MEXICAN NEWS!

Later from Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Important News—Reported Evacuation of Vera Cruz by order of Santa Anna—Arrival of Gen. Scott at Tampico—Martial Law Declared, &c.

The Picayune, extra, announces the arrival of the schooner Oella, at New Orleans, with advices from Tampico to the 20th ult. Gen. Scott arrived there the day previous. He was received with salutes fired from the land and from the U. S. schooner Nonata. An accident occurred in firing the salute on shore, by the explosion of some musket catridges, by which two men were pretty severely but not dangerously wounded. The Picayune says that Gen Scott was looking in excellent health, and Tampico was alive with excitement. The Mexicans, had the utmost curiosity to see the "great General" of whom they had heard so much.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz, by order of Santa Anna. This news says the Picayune, was received here in the following letters from a most respectable source:

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

This afternoon the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city and march them into the interior, and it is supposed by all now, that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops, without a blow being struck.

Preparations were making at Tampico for the embarkation of the troops with rapidity.

The Sentinel announces the death of Capt. Achilles Morris, of the Illinois volunteers. He died on the 15th ult., and was buried with military honors.

Gen. Scott, immediately on his arrival at Tampico, issued orders, announcing several staff appointments, and declaring martial law to exist in every post in Mexico, occupied by American troops; that every person guilty of assassination, murder malicious stabbing or maiming, rape, malicious assault and battery, robbery, theft, the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries, or other religious edifices & fixtures, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property, may be immediately tried by a military commission, to be appointed as follows:

Every military commission under the order will be appointed, governed and limited as prescribed by the 65th, 66th, 67th and 69th of the rules and articles of war, and the proceedings of such commission will be duly recorded in writing reviewed, revised, disapproved or approved, & the sentence executed; all, as in the cases of the proceedings, and sentences of courts martial: *provided*, that no military commission shall try any case clearly cognizable by any court martial, and *provided* also that no sentence of a military commission shall be put in execution against any individual, whatsoever, which may not be according to the nature and degree of the offence, as established by evidence, in conformity with known punishments, in like cases, in some one of the States of the United States of America.

Subjoined are the staff appointments.

Department of Orders.—1st Lieut. H. L. Scott, 5th Infantry, Aid de Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. T. Williams, 4th Artillery, Aid-de Camp, 1st Lieut. E. P. Scammon, Topographical Engineer, Acting Aid-de-Camp, and 2d Lt. G W. Lay, 6th Infantry, Military Secretary.

General Staff officers. Lieut. Col. E. A. Hitchcock, 3d Infantry, Acting Inspector General; Capt. James Monroe, 6th Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General Col. J. G. Totten, Chief of Corps of Engineers; Major W. Turnbull, Acting Chief of Topographical Engineers; Capt. C. Huger, Acting Chief of Ordnance, Major S McRee, Acting Chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Captain J B. Grayson, Acting Chief of the Subsistence Department; Maj. E. Kirby Acting Chief of the pay Department, and Surgeon General T. Lawson Chief of the Medical Department.

The senior field officer of Artillery, Col. J. B. Brankhead, 2d Artillery, will enter upon the duties of Chief Artillery, as soon as there shall be occasion for planting heavy batteries.

All the vessels at Tampico were under charter to carry the troops to their final destination Vera Cruz, as is believed, and the troops were preparing to embark.

A letter has been received at New Orleans dated the morning of 18th ult., from Tampico, which declares that Gen. Urrea had received positive orders to move against Matamoros and the Brazos. Mr. Lumsden, in a letter from Tampico, to the Picayune says:

I have seen an extract from a letter written at San Luis Potosi on the 9th inst. by a Mexican officer to his friend in this place. This extract states that Santa Anna was to march upon Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey; that Urrea, with some 5000 troops at Victoria was to attack at Matamoras, and that both expeditions must prove successful.

The writer indulges in the most sanguine expressions. He says "the Yankees will see a strong blow struck against them and be made to pay dearly for what they have done." It is pretty certain that Santa Anna is at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he has engaged Gen. Taylor. This however we do not believe in Tampico.

