## CONGRESSIONAL.

Full Report of the Proceedings in the House inst., upun Mr. Clarton's amendment tary Bays: to the resolutions referring the President's Message.

Mr. CLAYTON offered the following amend: ment as a substitute for the first resolution: " That so much of the President's Massage as r lates to the Treaty with France, concluded at | Paris on the 4th day of July, 1831, he referred to the 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 el fect; busnach as the delay of consummating its

terms seems to have proceeded more from the delicate and important character of the claims resting on voluminous documentary evidence, their long standing, and the peculiar complexity of the print ciples involved in their adjustment, than from any design, on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American Governments, or l any desire to erade the performance of ample justice when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

that position of his message which related to this made in the French Chamber of Deputies.]

the message, the House was presented with an al- left to negotiation for forty-five years.

what was to ensue.

moment such a measure should be sanctioned by cargo. the legislative authority, all prospect of a friendly termination of our dispute with France was at an idebates.

upon the French Chambers?

those men would be disposed to yield our claims true and ju tamount. pbscryes:

the property or money wherever be can find it, [French orators ]

\*and violence." own han is, and seize at once upon their ships up- bather spirit.

Congress, France would instantly retaliste, and measures of a pacific character had been tried in of war. Mr. Chairman, let me here say to you, Chambers. With this procrastination in view, will however, to defer the subject for a week, as he order reprises by her citizens; and What must be vain. the consequence? Who did not see that the result | The nation was now said to be out of debt, and carth to go to war, and for this plan reason: they who appreciates government as he should do, by [sisted; farther he could not go. must be war? Now, he did not believe that, as the fact was the envy and admiration of other go have more at at the than any other. Our Govern- its ability to give happiness to its citizens at home | Mr. R. M. JOHNSON said, as | the fact was the envy and admiration of other go have more at at the than any other. Our Govern- its ability to give happiness to its citizens at home | Mr. R. M. JOHNSON said, as | the fact was the envy and admiration of other go. have more at at the than any other. y t, we had justifiable cause of war with the remments, and the pride of our own. But if we ment is the admiration of the whole world. No land to obtain for them redress when wronged by Georgic assumed at the threshold, that the recom-Prench nation. He argued this question, and in went to war, we must instantly plunge into a new people among civilized nations enjoy a higher de. foreign nations—complain of the President be- mendation of the President was a proposition to [had concerning it tended to argue it, as if the recommendation of the I debt. And what would be the further conse- gree of freedom and happiness; none who have cause he has expressed his confidence that no declare war. He certainly did not so consider it, I Dec. 11—e. St.

President was a recommendation of war. He | quence! As our commerce must be destroyed, | their civil and religious liberties better secured. | branch of this government will, for a moment, en- | nor did the President himself. The code of civili.

provided for, at the close of the ensuing year, | House the pacific relations which had subsisted | proud to represent. 'would then fore seem to be prudent."

commended, he believed no candid man would for | verted to the time when the flags of France and | force the private property of the citizens of France. | And as for having recommended reprisals in the | 'n communicating this fact to Congress, does | a moment deny.

had not asked a cent more than was justly due to the likeness of LATATETTE.) party fiching. He trusted he should be the has contred to fulfil the stipulations of a treaty, and cumstances did not demand it.

might come, may, that it might, perhaps, be not claim before any treaty existed; and then Congress | national honor.

"further consideration of the subject will, at this was all urged in favor of the fulfilment of the terms | cd by Congress to make reprisals on French prop | was impossible.

the language he had read should arrive on the parte's Government admitted that, on the very proper determination.

President to be "revolutionary," and full of "vio. on such a Treasury, what must be the couse- moral courage—the during to do what is right.

her. Reprisals were, in effect, acts of hostility; so could consent to expose the property of his fel. guishing, and every village and cotteg from Maine should have been made, and since the ratification turbation. He was sarry that FETHE WESTERN MAIL will hereafter be aron as they should be authorized on our part by law citizens to such a hazard, until all proper to Georgia withering before the blighting effects of the treaty there have been five sessions of the he could not withdraw his motion; he was willing,

the control of the co

America were flying in the same field, and joined to indemnify some speculating merchants for loss event of the Frenc's Chambers again refusing to not call upon us to act upon this perimptory refus at

every thing in the remotest degree connected with | Chambers must act upon every grant of money re- it. The nation was unprepared for it—the cir- | French Government.

trusted gentlemen would not so far deceive them. the natural course of things would be to turn ca. This Government, administered in its purity, is tertain the idea of acquiescing in a refusal to exe- zed nations expressly recognises the right of reselves as to view it in any other light. Indeed, it pital from commerce to manufactures, just as it an ample shield, behind which the people may cute the treaty, or because he has said further ne- prisal in a nation from which a just debt is withwas very plain that the Secretary of the Treasury, had happened during the List war. Our citizens stand in the full enjoyment of all the hopes of gottation is out of the question. Because, whilst held, as a mode of redress compatible with the conin his Report, seemed to look towards such an would, as soon as possible, withdraw their capital freemen; nor are we, Mr. Chairman, alone inte- deprecating the consequences of colsion with timance of peace. But the President does not of Representatives on Tuesday, the 9th event. The President did the same. The Secre. from the ocean, where it would be subjected to rested in the success of our Government: The France, he has said, in maintaining our national propose even this redress short of war, but under army or navy expenditures, arising from those man look at such consequences, and not feel a de- toon of their own countrymen.

