Dreadful Earthquake in South America.—The City of Pasto destroyed.

One of those terrible convulsions of nature, which make man feel his insignificance in comparison with his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Granada, near the Western Frontier, and also near the equator on the 20th and 22d of January, with most lamentable and fatal results. The City of Pasto, containing 12,000 or 15,000 inhabitants, was almost totally destroyed, and upwards of 20 lives were lost. The city of Almaguer shared the same fate. As this town is only 36 miles from Popayan, in the same latitude, it is to be feared that the latter, with a population of 25 or 30,000, has suffered severely. The whole country, for several leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of desolation and mourning. Pasto is in lat. 1, 13, N. lon. 76, 11. Almaguer in lat. 2, N. lon. 76, 32. The adjacent country is very bold and broken. In the immediate vicinity of Pasto, and almost overhanging it, is a mountain on which is a volcano. The main range of the Andes is a little to the westward. If the impressions of the writer of two of the annexed communications are correct, we may expect to hear distressing accounts from the Republic of Equador, the capital of which is Quito.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 22d Jan. 1834.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Sir—At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. an awful motion of the Earth was experienced in this city, which continued almost without interruption, for nearly 4 hours; and very early on the morning of this day, the inhabitants were visited with several shocks of an earthquake, more violent and destructive than the ones previously experienced on the 20th, and which continued in its duration for three quarters of an hour. Even to this moment the inhabitants are engaged in extricating the half inhumated bodies of some from their perilous situation, and extracting the dead bodies of others from amidst the ruins of the edifices which crushed them in their fall. Already upwards of 50 bodies have been as it were disinterred; and as many more rescued, through the interposition of Providence, from an untimely end; though more or less maimed and injured in their limbs and body.

Of all their religious Churches in the city that of Jesus del Rio and that of San Andre have escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral Church and the Churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, Santiago, with their respective Convents, as also those of Santo Domingo, Merced and Monjas have all fallen to the ground; I may truly say have fallen into ruins. With the exception of only three or four houses which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, have met the same fate that the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which appear standing are either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population are doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day never before known, and the heavy dews by night in a spot where they are congregated to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they have collected together; having their minds continually impressed with that horror, which an event of this nature always inspires, and imbued with the melancholy, reflection that they may themselves become the victims of the very next moment.

The country all around is rendered desolate by the night frost, and the scorching sun by day.

The Nuns have taken up their abode in the garden of the congregation of San Filipe de Neri, whither it was necessary to remove them from the dangers which surrounded them in their Church and Convent, which but for their timely flight had buried them in their ruins. Also the Churches of the native poor in the suburbs, met the fate of the others, and are beheld in heaps of rubbish.

The high road towards Quito near Guaitara, is dangerously obstructed in one of its essential passages, and the road leading to Popay and in many parts.

The Treasury office is coverd over with the ruins of the exterior building, and the archives of that department cannot be had access to even to this hour, so threatning is the danger which any approach to that house presents. In a word, no body can work, because there is no firm place to stand upon, and because the motions of the earth are almost continual.

THOMAS ESPANA.

PROVINCE OF PASTO, 5th February, 1834.

To the honorable the Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

SIR—In my communication of the 29th of January, No. 5, I promised through the medium of your Excellency, to detail to the Supreme Government, the remarkable events occasioned by the Earthquake of the 20th of the same month, and I take the present occasion of fulfilling my promise with reference to whatever information I have received from the Political Chief of Pasto and Tuquerres, touching this subject, in compliance with my directions to them.

The Executive ordered a survey to be made of all the buildings which remained standing in the former City, and the result has been, that the ward of Francisco is ascertained to have suffered least; since the greatest part of the houses in that district, although injured, may be nevertheless inhabited, because they are not bulged out, but the rest of the edifices in the City, which remain not destroyed, should be pulled down to their foundations, from their utter insecurity and their danger to the public; also the number of the dead hitherto found is 51, and of the mutilated 50.

The Temples and Cloisters of Monjas, Merced, of San Augustin, of San Francisco, and Santa Domingo, must be raised anew from their foundations, as also the churches of San Sebastian and San Santiago, and the public Bakery and Town Gate.

To restore the Cathedral to its former condition will be attended with the least expense of any of the Churches; because the steeple and front space have alone fallen, and the fissures in the main wall are but trifling.

