

CONGRESSIONAL.

Full Report of the Proceedings in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 9th inst., upon Mr. CLAYTON's amendment to the resolutions referring the President's Message.

Mr. CLAYTON offered the following amendment as a substitute for the first resolution: "That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Treaty with France, concluded at Paris on the 11th of July, 1831, be referred to a select committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report that it is expedient to await the further action of the French Chambers on the question submitted to them, of granting the appropriations necessary to carry the Treaty into effect, inasmuch as the delay of transmitting its ratification to have proceeded from the President and important character of the treaty, and the abundance of documentary evidence, their long and complicated nature, and the complexity of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any objection on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American Governments, or any desire to evade the performance of ample justice when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

Mr. CLAYTON, in supporting the amendment, said that the President's Message contained a full and complete statement of the facts, and that the House should be satisfied with the facts and not be misled by the President's opinions. He said that the President's Message was a recommendation of war, and that the House should be satisfied with the facts and not be misled by the President's opinions. He said that the President's Message was a recommendation of war, and that the House should be satisfied with the facts and not be misled by the President's opinions. He said that the President's Message was a recommendation of war, and that the House should be satisfied with the facts and not be misled by the President's opinions.

It might, perhaps, be said, that before the House came to a decision of any kind, they ought to allow themselves ample time, as possibly the whole matter might have been decided before the President's Message was received. It might be asked, whether, should be the case, gentlemen would wish to place that nation in such a condition as they would then occupy? Should the House, on the contrary, adopt the instructions he had had the honor to propose, would it not go to show to the French People and their Government, that there existed in the American nation no disposition to quarrel with their friends and allies? All this sense of mutual justice would be spared, which must be the inevitable result of having needlessly threatened those who were, without a threat, disposed to do us right. But supposing that the question should have been decided, and the message containing the language which would have been the effect upon the French Chambers? Had gentlemen read the debates in that body on the subject of our treaty? Had they seen what a high-minded, proud, lofty spirit pervaded and animated the speeches of the French orators, so exactly characteristic of that ancient and chivalrous people? Had any man ever seen such a high-minded, proud, lofty spirit pervaded and animated the speeches of the French orators, so exactly characteristic of that ancient and chivalrous people?

President was a recommendation of war. He trusted gentlemen would not so far deceive themselves as to view it in any other light. Indeed, it was very plain that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report, seemed to look towards such an event. The President did the same. The Secretary says:

"It is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large shipments of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them, or that may require an increase in our army or navy expenditures, arising from those contingencies, which all nations are liable to, and which feel disposed to sustain the faith of their treaties, and to give to their citizens, and particularly to their creditors, the benefit of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any objection on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American Governments, or any desire to evade the performance of ample justice when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

Mr. C. said he had no hesitation in declaring his belief, that our claims on the French Government were perfectly fair and just: he believed that we had not asked a cent more than was justly due to us, that we ought to have the money, and that should our demand be definitely postponed, it should not present any case for us to complain of. He said that he had no hesitation in declaring his belief, that our claims on the French Government were perfectly fair and just: he believed that we had not asked a cent more than was justly due to us, that we ought to have the money, and that should our demand be definitely postponed, it should not present any case for us to complain of.

Throughout these speeches, Mr. C. found no language or feeling of disrespect towards our Government. And let it be remembered, that the subject was one of great importance to the French Government. Let it be remembered that at the close of that great meeting, the French Government had been divided into two parties, to wit: the Bourbons and the Republicans. The Bourbons were the party who were in power, and the Republicans were the party who were in opposition. The Bourbons were the party who were in power, and the Republicans were the party who were in opposition. The Bourbons were the party who were in power, and the Republicans were the party who were in opposition.

As our commerce must be destroyed, the natural course of things would be to turn capital from commerce to manufactures, just as it had happened during the last war. Our citizens would, as soon as possible, withdraw their capital from commerce, and invest it in manufactures. And what next? Why, then, would we have appeal upon appeal for protection, and the tariff must be raised. And then all the difficulties between the Northern and the Southern States must be averted.

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branch of this government will, for a moment, entertain the idea of acquiescing in a still further encroachment on the rights of the people. This Government, administered in its purity, is an ample shield, behind which the people may stand in the full enjoyment of their rights.

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nor did the President himself. The code of civilization which recognizes the right of retaliation in a nation from which a just debt is withheld, as a mode of redress compatible with the maintenance of peace. But the President does not propose even this redress of war, but under circumstances, which the gentleman from Georgia says, would render an appeal to arms not only just, but indispensable to preserve the "national honor."

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