rights by an address to her ther than to her justice. She has al-ready had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Ministry accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his let-ter 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 Amer-ican people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Govern-ment 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 re-presentative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the corres-pondence 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 re-turn of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explana-tions 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, con-trary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair oppor-tunity to relieve themselves from their unfor-tunate 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 gather-ed from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted It was an attempt to make known to the Gov-ernment of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, ap-parently 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 com-munication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance wholly in-admissible. Not being in the shape of an offi-cial communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could properly be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secre-tary of State did not think proper to ask because he could have had no use for of papers marked Nos. 9, 10 attempt on the part of Affaires, many copy on this Gover-

to renew ancient feelings unite the two nations in the bond of a mutually beneficial commerce, she can-not justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circum-stances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have hereto-fore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my con-viction 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 determin-ed permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the ques-tions 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 engage-ments, 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 pre-liminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by sub-sequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is at-tended with public notices of naval prepara-tions on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these arma-ments, 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 strong-ly 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 Govern-ment 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 constitu-tions, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress unanimously re-solved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States as due to

other, shall be regulated, as constitutional power extends, by

A packet from the Treasury, addressed to the Messrs de Rothschild, and containing the instructions of the Secretary, accompanied by a special power appointing them the agents of the United States to receive the payment due under the treaty of 1831, is forwarded here-with. The copy of a letter from this Depart-ment to Mr. Pageot is also enclosed for your perusal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH.

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 be-fore this despatch can reach you, since the pas-sage of the law by the French Chambers plac-ing 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 opin-ion 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 suf-fered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Gov-ernment of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were plac-ed in its hands. If this expectation is disap-pointed, 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 au-thorized 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 re-gulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agita-ted 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; other-wise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indem-nity 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 AM[illegible]
24th Oct. 1835.

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

States could not receive the com-in that 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 circum-stances 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 Gov-ernment 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 con-sideration.

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 re-quest 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 ar-reter.*) The Government of the United States, sir, knows that upon itself depends hencefor-ward the execution of the treaty of July 4th, 1831.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high con-sideration,

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 the 15th July, [illegible] 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 Govern-ment, according to the provisions of the con-vention referred to.

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

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 Sec-retary 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 in-demnification 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 com-munication 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.

cles that are calculated to produce much mis-chief 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 docu-ments were ordered to be read.

The documents from No. 1 to No. 13 inclu-sive, 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 mes-sage just read.

Mr. MASON, of Va. (chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) rose and re-marked that he intended to move the reference of the message and documents, to the Commit-tee 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 pro-ceeded 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 expres-sed 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 mes-sage and documents were refered to the Com-mittee 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] of the motion to [illegible] then be open to discussion.

The question was determined in the affir-mative, yeas 177, nays 37.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, January 16th, 1836.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore county, sub-mitted the following order,

Ordered, That the select committee on Constitution, be discharged from their du[illegible] and in place of it, a select committee of [illegible] be appointed by the chair, to take into con-sideration what alterations, and amendments any, of the constitution may be necessary, expedient, and report to this House,

Which was read.

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

Determined in the negative.

The said order was then read the sec-ond time and adopted,

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appo-inted Messrs. Carroll of Baltimore cou[illegible] Richardson, Wharton, McCullough, and [illegible] Mahon, the committee.

Mr. Iglehart, reported a bill, entitled, a s[illegible] plement to the act to regulate the meeting the Orphan's court of Anne Arundal co[illegible] passed at December session, 1831, ch[illegible] 248,

Which was read the first and second by special order, passd and sent to the se[illegible]

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Lee on the 12th inst. in relation to the public l[illegible] of the United States, were taken up for c[illegible] sideration,

When on motion of Mr. Ely, said re[illegible] tions were referred to the select committee pointed on that subject.

CONVENTION.—The "Democratic Re-publican Convention," composed of mem[illegible] of the Virginia Legislature and special [illegible] agates, assembled on Monday night at the Ca[illegible] itol, in Richmond. Linn Banks, Esq. was nominated as Chairman, and Thomas Ri[illegible] Esq., Secretary.

[illegible] was unanimously nominated as a fit car[illegible] for President of the United States, and WILLIAM SMITH, of Alabama, as Vice Presi-dent.

Upon the original vote for Vice Pr[illegible] there were 8 scattering votes—5 for [illegible] M. Johnson—2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon, but the final vote was una-nimous.

The autocrat of Russia is said to be the o[illegible] sovereign of Europe, who had not congratu-lated Louis Philippe on his escape from the Fieschi plot.

There was a famous problem among the Stoics, which ran to this purpose: "When a man says "I lie," does he lie or does he not? If he lies, he speaks the truth; if he speaks the truth, he lies." Many were the books written upon this wonderful problem; Chrysippus de-voted the world with no fewer than six; Pla-tus studied himself to death in his vain effort to solve it.

Some of the political caricatures at Paris, now so ingeniously contrived that the satire or point is not seen by day light as presented by the censors; but is rendered visible only at night by holding them before a candle.

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