The villages in the neighborhood of the City of Pasto, namely Laguna, Mocondino, Buesaquillo, Pejundino, Puerres, Canchalla, Tamondano, Tongovito, Gualmatan, Pandiaco, and Tescua, have all lost their Churches, and the two last named towns lost some of their thatched houses and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuang, Tambo, Munoco, Funes, and their neighboring parishes, have likewise had their Churches destroyed, their plantations and tiled houses; but that lamentable loss of life has not been incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy, whither I have sent two commissioners to examine whether the origin of the earthquake may be traced to one of its Mountains or Lakes.

The commissioners report, that at the right of a large Lake in the District of Sibundoy, a small rising ground is observed, which has vomited from its bosom large pieces of rock, and that huge and profound caverns are in the neighborhood surrounding the Desert, called Ordeneillo; that almost half of this Desert has been precipitated into the bowels of the earth, and the other part raised as if it were above the surface, till it had formed a mountain of stupendous elevation, like another lofty mountain of similar origin, situate between Sibundoy and Aguarico, which in its formation overspread a great deal of the original soil.

The Commissioners further state that this mountain has from the successive convulsions of the earth, mouldered away, covering the high roads and causing the formation of immense marshes in the neighborhood, that portions of the earth, precipitated occasionally from its tops, fell into the bed of the river Balsayaco, and obstructed its course, the sudden and impetuous overflow of which destroyed the lands and houses of the people of Santiago, forcing its waters even as far as Patumayo, being increased by nearly ninety tributary streams; and they state that the church and 10 houses have been reduced to ruins, and the remainder of the inhabitants had fled into a high mountain, with all the images which they were able to save from the wreck. Almost the whole of this canton is overspread with large abysses, or principally in the Parish of Yucaquer, where its numerous eruptions have fortunately not disturbed the course of the River Guitara.

The Churches of the Parishes Zuassuyes and Ipiales of the District of Tuquerres, have been likewise overthrown; and there are considerable chasms in the territory of Guachecal, but Divine Providence has graciously been pleased to preserve its inhabitants from other evils.

Motions of the earth are even still felt there, and its frightful growlings terrify us every instant, and the one as well as the other, are felt to proceed from that part of Mocoa, whence they seem to originate; but up to this moment I have had no account of that unfortunate people. The heat of the sun has been excessive, and destructive to the crops; but it has moderated since morning and it rained heavily last night, which affords us much consolation, as it prognosticates approaching winter.

Hoping your Excellency may be pleased to communicate the above to the proper authority, may God preserve your Excellency many years.

THOMAS ESPANA.

From the Baltimore Republican.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.—The opponents of the administration have asserted that the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States has been the cause of the present pressure in the money market, and have repeated the assertion so frequently that they really seem to believe it to be true. It has been nothing more than a mere assertion, and must remain so; for they have never attempted to prove the fact, nor is it possible for them to prove it. They point to the fact of the existence of a pressure, and give highly wrought pictures of the consequences which have resulted from it; and because the removal of the deposites was made prior to the pressure having been felt, they take it for granted that the removal must have been the cause of it, and accordingly denounce the measure as the whole and sole cause of all the evils which result from the existence of the pressure. As well might they attribute it to any other circumstance which occurred prior to the commencement of the pressure. They might just as well attribute it to the phenomena of the shower of fire which occurred last fall, or to the prevalence of cholera in the country twenty months ago—to the failure of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, to Mr. Durant's balloon ascension from Federal Hill, or any other occurrence which might be named. For any one of those occurrences would have been as likely to produce it, as the one to which they have attributed it.

We deny that the removal of the deposites either did or could produce the pressure, and we might well demand of them the proof of the truth of their assertion. As they contend for the affirmative of the question, they are bound, as a matter of right, to sustain it if they can, by facts, reason and argument; and until they have attempted to do so, we are under no obligation to argue the matter. But as they have neither done so, nor manifested any disposition to do so, we will enter into a consideration of the subject, and we feel persuaded that we can very clearly prove that the removal of the deposites has had nothing to do with producing the pressure; and that all that the opposition have said upon the subject is nothing more than mere idle declamation, having no foundation in truth, and utterly destitute of reason and common sense.