belief, that our claims on the French Government to look on that picture, (pointing to the portion of the in were perfectly fair and just: he believed that we of Washington and then on that, (pointing to against the unlawful orders in council of Great prisals or a tame acquiescence in the refusal, is all faith of treaties and insult to our national honor. In Britain, in declaring not only the ports of France, I that we shall have left to us-short of war. Re- las making proper an immediate appeal for redress, a us, that we ought to have the money; and that, If the pictures of these great men could speak but those of neutral nations, in a state of blockade. prisals, though sometimes leading to war, are more to the rem dy of reprisals, of which the late ex lo Mr CLAYTON, in supporting the amendment should our demand be definitely postponed, the now, what would not be forgotten that the United States, frequently the means of preventing it. In this ample of France, in regard to Portugal, affords we he had offered, proceeded to say that he consider refusal would present just cause of war. But it was engaged in del berating on a war with France, by the passage of her non-intercourse law, adopt- case, will it not be so? For, besides the just cause practical illustration. No—the President pro- t ed the question involved in the resolution, as per had not been definitely refused. Whoever would be well to veil the se portraits. He few which we shall have for resorting to it, we have posses a course of greater moderation than the to hops one of the most important which would come take the pains to read the French debates, would approve of the King of the three days, that he principles avowed by the gentleman from Georgia, I heliere the House during the present session, and find that the members of the French Chambers such war. Virginia would never do it. Man be lin and Milan decrees. They could justly hiffers from the Chambers in his sense of the ob and the late precedent set by France herself mon two he wished it to be fully and retood, that, in the few insisted on no other principles than we ourselves | Vernon would never allow it. Yorkt we would never allow it. Yorkt we would never allow it. remarks be should offer, his purpose was to avoid did. The French Constitution declared that the not consent to it. All the South would oppose was to avoid did. The French Constitution declared that the not consent to it. All the South would oppose was to avoid did. The French Constitution declared that the not consent to it. All the South would oppose was to avoid did. The French Constitution declared that the not consent to it.

mony of the House. The President, in submitting [ the Mr. C. quoted copiously from the speeches | port the motion made by the gentlem on from Goor | tware, however, that the French Government, at | in answer to his apprehensions of war. ga (Mr. CLARTON.) He said he could not refram an time before the establishment of the Govern- But there were two points of view in which the ly shall the violation of the treaty be regarded as subject, hid, he doubted not, done that which he Now, if the m tter debated there was mainly, from mingling in the discussion of a question so ment of July, acknowledged that they owed this subject was presented to the House; and from conclusive, and as shutting the door against ah the hon stly believed to be expedient and proper or in part, a constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question, ought we to vitally interesting to his constitutional question. He had no hing to consure in the proceed to hasty and rash measures because they world. Were he dumb, he would make an effort to hasty and against this sum that they claimed an out that it shall be sent to a committee, un- even after this consummation of wrongs, which he was it his design to cast any blame upon any one came to a different conclusion from that which we to break the bands of science, to give uterance to offset for what they conceived a violation on the trammelled by instructions. The first were the have remained twenty-five years unred break the bands of science, to give uterance to offset for what they conceived a violation on the trammelled by instructions. The first were the have remained twenty-five years unred break the bands of science, to give uterance to offset for what they conceived a violation on the trammelled by instructions. The question, however, in all its weight and so- might think the right one? The question was to his feel ngs upon this all important subject. Mr | part of this Covernment of the 8th article of the | President does not, in his communication to us, hold | lemn responsibility, was by the mes-age submitted this day undecided in our own Bovernment. - C. said he spoke on this question without premed treaty and secondly, what national honor would the strong language of the gentleman from Georgia, to the consideration and decision of the legislative There were among us, as among them, two litation; re'ying upon the spontaneous feelings of the French Chambers and the forms "a just cause of war," but