I must confess that the extract of the letter to which I here allude gives me some concern. "We shall give the yankees some hot work in the North while they are marching on Vera Cruz," is the confident language of the writer of this extract, who is none other than the private secretary of Santa Anna. Of this I am altogether well assured.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Return of Gen. Butler—Attack on Matamoras, &c.

The steamer Washington arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Brazos to the 23d ult. Gen. Butler, on sick leave, returned in the Washington. His wounds received at Monterey have disabled him for active duty. He is accompained by Maj. Thomas and Lt. Hooker. Gen. Worth, with all his troops, were about sailing for Tampico. The Evening Mercury says:

At Matamoras an attack was apprehended, as on the night of the 11th a considerable body of Mexican cavalry approached the outskirts of the city, and dismounting from their horses thought to pass the guard unperceived. They were discovered as they passed in defile over the old Mexican entrenchment, and were, fired upon by the guard stationed at the upper end of the town. The alarm was soon given in the city, and our troops were under arms and at their stations without the loss of time and in excellent order.—The Mexicans made good their retreat.

The belief was, that this demonstration was made with the view of ascertaining the practability of a night attack. Since then we learn from the Flag, Col. Drake, commanding the post, has, with a zeal and promtitude, which cannot be too much commended, commenced, and almost completed the fortification of the main Plaza. The streets leading in o it are now crossed by a wide and deep ditch, and embankment, and cannon have been placed so as to defend every approach.

There were some cases of small pox at Matamoras, but they were of a mild nature, and yielded easily to medical treatment.

The Picayune states the report of the capture of Capt. Cutter is untrue. The capture of Capt. Heady, and 19 men, is confirmed. They were at a fandango, all drunk, when their arms were secured; and they were taken without resistance.

The Virginia troops, under Major Randolph, had arrived at the Brazos, and were to proceed to Saltillo. The New Orleans Bulletin says:

Nothing further from Santa Anna at San Luis, but it is believed that his recent display towards Saltillo was merely intended to mask his real movements towards Vera Cruz, and that he has actually marched towards that point One account had been received, that he did contemplate an attack at one time on Saltillo, but was deterred from the attempt, by the difficulty of procuring water on the route.

It has been ascertained that Santa Anna had at San Luis 30.000 men, of which 7000 were cavalry. From the present advices it is thought he may be able to reach Vera Cruz as soon as Gen. Scott, and if he arrives before the latter, will prevent the disembarkation of the troops, or attack them if he finds only a portion landed. The whole of Gen. Scott's force will amount to about 13.000 men, and an impression exists that Santa Anna will risk a fight at any rate, even if he has to encounter the whole body.

Gen. Taylor has about 6000 men at Saltillo and 2000 at Monterey, and we learn, has collected provisions there, which, with what he had received from Camargo, was sufficient for eight or ten months supply of the force he had with him. The posts on the Rio Grande are very weakly defended, and could be carried without difficulty if the enemy only had the enterprise to undertake it. The Mexicans are constantly and most correctly informed of all our movements, strength of our different garrisons, supplies, et. etc.

If the Castle of Vera Cruz is not speedily captured, we learn it is the intention of Gen. Scott to remove his troops from the range of the *vomito*, and to blockade the Castle by sea and land.

A rumor prevailed, that Gen. Taylor intended to advance from Saltillo, in case it was ascertained Santa Anna had withdrawn his force from San Luis.

Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 5, 1847.

SENATE

A bill dividing school districts No. 7 of Anne Arundel cd., was passed. Also, for changing the place of holding the election in district No. 2, of Anne Arundel county.

A bill from the House regulating removal of cases from Magistrates' courts; was rejected.

Mr. Orrick submitted resolutions, (which are given in another portion of this paper,) dismissing the case of Judge Legrand which were adopted.

ANNAPOLIS, March, 5 1847.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hearn gave notice of intention to ask leave to report a bill for cleaning the Locomoke river.

Mr. Shellman reported a bill relating to the contraction of a lateral road to Westminster, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company.

The resolutions granting the use of certain records to the Maryland Historical Society; as amended by the Senate, were adopted.

Resolutions regulating the per diem and mileage pay of witnesses in the Legrand case, were adopted.

The "biennial session" bill, from the Senate, after much debate, was passed by the following vote:

ANNAPOLIS, March 6, 1847.

SENATE.