Let us ask, in the first place, for what purpose the deposites are placed in any Bank? Is it that they shall remain there for the benefit of the Bank, and to be constantly loaned out upon notes and drafts? Certainly not. They are placed there to be thus employed until the money shall be wanted by the government for other purposes; and the understanding is, when the money is placed there, that when the necessities or the convenience of the government shall require it, the money shall be paid accordingly. Consequently the Bank or Banks in which the deposites are made, should always be prepared to pay over the money when it shall be demanded; and it should not be so employed as to produce a pressure when a call is made, upon a reasonable notice being given when it may be required. While the government has ample funds for carrying on all its operations, it should never be subjected to any inconvenience for the want of means, in consequence of its funds being placed in such a situation that they cannot be reached without a pressure.—We will suppose therefore that the funds had been needed for the necessary purposes of the government, and if such had been the fact, would the demand for the money have produced any pressure in the money market? If it would, it only proves that the money never should have been placed where it could not have been applied to the objects for which it was intended, without producing such a result. If the demand for the money under such circumstances would not have produced a pressure we think it cannot, and we presume it will not be contended that the removal of it from one Bank to another, to be loaned out for the accommodation of merchants and others, could have produced the result of which we hear so much complaint. Here is a dilemma, and it is to us a matter of indifference which horn of it our opponents may choose. On one or the other they must be hooked, and either of them is sufficient to destroy their object.

But the matter does not rest upon mere conjecture. When the government proposed to pay off the three per cent stocks, Mr. Biddle alleged that the amount of the deposites was not sufficient to accomplish the object, although the amount was comparatively but small.—Consequently, it would appear from his own showing, that the amount of the deposites had been reduced to a small sum, and that they had been principally removed. And yet there was no pressure produced by the removal. And as their removal then produced no pressure, can any one inform us why their removal now should have produced such a result? They certainly cannot, for the thing is utterly impossible, unless it can be shown that like causes do not produce like effects, and that what in one case is perfectly harmless, is, in another, and under the same or more favorable circumstances, attended, necessarily, with circumstances which are ruinous to the whole community.

Again. It was stated in the celebrated report of the directors, published last fall, that under the apprehension that the deposits would be removed, the Bank had commenced curtailing its discounts in May, and had continued reducing them until the time that the order was given to make the deposites in the Local Banks, and that as it was apprehended that the deposites then in the Bank might be ordered to be removed, preparation had been made to meet the demand. But the deposites then in the Bank were not removed at that time, and consequently, according to their statement, they were prepared to do more than was demanded of them. Still notwithstanding those curtailments, there was no pressure produced; for our opponents tell us, and we know it to have been the fact, that the country was prosperous, and no unusual difficulty existed with regard to money matters. Did then the anticipation of the removal produce a pressure; No; for no pressure existed. Did the removal then produce the pressure? Certainly not; for, according to the statement made by the directors themselves, they were prepared to do more than was required of them. They were not compelled to reduce their accommodations, in order to meet the demand of the government, for that had already been done to an amount beyond what proved to have been necessary; and notwithstanding it had been done, no pressure had resulted from it.

And again. In the report of Mr. Gallatin relative to the New York Banks generally, it is stated that the whole amount of discounts by the Branch Bank in that city, on the first of September last, was but about $60,000,000, and that between that time and 1st of Febuary the deposite Banks had increased the amount of their discounts about $5,000,000, being about five sixths of the whole amount of discounts, by the Branch in that city at the first mentioned period, and that the Branch had reduced its discounts but very little. Consequently the amount of discounts in that city on the 1st of February was much greater than it had been on the 1st of September, yet there was no pressure in September, and it was very great in February. But did it result from the removal of the deposites? Certainly not, unless the augmentation of the amount of Bank accommodations produced it, which we presume will not be contended. But we have something still more strong in a recent statement made by the Bank, in which it is alleged that although the amount of deposites which have been removed has been about $6,000,000, the amount of curtailments of discounts has been but about $5,000,000. It would seem, therefore, that the increase of discounts by the deposite Banks in the city of New York alone, has been equal to the amount of reductions by the United States Bank throughout the country; and as the other deposite Banks have enlarged their accommodations, there has been an increase of accommodations produced by the removal of the deposites to the amount of the increase which has been made by all the deposite Banks in the country except those alone in the city of New York.