House came to ad cision of any kind, they ought vernment. And let it be remembered, that it is expedient to await the further was to refer subjects bearing on our fireig trels; the most kindly feelings. He had attered the to allow themselves ample time; as possibly the subject was one of great importance to the Committee on Foreign Affice. Why most patrious sentiments and was actuated by the committee on Foreign Affice. Why most patrious sentiments and was actuated by the committee on Foreign Affice. whole matter might have been decided before the Government. Let it be remembered that at the made against me, self-poised and self-sustained, I that the postponement of voting money for the do so, if the committee was to be locked up by most honorable motives. The gentleman had message should seach France. But he would close of that great revolution in their affects, which will stand conscious and erect. Gentlemen have payment of the instalments due by the treaty, his first tructions, which took from it the freedom of the would be would be and erect. Gentlemen have payment of the instalments due by the treaty, his first tructions, which took from it the freedom of the would be and erect. Gentlemen have payment of the instalments due by the treaty, his first tructions, which would be a second to the first treaty and the first treaty are the first treaty and the first treaty are the first treaty and the first treaty and the first treaty are the fir ask whether, should that be the case, gentlemen resulted in the exchang of Bons parts to Elba, and read history to little effect, if they are ready to latine the effect of the President's Meswould wish to place that nation in such a condition in such a cond tion as they would then occupy? Should the what was called the Restoration, the French na. Ing war. If we are to derive wisdom from expe- plexity of the principles involved in their adjust- expressed himself in a speech professing much subject in extense. He (Me. Johnson) would be House, o the contrary, adopt the instructions he tion had to pay a thouse the trans. In other worls, that which had already parent patriotism; but the class appear to that which had already parent patriotism; but the class appear to that which had already parent patriotism; but the class appear to that which had already had had the honor to propose, would it not go far | cause she had been struggling for the course he proposed, if countenanced by the |c'p been made by the worthy member from Vic- | a to show to the French People and their Gavern, of free trade and the rights of neutrals. Our providently has carried the sword through the sing principles which they do not understand, and House, would compromise the interest of a la ge Iginia (Mr. Archer,) that he would consent to withment, that there existed in the American nation no Government, at that time, disclaimed all part or lairest provinces of the world, and brought ruin still require time to enable them to come to a cor- class of his fellow citizens, by adding to the to- disclaimed all part or lairest provinces of the world, and brought ruin still require time to enable them to come to a cor- class of his fellow citizens, by adding to the to- disclaimed all part or lairest provinces of the world, and brought ruin still require time to the excelunkind, no hostile feeling toward our ancient participation in the doings of those nations, with reign obstacles already in the way of the payment lent spe ch of this member with the greatest pleafriends and allies. Al that sense of mutual morti. combined together to force the Bourbons upon shall exist, and the honor of the discussions of their chains, all the prejudices of party at sure; and he always did I sten to him, whenever fication would be spaced, which must be the inevi- France-nations whose only purpose scenned to mand a declaration, I will, as the representative of the Chamber of Deputies, without any of the home. But he would say no more, for he was he multipled occupations would at all permit, with it table result of having needlessly threatened those be to emulate each other in robbing the French of his colleague's the great still rest and situation. The gentlewho were, without a threat, disposed to do us | treasury. All part es in the Chambers agreed in its horrors; but, until dire necessity shall require | ine the failure upon the part of France to dis | movement would be manifested by an almost man could not but be aware that the instructions, right. But supposing that the question should conceiling that samething was due to us. The it, I shall use all my efforts to avoid it. Policy, I shall use all my efforts to avoid it. Policy, I shall use all my efforts to avoid it. Policy, I shall use all my efforts to avoid it. and have been settled, and the message containing only question was as to the precise amount. Bona- sound morals, every thing, tells me this is the two or three short days, been able to unravel the further debytes. ntricacy of the whole affair, and so satisfactomly Mr. ARCHER suggested to the mover to with- trusted they would be withdrawn. other sine of the water, what would be the effect | strictest principles of calculation, at least thir. But, Mr. Chairman, does the existing difference | o hims - 1f, that the gentleman | But, Mr. Chairman, does the existing difference | o hims - 1f, that the gentleman | teen millions, and, on principles more libe- between the United States and France present | ults of his happy ability for the examination of proper time to discuss this subject. An opportul from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) had flattered him, in-Had gentlemen read the debates in that body on [ral, eighteen millions of frances were due to the such a case! In my humble judgment | new would be afforded, when the committee | stead of reasoning with him. He would, therethe subject of our treaty? Had they seen what a United States. The Restoration Government, What, sir, is the state of the fact? Is it not the of the fact? I high-minded, proud, fully spirit pervaded and ani. when they were expelled by the French People, Executive Government of France making use of and a prudent man would, either for censure or the most vote seainst it. mated the speeches of the French orators, so exclusion the ever of settling with us for twelve every exertion to obtain from the Chambers the praise, as he might be desposed, have postponed | Mr. CLAYTON rose in reply. He said he was earlied the resolutions to the House, and they were actly characteristic of that accient and chivalrous millions; and the existing Government admitted, [necessary appropriations? Does it not already ap. [his conclusion, until he had ascertained how far sorry he could not accept the suggestion of the [themadopted.] people? Did any man believe, that, if such land without hesitation, that a large debt was justly pear to every gentleman who has given himself the message, relating to this affair, could be sus- hon, gentleman from Virginia, for whom he enterguage was held when no threat had been uttered, due. The deficult question to be settled, was, the chartes in the Chambers, tained by the correspondence between the two tained great respect. He considered this one of | that a respectable portion of that body do not re- | Governments since the ratification of the treaty. | those occasions on which to be found in a minority |