Mr. Phelps reported a bill providing for the election and for qualifying the Governor.

Mr. Gaither, from committee, reported favorably upon the bill from the house, "relating to the public debt," and it will be taken up on Tuesday—of its passage there can be doubt.

Mr. Naill, from the committee on agriculture, made a report, recommending the Farmer's Library to be introduced into the Schools and Academies.

A bill for repealing the direct tax laws & transferring the State's interest in stocks, &c., to the public creditors, was rejected.

Bill were passed—abolishing imprisonment for debt; in favor of non-resident debtors; relating to the tobacco fund; restricting the borrowing of money by the Legislature; divorcing John P. Creamer, of Frederick county, from his wife; and a bill from the Senate in favor of Charles Lee and family, free persons of color.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.)

ANNAPOLIS, March 6, 1847.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Cox gave notice of intention to ask leave to report a bill supplementary to an act dividing the city of Baltimore into twenty wards.

Mr. Frazier offered the following, and asked a suspension of the rules to act upon it,—but this was refused.

"Whereas, In the proceedings had in this House upon the inquiry into the charges exhibited by the Hon. Francis Thomas against the Hon. J. C. Legrand, the said Thomas, as prosecuting witness, was allowed to make a long narrative to the House, the purport of which was to impeach the character of Sarah C. P. McDowell, daughter of the Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia, and recently the wife of said witness and this House being convinced that the charges brought against her in the narrative alluded to have no foundation in fact—therefore,

"Rosolved, That, this House see no reason to doubt the stainless purity of the lady whose character has been assailed in this proceeding.

The members of the House repaired to the Senate chamber, where in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, Gov. Pratt attached his name to 205 laws enacted by the present Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, March 8, 1847.

SENATE.

The 'resumption bill,' as it passed the House, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes. Messrs. Williams, Prest, Blackstone, Blocher, Carey, Clarke, Constable, Gaither, George, Hamilton, Moores Matthews, Nail, Phelps, and Robert—14.

Nays. Messrs. Bowie Carter, McCullouch, Sellman, Parran, Whaley—6

Also, House resolutions in favor of Benj. Swingley, and for the settlement of the claims of the Messrs. Barring.

HOUSE. A large number of bills were reported.

Mr. Lankford offered a resolution in favor of members who may be detained at the seat of government after the adjournment of the legislature; which was adopted.

A resolution appointing Wm. H. Tuck, a Director on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, vice Ch. Sterritt Ridgely, deceased, was adopted.

A resolution was offered authorizing the furnishing of arms to Captains McComas Enson and Price, of Baltimore county.—Not acted upon.

An unfavorable report was made upon the petition of Wm. Chase Barney, for an act of divorce. Not acted upon.

March 8. 1847.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—This body met at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. A bill from the House relating to the Academy fund of Hartford county, was rejected. Also, a bill in favor of U. Rasin and John and James Hanson, relative to removing slaves.

A bill divorcing Saml. H. Brickhead, from his wife, was passed.

HOUSE. The House met at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Martin submitted the following:—"Ordered that the Clerk of the House write to the editor of the Clipper, a newspaper published in the city of Baltimore, inquiring of him as to the name of the person who furnished said editor with testimony taken in this House, touching the charges by Ex-Gov. Thomas against the Hon. John C. Legrand." Adopted. [This inquiry is instituted to shield Mr. Martin, who volunteered and took down the testimony, from any idea of having furnished it.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 9, 1847.

SENATE.

A bill providing for swearing in the Governor, before the Chancellor and Judges of the Court of Appeals, after the year 1850, was passed.

Also, a bill regulating the granting of licenses to retail intoxicating liquors in Kent county.

An unfavorable report was made against appropriating money to introduce a system of agricultural education into the schools.

A resolution for defining the line between Maryland and Virginia, was rejected.

Mr. Spencer offered resolutions in favor of Washington College, Kent county:

IRELAND.—An agent of the Society of Friends, traveling with a view to explore some of the Western and Southern parts of Ireland, thus describes the prevailing manifestations of woe:—

"Thou wouldst hardly recognize the country in passing through it; every living thing, but man, has disappeared, no dogs, no pigs, no poultry. I do not think I have heard a poor person laugh since I left home. How changed! It is not exaggaration to say that there is no playing of children in the streets. The people begining not to know their neighbors, from their altered looks."