Since, then, according to the statement of the directors of the Bank, they were prepared to pay over the whole of the deposites when the removal was made, and there was then no pressure; since it appears also that the reduction of the amount of their discounts has been but little more than one half the amount of the deposits which have been removed; since the money has not been sent out of the country, but much has been brought into it; and since the deposites have been heretofore removed from the Bank without producing a pressure, we think it must be perfectly apparent to every candid and enlightened mind that the removal of the deposites has not produced the pressure, and that the assertions of the bank men upon the subject are unfounded in truth, and contrary to reason and common sense—that they are mere idle declamation, designed to deceive the unwary and uninformed, and deserve the reprobation and scorn of all enlightened and intelligent minds.

THE PRESSURE.—Having examined the question whether or not the removal of the government deposites from the Bank of the United States, has produced the pressure in the money market, as asserted by our opponents, and having, as we think, proved conclusively from facts and argument, that the evil complained of has not, and could not, have resulted from that cause, we will now proceed to a further consideration of the subject of the pressure, and the causes which have produced it.

Some of the advocates of the Bank, when hard pressed, have reluctantly admitted that the simple removal of the depositos from one Bank to another has not produced the pressure, because to assert the affirmative of the proposition was so preposterous that they could not pretend to maintain it without giving up all pretensions to reason and common understanding. But when they have been compelled by necessity to make the admission, they have alleged that the removal of the deposites has destroyed public confidence, and that the pressure is the result of that destruction of confidence.—We ask now what they meant by the destruction of confidence. Has it destroyed public confidence in the Bank of the United States—This is not pretended. On the contrary they assert that the public confidence in the stability of that institution, and its ability to meet all its responsibilities is not only unimpaired, but is now stronger than before the deposites were removed; and that while there is such a general anxiety to obtain specie for the notes of all other Banks, the notes of that Bank are preferred to the specie. Then there has been no destruction of confidence in the only institution which could be injuriously affected by it, produced by the removal of the deposites. In what, then has it destroyed the public confidence? Has it destroyed confidence in the local Banks! That would certainly be a very singular result to proceed from such a cause. The Banks which have received the deposites have most unquestionably been strengthened by the change, and as it has taken nothing from any of them, or deprived them, in any manner, or to any extent, of any means, before possessed by them, to meet their responsibilites, we are entirely at a loss to conceive how it could possibly impair their credit. They are in precisely the same situation they were before the measure was adopted, so far as they have been, or could be affected by that measure; and if they were before worthy of credit we cannot conceive why they should be less so now. It is utterly impossible, therefore, that the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the local Banks could have destroyed public confidence. That it has not produced that effect with regard to the first is evident from facts known to us all, and is universally admitted; and that it has not done it with regard to the local Banks is, we think, equally clear, unless it can be made to appear that by giving to them additional strength you diminish their strength, and that we presume will not be asserted, or will not be believed if the assertion be made.

Having, therefore, as we think we have done, shown conclusively, that the removal of the deposites has not been either the immediate cause of the pressure, by producing a scarcity of money, or the remote cause of it, by producing a want of confidence either in the United States Bank or in the local Banks, we will proceed to notice what we believe to be the actual causes of the evil of which we hear so much complaint.

In the first place the substitution of cash duties in place of the credit system under the former tariff laws, which is one of Mr. Clay's contrivances, has, by making the duties for two years become payable in one, produced an increased demand for money to the amount of one year's duties, and this is no small item in the money transactions of the country. This was sufficient of itself to produce some pressure under ordinary circumstances. Another cause is the large speculations which had been made in the western stocks, with an expectation of disposing of them in England, but which was prevented in consequence of the shock which was given to the credit of individual states, by the turbulent conduct of the nullifiers in South Carolina.