hes tated now, from their view of the character of and of times and surely it would be time well the only constitutional power in the French Go. | a presented to the axion by the message, impos- | tions which any man could hold. He would leave | our demand, did any man believe that, after this lost, should it result in preventing our conflict) vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon Conflict of inquiring our conflict vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon Conflict of inquiring our conflict vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon Conflict of inquiring our conflict vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon Conflict of inquiring our conflict vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon Conflict of inquiring our conflict vernment to levy a tax upon the People? We led upon the People of inquiring our conflict of inquiring our conflict of inquiring our conflict. Mes-sgr of the President of the United States had with one of the o'dest and strongest and most should, in the examination of this question, have facts, with the view of determining upon the pro- was not well done, to endeavor to prevent that ex- | Hours | Recad Run, Loudon county, Verginia, on | reached them, they would be more disposed to warlike nations of Europe. What were two or some regard to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of all those feelings of the more disposed to the existing state of affairs in that priety of the President's suggestions, and the rousing of the priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of the existing state of affairs in that priety of yield us our rights? Mr. C. said, he might show three sessions of the Chambers? especially when country. What would be our situation, if the deem out, or of devising some other means to se lembittered hostility, which would be at once let called Charles fook, and Joe Cook. Charles is I from another portion of the message leads, what our name was treated with the atmost respect in President and Senate were to make a treaty, and core the rights of those for whose beautiful the House in any degree sauction the might be expected to be the temper and feelings all their discussions, and while, though they had been mide. Congress and now become riews suggested in the Executive communication. In that treaty stipulate to pay a sum of money, and to had a limit to be expected to be the twenty and feelings and while, though they had been mide. Congress and recome riews suggested in the Executive communication. of the French propels in such circumstances. The great difficulty in deciding on questions of the rights of our citizens, rested He would ask gentlemen whether they were not be President speaking of the comfact of the Bank, lown, which were involved in the decision, they lions? The President would be after a recontinued to manifest nothing but a friendly dis recommend the disappointed nation to stay their or fir which the United States, as a nation, port was rendered, to judge on the expediency of the same land on the expediency of "To the wild ess distresses brought on the position and purpose toward this country? Some hand a little, and give time to effect a change of aust receive an intensity, at some time the course proposed? The step he had taken was for the course proposed? The step he had taken was for the course proposed? The step he had taken was for the course proposed? The step he had taken was for the course proposed? country during the last session of Congress, has of their arguments were not without great weight | public opinion. The Covernment of France and or other, to the full extent of its origin and unusual one. Two months of the last session "sinc been add d the open seizure of the divi | One of them especially, seemed entitled to much | the Consequences | had been occupied in debating a proposition intro-"dends on the public stock, to the amount of one | consideration from a nation which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion, and sustained | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | ments founded on public opinion | which respected its | which respe fluid and such strengt theusaid and furty-one dot fown laws. It was, that a part of our claim was by popular feelings. Who ment of the French Government to fulfit the stipus ed, would be gained by sending this subject to the 'lars, under prefence of paying damages, cost, for goods taken during the prevalence of our own laws on the treaty. But the gentleman could Committee on Foreign Affairs? Had not the and interest, upon the protes of French bill. - | embarge and non-intercourse laws, from citizens | It ought to be remembered, that a majority of eight | only see in the message a declaration of war, and | House all the documents before them? Were | This sum constituted a portion of the estimated who were sailing the high seas, in open violation only were against the necessary appropriation, at all the disasters which follow in the train of war. They not printed, and on the table of every mem- brought home. treactor is for the year 1834, upon which the applant defiance of those laws. They have before them, 'proprations made by Congress were based. It cannot be forgotten, that the King has | which, for some days, has been flowing in a cer- | the House had before it. There was no a abiguiwould as soon have been expected that our cold pearing on the ocean in direct disobedience to our pledged himself to present it at the next meeting tain channel, to produce the impression upon the try of meaning; the whole case was as plain as the 'lec' is would so ze on the custom, or the receive authority, they ought to abide by the consessor of public mind that the President designed to pro- committee could make it. 'ers of our land offices on the most yearsing from [quences | that he waived all this. He had stated | the appropriation; and we know that it is his fixed | voke a war with France—the gentleman had taken | He was willing so far to comply with the wishes "the said of public lands, under pretences of claims cause for burpose to do all in his power to have the claim the proper course to effect his intention—not- of his friend from Virgin a, as to postpone the sub-

and, if generally resorted to by private citizens actual nation and a half of dol- eloquent writer has well said—the heart that can cluster that can be commended in the District of Columbia, and a half of dol- eloquent writer has well said—the heart that can be commended in the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find in Maryland, or in the District of Columbia, and the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass find the control of the chambers shall be permitted to pass find the chambers shall be permi 'in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy lars! This he was prepared to demonstrate. He mourn over the havoc and desolation of the fields not be made by the French Chambers at their till letters of marque and reprised shall be issued so that his owner may get him secured, a redid not consider that, however, as at present ness of battle, is closely a fied to the arm that is ever [n-xt session, that some legislation shall be given; but if taken | Here was a parallel case. If such an act as that cessary. He had the vouchers ready to establish ready to protect innocence from outrage, and by Congress, to meet the predicament in which we first act of reprisal would be considered by France in either of the adjoining or other States, and of the Bank, in the case referred to, was felt by the his position. Now, should the nation go to war society from oppression. It is the emblem of shall be placed by the refusal of France to pay an las an ac of hos day, and mat on her part with in- brought home, the above reward of one har acknowledged debt. In anticipation of that event, same retaliation? As to the interest of the Americal deliars will be paid. J. HERBERT. lence," what effect would the language he held quence! He had risen with no wish to rouse | Sa, is it inconsistent with general the charman of the Com | Vansville, Md. May 14th, 1833.—2awtf on the subject of reprisa she expected to exert in jealousies or awake angry feeling; but to make a fore you contribute on foreign Affairs had afforded. Mr. C.'s France? A proposition, while they were still de speech profile in all respects; and he hoped that for public functionaries, to calculate the consequent, gent - until the refusal of France shall be com- proposition was munifically safer for them than the blerating on our claims, to take redr. so i to our what he had yet to say would be received in no ces that will follow? Sir, ours is the most come plete. The refusal has already be naspo i we as measure of the 1'r sedent. The moment we went Notary Public, Conveyancer, and General imercial nation on earth, except Great Britain; our fit can be by one of the Departments of the Franch I to war, the claims were gone. When the clouds on the high seas! As men felt, so nations would But it was plain that if we went to war, it would merchant vessels are increasing walling the pro Government. The information received by us of and smoke of war cleared away, the cleans would business at his former Office fiel; said what was true of the one, would, to a be, in effect, with all the world. The field of ductions of our soil from the french belt that that fact in May last, want dear some field all vanish to a some field with all the world. The field of ductions of our soil from the french belt that that fact in May last, want dear was presented by the field of ductions of our soil from the french belt that the National transfer of the month is some field of the month is some field of the National transfer of the month is some field that the National transfer of the month is some field the month is some field the month is some field that the National transfer of the month is some field the month is some finterest. battle would be the high sens; and there we had a enorch s the northern pole, to the sandy bars, one ultimate measure of redress; but the course posed, the while would be exertical. What he througeneer Office and l'ost Office Department. Gentlemen should not consider this question like commerce affort to the value of her hundred mile which environ the antarctic circle. At this more in the King of the French collect for our forbests we are give to the P. opt of France the that between france and Portugal. Fortugal was kinne, viz. nively millions outward, and one hun, ment the surface of the ocean is whitened with lance. Since that time, there has been another evid nor that the People of America were not disas national on, in a state of political distraction, and dred and cleven millions inward; and this would the sails which cover her millions of American insecting of the Chambe s; but no app opriation was a posed to go to war with them; that we respected utter y unable to resist the demand made upon immediately be subject to the vessels of all nat proper y. Dic'are war t morrow, and two months; made no resist the demand made upon immediately be subject to the vessels of all nat proper y. Dic'are war t morrow, and two months; made no resist the demand made upon immediately be subject to the vessels of all national proper y. Dic'are war t morrow, and two months; made no resist the demand made upon immediately be subject to the vessels of all national proper y. her, or to avenge aggressions on her property. Itoms, provided they did but hoist the French flag, will not have chapsed before all the unemployed Ministers to procure one. Then the Chambers [If he thought that a long report (however able) France was a very different thing. She was not it would not only be a war with a ration number | shipping of other countries would apply to France | were prorogued to the last week in December, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, would be to be compelled, as Spain had been, to endure ing thirty midions of people, but it would subject for letters of marque and reprised, and under the and now it is only possible that we can have during throw any new light upon the matter, he would without resenting it, the language held to her, us to attacks from all other quarters. Yet let him French flag pounce down upon and sweep this this session of Congress, the result of the Ring's as- willingly want for it; but he could not believe but cases be modern'e. When the gentleman who now presided over the not be misunderstood. Let no gentleman sup- wast commerce from the occ.in. Then in a helef surances that it was his intention to press the ap- that the House was as ready now as it would be

