could not receive the com-
at form," &c. That was not
said, because such was not the language
Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot. On refusing
the copy offered to him by the Charge d'
Affairs, Mr. Forsyth gave as the only reason,
that it was a document of which he could make
no use; and that was the phrase repeated by
me.

Mr. Forsyth made no objection to the form which I had adopted to communicate to the Federal Government the views of the King's Government; in fact, not only is there nothing unusual in that form; not only is it employed in the intercourse between one Government and another, whenever there is a desire to avoid the irritation which might involuntarily arise from an exchange of contradictory notes in a direct controversy, but reflection on the circumstances and the respective positions of the two countries will clearly show that it was chosen precisely in a spirit of conciliation and regard for the Federal Government.

Finally, sir, after having said "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," I did not add, "and the business will stop here." The last error is, however, of so little importance, that I hesitated to notice it.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

V. BROGLIE.

No. 5. *Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie.*

F.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
PARIS, November 6, 1835.

MONSIEUR LE DUC: Having been recalled by my Government, I have the honor to request that your excellency will be pleased to cause passports to be prepared, to enable me to proceed to Havre, thence to embark for the United States; and for my protection during the time I may find it necessary to remain in Paris. I am instructed to give as a reason for my departure the non-execution on the part of His Majesty's Government of the convention of July 4th, 1831.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of very high consideration with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

THOS. P. BARTON.

His Excellency the DUKE DE BROGLIE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.

No. 6.—*The Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. BARTON, *Charge d' Affaires of the United States of America:*

PARIS, November 8th, 1835.

SIR:—Having taken his Majesty's orders with regard to your communication of the 6th instant, I have the honor to send you herewith the passports which you requested of me. As to the reasons which you have been charged to advance, in explanation of your departure, I have nothing to say, (*Je n'ai point a m'y arreter.*) The Government of the United States, sir, knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4th, 1831.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

V. BROGLIE.

No. 7.—*Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 20th June, 1835.

M. PAGEOT, *Charge d' Affaires, &c. &c.*

SIR: I have the [illegible] to acquaint you, for [illegible] Government, that the [illegible] the 15th July, designated the Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, as agents to receive the payments from time to time due to this Government under the stipulations of the convention of 4th July, 1831, between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French; and that the President has granted a special power to the said Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, authorizing and empowering them, upon the due receipt of the same, to give the necessary acquittances to the French Government, according to the provisions of the convention referred to.

The power given the Messrs. de Rothschild, will be presented by them whenever the French Government is ready to make the payments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 8.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1835.

To the Hon. Mr. FORSYTH,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me this day, and by which you communicate to me, for the information of my Government, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in virtue of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1832, has appointed Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, at Paris, agents for receiving, as they become due, the several payments of the sum stipulated as indemnification by the convention concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between His Majesty the King of the French and the United States of America.

I lost no time, sir, in transmitting this communication to my Government; and I embrace this opportunity to offer you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your most humble and obedient servant,

A PAGEOT.

[The remaining portion of the Documents will be given in our next.

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cles that are calculated to promote 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," "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 refered to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The presentation of memorials were resumed and continued.

Mr. ADAMS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. EVANS Mr. McKENNAN and half 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 [illegible] if the motion to lay on the table was carried, then he open to discussion.

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

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, January 16th, 1836.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the select committee on the Constitution, be discharged from their duty, and in place of it, a select committee of 7 be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration what alterations, and amendments if any, of the constitution may be necessary, expedient, and report to this House.

Which was read.

Mr. Bookhart, moved to amend said order, by striking out the words "if any,"

Determined in the negative.

The said order was then read the second time and adopted,

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appointed Messrs. Carroll of Baltimore county, Richardson, Wharton, McCullough, and Mahon, the committee.

Mr. Iglehart, reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act to regulate the meeting of the Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county passed at December session, 1831, chapter 248,

Which was read the first and second time by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Lee on the 12th inst. in relation to the public lands of the United States, were taken up for consideration,

When on motion of Mr. Ely, said resolutions were referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

CONVENTION.—The "Democratic Republican Convention," composed of members of the Virginia Legislature and special delegates, assembled on Monday night at the Capitol, in Richmond. Linn Banks, Esq. was nominated as Chairman, and Thomas Ritchie, Esq., Secretary.

A message was received from [illegible] of the U. States, [illegible] to [illegible] correspondence between [illegible] 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 arti-

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to renew ancient feelings [illegible] upon them
by refusing [illegible] Governments are to [illegible]
unite the two nations in the bonds [illegible] other, shall be regulated, so [illegible] constitutional power extends, by [illegible]

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, or 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 its last session of Congress unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution [illegible] due to

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rights by an address to her [illegible] to her justice. She has already frankly and explicitly given by [illegible] country accredited to her Government, [illegible] 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 and 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 those 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 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 authorized 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 afford it ready or official notice, nor could it justly be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask [illegible] because he could have had no use for [illegible] of papers marked Nos. 9, 10 [illegible] attempt on the part of [illegible] Affaires, many [illegible] copy on this [illegible] Government [illegible]

No. 2.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 14, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at the disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States should leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the United States.

If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or the banker of the United States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by orders of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money *is* to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions as early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 3.—*Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie.*

[TRANSLATION]—D.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
24th Oct. 1835.

[illegible] to the [illegible] have [illegible] of this

To your excellency's [illegible] error, and the [illegible] to me the despatch to M. Pageot, I replied that, as my instructions had no reference to that question, I did not think myself authorized to discuss it.

After some minutes, I rose and said, "In a short time I shall have the honor of writing to your excellency."

You answered, "I shall, at all times, receive with pleasure any communication addressed to me on the part of the Government of the United States," and our conversation ended.

Such, monsieur le Duc, as far as my memory serves me, are the literal expressions employed by both of us. Should you discover any inaccuracies in the relation which I have the honor to submit to you, it will give me pleasure, as it will be my duty, to correct them. If, on the contrary, this relation should appear to you in every respect conformable to the truth, I take the liberty of claiming from your kindness a confirmation of it for the reasons which I have already I believe sufficiently explained.

I eagerly avail myself of this occasion, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of a very high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

THOS. P BARTON.

No. 4.—*The Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*

[TRANSLATION.]—E.

PARIS, October 26, 1835.

To T. P. BARTON, *Charge'd Affaires of the United States.*

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 24th of this month.

You are desirous to give your Government a faithful account of the conversation which you had with me on the 20th; while communicating to me a statement of that conversation, you request me to indicate the involuntary errors which I may remark in it. I appreciate the motives which influence you, and the importance which you attach to the exactness of this statement; and I therefore hasten to point out three errors which have found their way into your report, acknowledging, at the same time, its perfect conformity on all other points, with the explanations interchanged between us.

In reply to your question—Whether [illegible] King's Government would name [illegible] and determined period at which [illegible] disposed to pay the twenty-five millions, [illegible] make me say, "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States shall, by a written official communication, have expressed its regret at the misunderstanding which has taken place between the two governments; assuring us that this misunderstanding is founded on an error, that it did not intend to call in question the good faith of his Majesty's Government." &c.

Now, this is what I really said: "To-morrow, to-day, immediately, if the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim (*reclamation*) to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded upon a mistake, and that it never entered into its intention (*pensee*) to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France."

By the terms of your report, I am made to have continued thus: "In the despatch to M. Pageot, I gave the views of our Government on this question. Mr. Forsyth not having thought proper to accept a copy of that despatch, and having said that the Government