Thus Mr. Clay and his friends, by his cash duty plan in place of the credit system, and Mr. Calhoun and his friends, by their Nullification, were the immediate instruments in commencing the evil arising from a want of money, and in creating a pressure in the money market; and they have now united in attributing it to the removal of the deposites.—Next comes Mr. Biddle's plan of marking particular persons and places to be operated upon by his screws, requiring curtailments of accommodations to an unnecessary amount, and to such an extent that the directors of some of the Branches refused to comply with his orders. Then came Mr. Clay's inflammatory speech in the Senate, immediately after the commencement of the session of Congress, followed by speeches from other members of the same character, designed to operate against the local Banks by representing them as unsound, and unsafe depositories of the public funds. Then came the meetings and memorials of the advocates of the Bank, all representing the local Banks as unable to redeem their own notes, and alleging that they must all stop specie payment, and that the merchants must all fail for want of discounts to enable them to carry on their business, and as the directors of Banks and merchants joined in making these suicidal statements so detrimental to their own credit, people who had before had confidence in their capacity to meet their engagements concluded that when they declared publicly that they were undeserving of credit, there must be some truth in the statements. When bank directors asserted that the institutions of which they had the control were unsafe depositories of the public funds, and that they would be unable to redeem their notes, they concluded that they were unsafe depositories of private funds, and that it would be well for them to obtain the specie for the notes which they held while they continued to pay it; and when they heard merchants assert that they must all fail for want of bank accommodations, they concluded it would be as well to prevent their failing with their property in their hands. The consequence was that those who held the notes of those banks, and had been perfectly satisfied with them, carried them to the banks and demanded the specie for them, and those who had produce to sell, did not leave it with merchants to dispose of for them, but sold it for cash, and instead of receiving, as they had formerly done, the notes of the banks in payment, they took care to carry home with them nothing but the specie. This reduced the means of the banks, and diminished their ability to discount, and thus added to the demand for money. While this operation was going on the bank presses were seizing upon ever instance of distress produced by the want of money, aggravated every case of the kind which came to their knowledge, fabricated cases where they did not exist, and every means was employed to keep up a panic where it did exist, and to excite it where it did not; until the community generally became alarmed. Persons who had money on deposit in banks becoming apprehensive of losing it, by the failure of these banks, drew it out and hoarded it up, and thus prevented its being employed in active operations, and thus added to the difficulty of procuring the usual bank accommodations.

These are the causes, and this is the manner in which they have operated to produce the pressure about which we have heard so much complaint. We ask any man if this is not a plain statement of the facts as they have occurred; and we ask also, if it is at all surprising that a pressure has resulted from them. Was it possible to have been otherwise. With such a course of proceeding a pressure should be produced at any time, and under any circumstances; and for any one to have expected any other result from it, would have argued great stupidity, and a total inability of tracing causes and their natural effects.

We think we have now shown that the removal of the deposites has had nothing to do with creating the pressure in the money market, and that it has had as little to do with destroying public confidence in the banks and business men; and that the evil has been altogether produced by those who have charged the President with having caused it. That they, and they alone are to blame for all the evil it has occasioned is, we think, evident; and if they have suffered in consequence of it, they have none to censure for it but themselves. Had they consulted their judgements and been influenced by reason and prudence, instead of suffering their passion and political prejudices to control their language and their actions, they might have prevented the evils which have befallen them; and when they come to their senses, and act like rational beings, the evil may be, and will be, removed; but until that shall be the case, there can be but little hope or expectation of a change for the better. We will, however, indulge the hope that reason will soon reassume her empire, and that mad and desperate as the bank men have been, they will, ere long, lay aside their passion and their prejudice, look to their real interest, and unite in an endeavor to restore the confidence they have so lamentably shaken. Then may we expect a speedy return of the halcion days of peace and prosperity; and that which has been made to resemble a wilderness or desert, will again bud and blossom like the rose. Then shall we again witness the busy hum of industry. The store of our merchants will be crowded with customers; our streets filled with carts and drays conveying commodities of various kinds to and from various places; our mechanics and laboring men all actively and usefully employed; ships coming to and departing from our wharves with the varied products of the forrests, the fields and the floods, and men of all classes and all conditions will be smiling, prosperous and happy. This may be done. Nothing is wanted to effect it but a united and vigorous effort to restore lost confidence. Every patriotic heart must desire it. Every good citizen will surely be willing to join in making the effort. And let him that refuses to assist, carry the mark of Cain in his forehead, and bear the blame forever.

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The Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushels of grain, has an excellent cabin, well furnished, and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1834.

The New York papers of Thursday, state that the packet ship United States brought dispatches from Mr. Livingston, American minister at Paris, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by a special messenger.

The New York Legislature, at its recent session passed bills incorporating TEN NEW BANKS, and one increasing the capital of an existing Bank. They also incorporated 34 joint stock companies; renewed or extended the privileges of 10 others, such as manufacturing, rail road, bridge, turnpike, &c. and passed upwards of 30 acts creating corporations of other kinds.