that the American People should be the last on lany one, having a proper American feeling, and had said, or even for a fortnight, if gentlemen in

[ such a risk of destruction, and invest it in manu [enlightened and liberal in every portion of the [rights and honor, all governments are alike to us [circumstances, which the gentleman from Georgia ] It is not now possible to foresee the contin- factures. And what next? Why, then we should earth pray for the preservation of our political Or for having recommended the mildest or only says, would render an appeal to arms not only just generics that may check either the present large have appeal upon appeal for protection, and the institutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitution obstitutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitution obstitutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitution obstitutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitutions are appeal upon appeal for protection, and the institutions; already have foreigners come here to alternative short of war—when one nation obstitutions are appeal upon appeal upon appeal for protection, and the institutions are appeal to a state of the complete of the com Comportations of merchandise or large sales of land, I tariff must be raised. And then all the difficult atualy our laws, and have gone home with their matter a liquidated debt. For which he is prepared to make ten thousand of and consequently reduce the revenue derived ties between the Northern and the Southern minds righly imbued with liberal principles, and The President has not asked that the power of autimes greater sacrifices than he has depicted as not from them; or that may require an increase in our | States must be are isolafresh. Could any gentle, have been enabled greatly to amehorate the condi- th mixing reprisals should be put into his hands. cessarily resulting from war. He says our claims He recommends reprisals, if another sitting of the on France are just—that we have not asked a cent R unfortunate collisions to which all nations are lia- sire to avert war, if it could be done with honor? Mr. Claimonne said he felt that the mild and Chim sers shall be closed without definit ve ac- more than is just—that the trenty stipulates for ble that feel disposed to sustain the faith of trea- Mr. C. observed that it had been his purpose philosophical principles he was enforcing were in tion upon the subject—but he does not attempt to nothing more than is just—and that a refusal to execute the control of the faith of treaties, vindicate their public rights, and protect, to say much more, but that he was physically una- perfect accordance with the principles of the prescribe or to intimate the time or minier of cite it is "a just course of war." Well, the French A efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No fur- ble. He had not risen with any desire to make American Government, and would receive the its being done, and only assures Congress that its Chamber of Deputies have definitively and positive. V ther reduction of the tariff, until that already a flourish, but to recall to the consideration of the station shall be futhfully executed, as far as it by refused to pay the money, which the nation has I shall authorize him to act. By his language, Mr. | bound itself, by the most solemn of all obligations. between this country and France for 45 years | He said he felt certain that in the vote he should | W. understood, and so he believed the whole nat to pay. The Chambers, after successive sessions | tu In fact, the President and his minister had done, The President seemed disposed to harry Con- give, he should represent the feelings and wishes tion would understand the President to say-Not of elaborate discussion and long deliberation, have as it became a judicious Government to do; they gress into a course which must forfeit at once at of his constituents. He was well satisfied that if having shanned the responsibility of making the defeated the stipulations of the treaty, by the rehad anticipated a possible state of war, and had this mutual good understanding. It was not his the naked question was submitted to them, that recommendation, I am sincere in the determination jection of the proposition of the King of the French, provided against it. That such must be the natural wish to recall scenes that were past, although one interest of our demands | consequence of the measure the President had re- of the French Deputies had done so, and had ad volt at the idea of this Government seizing by cision of Congress, we satever that may be. The President of the United States, however, i

