to take some steps to satisfy the offended dignity of France. It is important to remark that in this despatch the Duke de Broglie had the precaution never to allude to the President, and that he contented himself with simply giving the American government an opportunity of explaining the language which had offended the French Chambers. This despatch, as I have already said, was addressed directly to M. Pageot, who received orders to go in person to Mr. Forsyth, to read it to him, and offer to leave a copy with him.

It will, I am sure, be admitted that nothing could have been conducted with more reserve or moderation; it was impossible to take more precaution not to wound the *amour propre* of the American Government. Mr. Forsyth simply declared that he had no explanations to give. In this state things remained until about three weeks ago, when Mr. Barton presented himself one morning at the Duke de Brolie's, and informed him that he had received orders from his Government to claim the 25 000 000 francs voted by the Chambers. The Duke de Broglie, in reply, informed him that the amount was all ready, and should be made over to him if he came to give the explanations mentioned in the despatch communicated to Mr. Forsyth by M. Pageot.

Mr. Barton declared that he had no explanation to give, and that his only mission was to demand the payment of the indemnity. The Duke de Broglie replied that he referred to the terms of his despatch. Mr. Barton then demanded his passports. This interview was very short, cold on both sides, but remarkably courteous. You may rely on this as a faithful exposition of the facts as they occurred.

CAPTURE OF SAN ANTONIO.

The last New Orleans Bee contains intelligence of the capture of this town & fortress, by the Texians. It was the last remaining fortress in Texas, in possession of the Mexicans, and was taken after a desperate and most sanguinary conflict; in which considerable numbers were killed on both sides.

The Texians have now entirely subjugated the country, but Santa Anna is raising a force of ten thousand men to oppose them, and the result is doubtful.

The Bee says, "Gen. Samuel Houston and Col. McCombs, have both arrived at New Orleans from Texas, bringing information that the Town of San Antonio, was taken by assault, and that its commander Gen. Coss, together with almost every field officer in his army, was killed.

Not an armed Mexican soldier is now to be seen on this side of the San Antonio River. Those who survived were driven across the river, and were subsequently captured by the victorious Texians, Col. Halam of the Texian army was killed in the storming of the town."

By yesterday's mail we received the Baltimore Patriot & the Globe, containing an account of the warm debate which took place in the U. S. Senate on the 14th inst.; the subject was the rejection of the Fortification bill, as it is called, by the last Senate—in which our Senator, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, took part, and made an able and eloquent speech, which it appears gave great offence to the Senator from Missouri, Mr. BENTON. We shall publish the speech in our next—for a bird's eye view of it, we refer our read-

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