The Boston Atlas says that the sloop of war Erie is to be refitted at once for a cruise of three years. Captain Percival is to command her.

The Senate Committee have, (says the Baltimore American,) unanimously recommended an appropriation of public land to the benefit of the Polish Exiles, recently arrived at N. York. The grant proposed is of one township of land in Illinois or Michigan, to be equally divided among them, for actual habitation and cultivation. The proportion will be not far from one hundred acres each. The report of the Committee recites in glowing language the inducements which justify this departure from the customary rules of appropriation. Sympathy for the peculiar hardships which these exiles have suffered, and the persecutions they have endured, give them a claim to individual commisseration and private bounty, which our fellow citizens are, we are sure, ready to recognise. Their title to such a national recognition, to such a public adoption of them among our citizens, with a liberal endowment from the national funds, is made to rest upon the sacred nature of the struggle in which they have been engaged, as soldiers of liberty, and the obligations of fraternity which Americans owe to the countrymen of Pulaski and Kosciusko, and other disinterested champions who brought Polish galantry and chivalry to fight the early battles of American independence. This title will be generally acknowledged, and the grant by which it is manifested will, in all probability meet with the public sanction. The feelings which sustain it are too natural to the condition of safety and freedom in which it is our fortune to be placed, and too generous in their impulses to allow of any very rigid criticism into the strictness of law and precedent. Neither will we inquire too rigidly into the wisdom of clothing such feelings, so honorable and grateful, in terms which, examined on grounds of prudence and expediency, might be construed as too harsh to be so officially promulgated by the United States Senate against foreign powers with whom we are at peace. This is perhaps a matter of taste, more than any real importance. The substance of the grant, and the motives for bestowing it, will be acceptable to the people, and creditable to the sympathy for the Exiles of Liberty.

French Treaty.—If we correctly understand the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the rejection of the appropriation to carry into effect the Treaty of Indemnity with the United States, the objections of most of the dissentients were to the amount of the indemnity, and not to the principle of payment. Upon the general question that indemnity is due, it is clear that a majority of the Chambers were in the affirmative. It is, however, difficult to understand, how, after the conclusion of a treaty which has been ratified by both powers, and the conditions of which have been faithfully complied with on our part, the majority would risk the interruption of harmony between the two countries, on the mere question of amount.

The treaty-making power is absolute in the French king. No pretence is set up in the debate that the chambers have any right to suspend or abrogate a treaty. The 13th article of the charter declares without qualification, that the king "*makes* treaties of peace, alliance and commerce." The refusal of the chambers does not appear to us to affect validity of the treaty, or its obligation on the good faith of the French, but if final, is a breach of contract, demanding reparation. The power of the chamber to refuse is as undeniable as the power of the American house of representatives to refuse appropriations for any purpose. It is a domestic dispute between different branches of the French government,—which concerns them to settle,—but which does not affect our right to require the fulfilment of the contract. It may be politic in us at the same time to waive the right, in the expectation of making better terms, but unless our government chooses that alternative, the whole question of the claims is made one of right under the treaty. Our rights therefore seem to be clear and perfect, but it is by no means so clear, how they are to be enforced under the circumstances. That is a subject of grave and deliberate investigation. Proper comity between nations requires that good faith should be presumed until the contrary is made manifest by pertinacity in refusing to do justice. What shall mark that refusal to be final, is, especially in the intercourse of nations having popular governments, and liable to fluctuations of policy by changes in administration, or in representation, a point of great delicacy. Until the French government, through its legitimate organ, the executive, by whom the treaty was made, has the opportunity of explaining the failure, it is at least premature to decide that France has deliberately broken the Treaty. It would be most decorous and dignified to assume that only delay is intended, requiring also that proper compensation be made for the damage occasioned by the failure.

We cannot help thinking that French politics have had a strong influence upon this question. Parties in that country are in a state of transition. The movements of the chambers and the press indicate a rapid determination of the various shades of conflicting opinions into two grand divisions—the new royalist party and the opposition. The principal aim of the royalists—meaning by that term those who adhere to the dynasty and policy of Louis Philip,—will be to resist republican tendencies. To this end they have already done much, in the prosecution of the press, the suppression of associations, and other acts of arbitrary power, manifesting a systematic hostility to all the common instruments of political improvement, and a perpetual dread of popular movements in favor of republicanism. This system is now in power, and nothing seems to us more probable, than that these feelings should have been extended to the treaty question. We could not expect those who are suffering under the daily terror of a republic at home, to entertain cordial feelings towards this country. Louis Philip is infinitely more anxious to consolidate his relationship with the holy alliance.