Mr. C. said he had no hesitation in declaring his in the same cause. He would only ask the House es sus aine I under the Berlin and Milan decrees execute the atipulations in the treaty, those who sal as "a just cause of war." He does no be made by France. So much, Mr. W. deeme i the affront offered in the first absolute refusal of Mr. Chairman, I believe the French owe us f.ir. it right to say, in regard to the message, in reply the French Chambers to comply with the treaty man to bring forward any thing to disturb the hor- their speakers stood upon this constitutions right. Mr. CLAIBORNE, of V., and he rose to sup Iv more than 25 mill one of france. You are to the misconceptions of it by his colleague, and It proposes in the event of a send denial of its

branch of the Government. The body whom he apmions as to the obligation of Congress to his heart, and the best interests of his constituents, received in the ports of Louisianz apon the terms persevered in refusing to execute it. If the only insis a that it is a just cause for reprints while seed were responsible for all the cons quen | make appropriations of money to fulfil the si. to direct both the most favored nations which they contend amond new formula to a that is, that we should take possession of as much lead to the most favored nations which they contend amond new formula to a that is, that we should take possession of as much lead to the most favored nations which they contend amond new formula to a fulfil the si. ces attendent upon their decision; and when the pulstions of a treaty. The prevailing opinion was He said the winds of He wen at this momen were was violated when they were not put upon the postposement by Congress of the lights of our French property as would be sufficient to pay the exent of those consequences was taken into view, that Congress were not bound, but remained free (walting the President's Me sage to every portion | same footing with those of Great Britain, after the | cit zens. The subject should be fully canvassed | sum stipu ated in the treaty; and, after relain | it was a consideration which could not but strike to deliberate and to decide in view of circum- of the civilized world. It had been assented that treaty of Ghent. When such difficulties have by a committee, and afterwards, upon its report, ling it a sufficient length of tim to give the French l the mind of every individual in a most forcible stances. As an illustration of this:—were it to be the message contained no menace—no threat. But grown up between us, said Mr. C., what is the by Congress, that our merchants might feel and Gove nment an opportunity to redeem it, by the manner. The People of the United States were held otherwise, how might the tariff question be I tear, said Mr. C., it may be differently under course to be pursued? I answer and say, let us know, that their pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the pursuits were under the vigilant payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the payment of the sum acknowledge I to be due to let us the payment of the payment o new looking intently to the legislative body for at any time unsettled by the stipulations of our stood by the French Government in the language of guardianship of Congress, and that all the world our citizens, that it should be confiscated, as the foreign negotiators? Should such a principle as look upon it as having received t e sanction of the friendship—let us say to them, we believe you might see, however long it may be delayed by cir- property of our people was by France twenty-five It could not be disguised that the recommenda | this once he sanctioned, what consequences must | American nation. He said be believed the nation | owe us 25 millions of francs; you have agreed by | cu astances, that there was to be a day of retribute | ) ears ago. ton in the message amounted, practically, to no follow? There would be an end to the power of wanted, if possible, to live in peace with all for treaty to pay us that sum. If you complain that ion for every outrage upon our commerce, under it is premature, however, to enter into this disthis g more or less than a declaration of wan against | Congress over the appropriation of public money, | eign powers | It was their interest as well as duty | you were under a misapprehension of facts—point | whatever nation it might | cussion now. The House has before it a mass of France. That was the recommendation. And And, holding such views ours less our les to the sense of this security will documents. It was its duty, through its Commit. It was its duty, through its Commit. he trusted that gentlemen would not suffer them- complain if similar opinion, were maintained in the far as he had been able to asce tain public opinion, and con- te-, to sift them thoroughly, and look into all the far as he had been able to asce tain public opinion, and con- te-, to sift them thoroughly, and look into all the far as he had been able to asce tain public opinion. selves to be diceived into any other view of it. French Lagislative halfs? The matter was not yet it was averse to war. The people were disposed into any other view of it. French Lagislative halfs? The matter was not yet it was averse to war. The people were disposed into any other view of it. French Lagislative halfs? The matter was not yet it was averse to war. The people were disposed into any other view of it. French Lagislative halfs? The matter was not yet it was averse to war. Let every gentleman ask himself whether, should fully settled, either here or there. Should the to live in peace with all the world, and especially amount due, to withhold it. The people of France instance, the subject should be sent to a commit. friendly feelings towards France, he said, than he is that be done which the President advises, war decision of the Chambers be that they calld not with the rancient friend and ally, France. From certainly must desire to be in peace and anny tes without instructions, that it is got deliberately did, and none would be more unwilling havily to the must not be the natural and inevitable conse. appropriate money for the treaty, we should then this determination they would not deput, as long with us-I have confidence that justice will be inquire and report that course which Congress sever the ties of the ancient friendship which has have quence? He was ready to admit that the time | be referred back to the grounds of our original as they could adhere to it without a sacrifice of lone us by the French Government—that the in- should take as the best fitted to induce France to existed between France and the United States leads to the property of the grounds of our original as they could adhere to it without a sacrifice of lone us by the French Government—that the in- should take as the best fitted to induce France to existed between France and the United States leads to the property of the grounds of our original as they could adhere to it without a sacrifice of lone us by the French Government—that the in- should take as the best fitted to induce France to lead to the grounds of our original leads of our original erruption of good feeling will be momentary, and fulfil her obligation, or what will most successfully He would observe all the forms which are introdistant, when war would be necessary; but he must decide whether or not they would go to war | Mr. C. asked, what did the Presid at recom | will pass away, and be succeeded by days and accomplish the purpose, should it be thought ad- | duced into legislation, for the purpose of giving concluded that that time was not yet come. In