GRAND CELEBRATION IN RICHMOND, VA.—The citizens of Richmond have resolved to celebrate, in a becoming manner, the recent liberal State measures of the Legislature of Virginia upon the subject of Internal Improvement. A dinner is to be given to the members of the Legislature—a salute is to be fired—and the city to be illuminated.

POST OFEICE BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Post Route Bill, which was reported to the House, and passed with important amendments, extending the franking privilege, and increasing the pay of Postmasters. The pay of Postmasters is to be regulated by the amount received, as follows, on the sums received:

Pamphlets, magazines and newspapers,	50 per cent.
Letters and packages delivered,	7 do
On sums not exceeding $100,	40 do
On sums not less than $100, nor more than $400,	33 1-3 do
On sums not less than $400, nor more than $2,400,	30 do

The franking privilege is extended to the Vice President and members of Congress to the first Monday of December following the old Congress, as in previous acts.

In the bill for support of the Post Office Department, an amendment was smuggled through in the absence of many Whig members, providing for the repeal of the section, in previous laws, which requires the Postmaster General to advertise in papers having the largest circulation.—This bill was reported to the House between 4 and 5 P. M., when a motion was made to adjourn.

The treatment of the Poles by the Russian Government, according to the French papers, continues to be of the most cruel and revolting character. The Boston Atlas translates the following items from late papers:

Last March, says the *Democratic Pacifique*, the Czar ordered that the Polish insurgents should ascend the scaffold to the sound of joyous and lascivious music, and that all Warsaw should look on without a murmur at this revolting spectacle.

In December, this kind Emperor wishes all Warsaw to celebrate, by transports of joy, the anniversary of his birth, and required every one to illuminate his house, under pain of death.

The German papers inform us that the people remained sad and silent, and that Warsaw had the appearance of an immense charnel house, under this universal illumination, where shone alone the fatal "*under pain of death!*"

To the frightful details that we have published of the cruelties inflicted by the Czar upon the exiles of Siberia, we add the following, which shows at the same time, says the Reformer, to what monstrous excesses Russian despotism abandons itself in Poland, and the well merited feeling it inspires in the population.

A young man of Warsaw had been arrested and confined in the citadel. He was there so ill-treated that in a short time he was attacked by a disease in the chest, which left no hope of saving him. They then resolved to restore him to his family, and two or three days before he was to be set at liberty, his betrothed was permitted to visit him. At the moment when she left him the prisoner whispered to her, "Burn my dressing-gown." These words were unfortunately overhead by the jailer, and upon going out of the prison, the young girl was seized, bound with cords, plunged into a dungeon and subjected to tortures, to discover where was the dressing gown. The executioners grew weary before the victim, who was restored to her family—but so mutilated that she died in a few days. Her betrothed died the following day. The funeral of the two young people took place upon the same day, at the same hour in the same church. Never had the population been so numerous or so excited as at this sad procession; and the palls which had covered the coffins were seized by the crowd and divided into a thousand pieces, every one wishing to have a relic of these two martyrs of patriotism

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—The New York Commercial has received a file of the Buenos Ayres Packet to the 12th of December, which was the 441st day of the blockade:

The paper of the 12th is chiefly filled with extracts from United States journals, relating to the Mexican war. It also gives, from the Rio de Janeiro Journal, a history of the difficulty between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian government. In its leading article it furnishes what it supposes to be proof that Brazilian influence is paramount in Paraguay, and ascribes to this the failure of Mr. Graham's mission with the offer of the United States to mediate between Paraguay and Buenos Ayres. Of Montevidean affairs it says only that General Rivera remains inactive and probably will continue to do so, the force of Oribe being sufficient to crush him if he ventures to remove any distance from the coast.

The return of Messrs. Graham and Brent from Concepcion, on the 1st December, is announced. They reported that the President of Paraguay had issued a decree suspending hostilities against the Argentine Confederation, and had disbanded his army; but he adhered to the Paraguyan claims of independence and the navigation of the Parana river.