In estimating the bearing of this state of French affairs upon our claims, its probable permanency should be considered. At this distance, with the scanty means we have of weighing the comparative strength of parties as yet unsettled, it is impossible to form a judgment. Inferring from the past, looking to the French temperament, and arguing from the universal disappointment of the French people, in all the views and principles for which the revolution of July 1830 was effected, it does not seem rash to anticipate that Louis Philip will fail in establishing firmly his anti-national policy.—Neither the means nor the end are in accordance with the spirit of the people, and if persisted in, must destroy their projectors. How far considerations of this kind ought to influence the counsels of our government, in shaping their policy towards the French, is a question for our rulers.—*Balt. American.*

The beginning of the present month is the season for the annual convocation, in the city of New York, of the leading religious and charitable associations. Reports of the proceedings of several of them have been published in some of the journals of that city, from which we make the annexed extracts:

From the Journal of Commerce.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the different Schools began to enter the Park, each preceded by a person bearing a banner, on which was inscribed a suitable text of Scripture. Between half past three and four o'clock, the Schools had all assembled in front of the City Hall. There were apparently not less than ten thousand children of all ages, and four or five thousand spectators. The day was delightfully fine, and the spectacle was one eminently calculated to create feelings of delight and gratitude in every one present. About four o'clock, the exercises commenced by singing a hymn, after which the throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. A. M'Clay, of the Baptist church in Mulberry street. Another hymn was then sung.—Rev. Mr. Plummer of Virginia delivered a short address to the children, which was followed again by singing a hymn. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Milnor, and the schools retired.

In the evening, at half past 7 o'clock, the annual meeting of the same Society was held in the Chatham Street Chapel. It appeared from the Report that the whole number of teachers connected with the Society is 2,019, of whom 976 are males, and 1,043 females, scholars, 13,051, of whom 6,052 are males, and 6,999 females. The number of scholars is 398 less than it was a year ago. Sixteen hundred and forty-eight of the teachers, and four hundred eight of the scholars are professors of religion. Sixteen teachers, and eighty-five pupils have died during the year. There are 63 Sunday School libraries, containing an aggregate of 21,673 volumes; being an increase of 7 libraries, and 5,183 volumes, as compared with the returns of the former year.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The anniversary of the Society was held on Friday evening, in the new church in Forsyth street.—The interest which the religious community feel in this Society, was manifested by the very respectable and numerous audience who assembled to witness the proceedings of its Anniversary.

Bishop ANDREW took the chair at half past 7 o'clock, and opened the meeting by a prayer of fervent eloquence. After an appropriate anthem by the choir, the object and purposes of the Society were stated at some length in an address by the Reverend Chairman. His remarks were characterized by much force and propriety.

The Report was then read by the Rev. Dr. BANGS.

The report commences by alluding to the death of the Rev. Melville B. Cox, the first Missionary to Liberia; mentions the death of Mrs. Wright, the wife of one of the Missionaries, who sailed in November last for Liberia and states the condition and prospects of that important Mission. It next takes a view of the Aboriginal Missions within the United States and Territories.—They employ twenty-five Missionaries, and sixteen school teachers, who have the care, as far as can be ascertained of three thousand and sixty-six church members, and six hundred and seventy-two scholars; two Missionaries, are now on their way to the Flat Heads, beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Society have in their employ one hundred Missionaries, sixteen school teachers, and six hundred and seventy-two scholars.—Within the bounds of the Mission stations there are eleven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six members.

The funds of the Society have greatly increased during the past year. The receipts were $31,361 89, being an increase of $18,603 10 over that of the previous year.

The following Resolutions was then proposed by the Rev. Mr. PLUMMER, of Virginia, a Presbyterian Minister.

Resolved, That the report now read be received, and that this meeting offers its devout acknowledgment to the God of Missions for the success of the past year.

The last memorable words of Wesley, said the speaker, were "The best of all is, God is with us." And if that time should ever come

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