to compel the payment of claims which had been mend? He recommended, in the event of a cer | vears, and I hope centuries, of brotherly love. | visable, now or hi realter, to reduces ourselves. | due deliberation to all proceeding in this detain continuency, to wit, the French Chamber | Good Americans and good Frenchmen desire this But I do not propose to argue this point, at this | I care subject. The haste with which the gentle . ternative. "If," says the President, in his mes. The question, however, was still undecided; and, and that the peac now happily ex- time. The intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the necessary appropriations to c rry | was still undecided; and, and that the peac now happily ex- time. The intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of it is enough to ensure man would rus i into a discussion and decision of learning the intenation of its intenation of sage, "it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await in the meanwhile, all the influence of the Crown and in sting may exist forever, is my most ardent wish. the rejection of the amendment. As to what the great and important subject, was neither rest "the further action of the French Chambers, no and of the Cabinet was exerted in our behalf: it that even, he, the President, should be authoriz I could, sir, have said a great deal more, but less nat onal honor would require, if France persever. pectful to those who administer the Government of he ed in her course, and definitively a fused to re | France, nor to our own administration. The Preassession, probably be required at your hands." of the Treaty. Under such circumstances would city, to the amount of the Committee on cognise our rights under the treaty, and also to sident, as we have a cu, wishes the final action of But if this course should not appear to Congress it, he asked, be wise to go to war? The menace paid the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty o | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, that the American Gavernment in the treaty of | Foreign Affairs, observed, the final determinance | Foreign Affairs, obse proper to be adopted, then the President submits of the message was wir. Gentlemen must be the 4th of July, 1831. Yes, said Mr. C., to arm of the receided by the gentlemen must be the 4th of July, 1831. Yes, said Mr. C., to arm of the President submits of the message was wir. the only other which, in his opinion, remained. | blind not to see that France would so receive it. | him with power to reize upon the property of position of the gentleman from North Carolina, to but one sentiment among the American People, therefore, be no motive for the precipitation with of recommend," says he, "that a law be passed, If she was now the same proud and high-toned innecent and un ffending ind viduals. If this refer to the Committee on Foreign Affair; so much as to the course to be pursued. It would no lone which we are invited to express an or inion as to cauthorizing reprisals upon French property, in at on which the history of Europe had so fully power be a question of dol are and con's, but of us. The intentions of the French government, and to "case provision shall not be made for the payment evinced her to be, all thoughts of amicable negations and in tional honor, demanding every sacrifice of money adopt a course pre-icated upon our suppositions ( sof the debt at the approaching remion of the fiation, under such a menace, must be at an end. | power-a power to decl re war. For, desguise a matter. He thought discussion now upon the and of life to main ain it, with the superadded ob in this respect, when the final menace con-"French Chambers." Mr. C. said, he would here There were some things in the speeches of the tree te as gen level opene t | appeal to the candor of the House to say, whether Deputies which were calculated to startle our other light than a declaration of war. Is there premature, and might do much harm. Indied, if quired in regard to treaties. The cause would of the intentions of France in the overt acts of it they believed that resorting to a measure of this pride. They referred to the gentleman in his re- not only be our, but that of every nation having Representative body. For the present, the usual land that of every nation having Representative body. For the present, the usual land that of every nation having Representative body. For the present, the usual land that of every nation having the admissions made by the gentleman in his recharacter would not immediately place the United Intionary struggle and of ours, and adverted to the marks, could in any event be taken as the sense of treaties, with course of delay, for the sixe of deliveration, States in hostile relations with one or the proud- great sufferings of both nations in the cause of free measure? Yes se, it will follow with the certainty the House, or of any portion of the people of this | France Mr. W. would not pursue this topic. should the thought) be taken by our cause of free measure? Yes se, it will follow with the certainty the House, or of any portion of the people of this | France Mr. W. would not pursue this topic. should the thought) be taken by our cause of free measure? Yes se, it will follow with the certainty the House, or of any portion of the people of this | France Mr. W. would not pursue this topic. should the thought be taken by our cause of free measure? est, most high-spirited, most warlike, and most principles; especially in the maintenance of that the peak of thunder succeds the electric flush and the peak of thunder succeds the electric flush and the commetwealthy, powerful, and formidable nations of the principle so important in our estimation, that free in the gathering storm. Sir, I am not afraid to ] were interested in the gathering storm. Sir, I am not afraid to ] were interested in the gathering storm. Sir, I am not afraid to ] were interested in the gathering storm. world? Let no gentleman deceive himself. The ships made free goods: that the flag covered the express my sentiments on the present occasion. I formance by France of the make some remarks upon the amen limit propos- lee, and would, it its report, take a view of the am one of the representatives of the People, and treaty of the 4th July, 1831. But the renties and upon his speech, that the whole ground. The question was too solemn to [Here Mr. C. again quated from the French | a free man. I come here to advocate the people's man's admissions would have no response in this public might be a lvised of the true state of our | be sported with. He could not consent to vote! interest. This is the goal that I direct all my et. nation. He proposes to terminate all inquiry into affairs with France, and to prevent the message for the instructions proposed, and yet he disliked to Throughout these speeches, Mr. C. found no forts to. I will support the measures of the Ad. the affair, and to prevent any action by Congress from being m sconce ved by those who might result to vo'e against the proposition of the worthy mem-It might, perhaps, he said, that before the language or feeling of disrespect towards our Go. ministration when I think them right, and oppose upon the Message, by instructing the Committee the remarks of his colleague. The o din ay course her from Georgia, towards whom he entertained to

atter the threat had been heard? If the Chambers | To fix this properly, was a work of difficulty | gard the trenty as binding until ratified by them, | It would have occurred to ano her, that the affair, | of one, would be to occupy one of the proudest sta-