The Packet copies from the official *Gaceta* a paragraph alleging that a designed attempt to poison Governor Rosas had been made known to the government by a respectable foreigner. The scheme originated at Montevideo.

The Packet gives the text of President Oribie's decree abolishing slavery in the Orental Republic. The owners of manumited slaves to be compensated at the public charge.

CAPTAIN BUCHANNAN, now in command of the Naval school at Annapolis, has we understand, been ordered to a Sloop of War. We wish his successor at the school, may be as successful in giving satisfaction as he has been.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial says "The administration are dissatisfied with Gen. Scott. It is not thought that his movements are sufficiently prompt, even in regard to Vera Cruz. Still less is it at all probable that any march will be undertaken to San Luis or to Mexico."

MONEY MATTERS.—The New York Commercial Advertised of Saturday afternoon says:

It will, we think, be admitted that the expectations of those who have looked for an abundant supply of money growing out of the imports of specie and the issue of Treasury notes by the Government, have thus far been disappointed, and that, while specie has been flowing into the country quite freely and the prospect still exists of an abundant, if not a still greater influx, money is in fact less easily obtained than it was before any specie had been actually received. We express no more than the fact in saying that, notwithstanding the actual and prospective import of specie and the existing low rates of the foreign exchanges, the opinion of well-informed men in financial circles is rapidly changing, and instead of looking for a great abundance of money and lower rates of interest, the contrary state of things is now becoming more generally anticipated.

The Treasury notes which it was supposed would at least enter so far into the circulation of the country as to be available in payments at the custom house, avoiding the drain upon the banks for specie, have by the privilege connected with them of conversion into a 20 years 6 per cent loan, been made the most desirable investment in the market, and placed at a premium sufficiently great to prevet them from being returned upon the Government. Unless therefore the value of money should increase so as to depress these securities below par, the payments at the custom houses &c., must be made altogether in the precious metal, and as it appears to us, we shall need to import an amount much greater than any probable expectation now entertained, to supply the vacuum occasioned by the bank paper thus driven out of circulation.

The five millions of Treasury notes issued under the old and the twenty-three millions provided for by the new law, being all convertible into a funded stock, add so much to the material offered for the choice of capitalists seeking investments, and this effect is to reduce the deposits of the banks by the process of these investments; a reduction which is not made up by increased circulation or by swelling bank balances, as the payment is made, not in bank notes or certified checks, but in specie. As this reduction goes forward, the banks must contract their loans in a still more rapid proportion.

OUTRAGE AND DEATH.—The Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph mentions the death of Mrs. Sarah Foote, at South New Berlin, in consequence of the brutal treatment of her husband, Dr. D. Foote, to whom she was married about fifteen years ago, and who has for some time been a member of the Baptist Church at that place. The testimony at the Coroner's inquest, established the following revolting facts:

It was proved by several witnesses on the examination that Dr. Foote for a series of years had been in the habit of whipping, beating and bruising the deceased, so much so, that about three years ago, when she was about to enter complaint against him for the abuse she had received, the elders of their church interfered and brought about a temporary reconciliation.

The injuries the deceased received from her husband, and the cause of her death were inflicted probably about four weeks ago, under which she lingered and died.—She was in fact literally pounded to death.

Soon after the injuries were inflicted, the deceased exhibited them to several female friends, and related the manner in which they were received. The principal injury, as testified to by the surgeons, and which was the immediate cause of her death, was upon the lower part of the abdomen, and looked as if inflicted by the heel of a boot. One witness before the Coroner testified to having seen Dr. Foote, in October last, knock the deceased down, and stamp and kick her while down; and it is more than probable that this bruise was inflicted in that manner.

The brutal husband has absconded and has not, as yet been arrested. It is to be hoped that justice will sooner or later find him out.

COLD APPLICATIONS.

I have known, says Dr. Dickinson, a swelling upon a child's forehead as big as a pigeon's egg, occasioned by a fall; and because there happened to be no camphor in the bottle, the sympathizing mother had nothing to do but sit down and cry over her child. Now she should know, that cloths dipped in cold water, or if in winter, when it can be obtained, a snow ball wrapped up in a cloth, and held on the swelling, will do more good than a gallon of camphor. I have known persons to heat rum to wash the head with in violent headaches, when showering it with cold water, or a cup full of snow, will do a great deal of good, as we might expect. I have known a good nurse put on bruised wormwood, steeped in boiling vinegar, to a sprained ankle, to keep the swelling down but according to the laws of nature, all hot applications in such cases do harm.—We must apply cold to do good. Let pitchers of cold water be poured from a height upon such an ankle, and the inflammation will be soon subdued. As is afterwards intimated by Dr. Dickinson, these directions to use cold water are intended to apply to an inflamed state of the part, where it is red, hot, painful and swelled. After the subsidence of redness and heat, but pain and tumefaction ramaining and it be a joint stiffness of motion, the best applications are warm, and even hot water pour on the part, and active frictions.—*Journal of Health.*

THE PEPPER AND MESMERISM CASE.—In the assault and battery suit, brought by Miss Montgomery against Dr. Oatman, at New York, for applying cayenne pepper to her lips as a test for mesmerism, the jury, on Thursday morning, awarded the fair plaintiff six cents damages. The mesmeric professors were the real principals in this ridiculous suit. They wanted to punish an unbeliever, and vindicate their science from the ridicule the occurrence gave rise to.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TRANSLATION into Latin Sapphics of the "Last Rose of Summer," by our esteemed correspondent *Baccalaureus*, will be published in our next It is an evidence of ripe scholarship in the author, and would do honor to the pages of Blackwood.

LINES, by *S. K. C.* are received. The writer will receive our thanks. We would like to hear from him often.

REPORT.—The Clipper of Thursday morning last contains the rumor of a battle at *Monterey*, between the Mexican army under Santa Anna and our forces under General Taylor.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Among the variety of official acts which have served to give the Executive of the country a most undesirable notariety both at home and abroad, the veto of the French Spoliation Bill stands conspicuous. If ever claims were presented from the citizens of a country upon its government founded in the most undeniable principles of justice and equity, these were the claims; if ever such demands were dishonorably repudiated, and the national faith surrendered without compunction, such was the fact in the memorable instance to which we have referred. Suffering from the captures and spoliations of France upon the high seas, the obligation to refund the losses effected by such outrage being distinctly demanded (as we shall hereafter shew,) by the United States—our citizens, many of them wrecked in fortune by these disasters, have been knocking at the door of the Treasury for more than two score years, to meet after long and patient appeals to the humanity, the justice and even the expressed pledges of the government, an abrupt and unqualified Executive rebuff!

The treaty of 1798 with France is familiar to most of our readers. It provided for mutual defence and protection, France offering to assist us in the great battle for free principles in which we were engaged; and we in return, promising to protect her West India colonies. The effect of this arrangement was felt and acknowledged in the glorious event which crowned our revolutionary struggle; and the names of her illustrious heroes became blended in the same halo with the proudest of our own soil. In 1793, France at that time being engaged in war with England, President Washington issued a proclamation advising the country to abstain from a participation, in any way whatever, in the existing convulsions of Europe. In a month or two after this measure, assembled the National Convention of France, at which it was declared, that in consquence of the conduct of her enemies, "the French people are no longer permitted to fulfill towards neutral powers in general the wishes they had so often expressed and which they must ever feel for the full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation." At the same time the violation of the law of nations by the said proceeding was admitted; and full indemnity promised those who should suffer by these acts of necessity on the part of France. From this moment commenced that long list of grievances of which we so justly complain. Our ships were captured and pillaged, their crews exposed to mal-treatment and abuse, and the property of our merchants despoiled to the value of $15,000,000. In 1794 followed Jay's celebrated treaty, in which the compact entered into between France and the United States in 1788 was annulled, and the exclusive privileges granted France by that treaty completely abrogated.

Stung with indignation at these injuries the American government entered upon suitable measures to secure redress for the irregular wrongs thus inflicted. Special embassadors were despatched to France instructed on no account to surrender the claims of our citizens for their losses. At length a convention took place at Paris, in 1800, between American embassadors on the one hand and French agents on the other, which, after an interchange of various *projets*, terminated in the adoption of certain provisions; asserting our claims for capture and condemnation, declaring them not waived or released, and admitting certain consular claims held by the French government against our own. The claims of France upon us were vastly superior to those held by our citizens against her, and