'against the United States, as that the Bank would some delay. He would only add an extract from adjusted. With a knowledge of these facts, shall | withstanding he had disclaimed any party feeting { jeet for a week. But why wait for a long report | theve retained the dividends. Indeed, if the one speech, which insisted, that should our claim we indulge for one single moment in the language in his movement. There was nothing in the mest when they could as well judge and act without it? ' principle be established, that any one who choos- be allowed without rigid examination, the allow- of menace, our sage of a warlik; character or threat. All idea of If the House was ready at once to reject his prop-"or may set up a claim against the United States, [ance of it could be placed only on the ground of oldest and most steady friend? A people who menace is in terms denied, and the French charac- (osition, the natural inference would be, that there may, without suth rity of law, seize on the pub | gratuity. [Here Mr. C. quoted from one of the stood by us in the hour of peril and danger, who | ter, government, and people, are treated with the was a majority in that House disposed and ready to | AN away from the plantation of the submingled their blood and treasure with the blo d respect and regard due from one nation to an | go to war with France. The gentleman (his col- | Elle scriber near Vansville, Maryland, a young to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance | Mr. C. said, that it was his persuasion, after and treasure of our fathers, in fighting for the other-when either, by putting itself in the wrong, league) from Georgia, it seemed, could see nothing | Negro Man named Jim, or Jim Braddock, about that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that reading these delates, and recollecting that we liberties of our beloved country? This great justifies the language of complaint. Nor is the hostile, nothing of war, or warlike, in the Message | twenty years of age, nearly five feet ten inches | 'it will be applied after the appropriation to the had the whole weight of the Crown and the Cabi- citadel of republican government was creeted by message without a reference to those recollections of the President. But Mr. C. would appeal to the high. His complexion is rather a dark brown purposes designated in the law. The paymas net thrown into our scale, that the ultimate deci | the joint efforts of our fathers and the French | which, if France w II che rish, by doing us justice, | common sense of any man to say, whether the lan- | than black, he stoops in his usual gait and genters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, sion would be what we asked that it should be. | people. Were I to experience for a moment | the United States will never forget, nor core to grage of the Message did not contain a menace: | enally speaks with muttering hesitation; one of may, under like pretences, apply to their own But there was another aspect of the subject, other than a wish for eternal peace between a recommend that a law be passed, authorizing his cheeks is marked by a scar occasioned by "use moneys appropriated to set in motion the and a very stricus one. It was this: that, should and the United States, some ghost smeared with firm attitude in the pursuit of acknowledged reprisals upon French property, in case provision the kick of a Mule. His clothing as well and the United States, some ghost smeared with firm attitude in the pursuit of acknowledged reprisals upon French property, in case provision the kick of a Mule. His clothing as well and the United States, some ghost smeared with firm attitude in the pursuit of acknowledged reprisals upon French property, in case provision the kick of a Mule. His clothing as well and the United States, some ghost smeared with firm attitude in the pursuit of acknowledged reprisals upon French property, in case provision the kick of a Mule. public force, and in time of war leave the count we go to war at this time, we must do it upon a blood would rise from the plains of Moon out to rights, and the language of menace. The Pre- shall not be made for the payment of the debt at as his name he may change; he left home the firy without defence. This measure resorted to deficient Treasury. Not only was the Treasury of upbraid me. Do not draw wrong conclusions from sident, after giving a narrative of all that had the approaching session of the French Chambers," Utird instant. \* by the B. nk is disorganizing and revolutionary, the Nation destitute of a dollar, but there was an what I say. I am the advocate of peace An { taken place since the treaty had been con-

Bepartment of State was our Minister near that pose him to be unwilling to risk all this; yes, and period would be presented to your eyes the melan. propriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers, then. Could it be the wish, the design of any Power, very different consequences must ensue, ten thousand times more, on a question where chief spectacle of your commerce rained, your Almost three years have passed since the appro- gentleman, to the or this agitating question abroad | should language of a similar tenor be addressed to the national honor was involved; but he never surplus produce unsold, your seaport towns land printion for the first instalment under the treaty and rouse the national feeling into a state of per-

tice by the newly elected Chambers, that then on-

the committee, would not bin! the House. He | The Committee then rose, the Chairman report-

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, The House adjourned.

8200 REWARD!

AN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on. ] of black complexion, about six feet high, welormed, and skely, and about 22 or 23 years of age. He may be easily identified by a remarkable scar on one of his cars. Inc-brother of Charles form and height, of good appearance, but has a catch in his walk, and is supposed to be 25 or 26

Fifty Dollars reward will be given for each, it taken in Maryiand, or One Hundred Dollars for each, if taken and secured beyond the limits or Ma yland. All reasonable expenses paid, if J. L. McRENNA!

IF Those men were seen, in company with three others who had also ansconded, passing at mid-lay on the 25th inst. through Gettysburg, Pa on their way, it is supposed, to Yuck. Any communication, addressed to Leesburg, will be atten-

July 3 -d3tco2w&2awtf ONE HUNDRED DOLLARSREWARD

J. L. McK.

GEORGE SWEENY,

The amile experience he has ball in preparing legal and other instruments of writing, he trusts, will recommend him to his fellow-citizens general

G. S. will undertake the management of claims before Congress and in the Departments of Goverum: nt. His fees and commissions shall in all Oct 11-dlw&law6wcp.

CITY POST OFFICE, Washington D. C. 4th Dec. 1834. closed at 5 o'clock in the morning. W. JONES, P. M. Dec. 6—dlw

LIGHT BAROUCHE AND HORSE. THOMAS LLOYD.