

On the 26th ult. the President of the United S. communicated to both Houses of Congress a message upon our French affairs, accompanied by documents of a very interesting character. The purport and bearing of them in reference to our controversy with France, will be discovered by our readers from an article in another column from the "Washington Globe."

After the documents were read to the House, Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee on foreign relations, offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

*Resolved*, That preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. Adams then offered the following as an amendment to the foregoing:

*Resolved*, That the rights of the Citizens of the United States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the Treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 4th of July, 1831, ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

*Resolved*, That, if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiation between the United States and France, he be requested so to do.

*Resolved*, That no legislative measure of a hostile character or tendency towards the French Nation, is necessary or expedient at this time.

After an interesting and protracted debate, Mr. Cambreleng's resolutions were modified, and passed as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the 4th of July 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message, as relates to commercial restrictions or to reprisals on the commerce of France.

*Resolved*, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

During the discussion of these resolutions, the number and the force of the little band of subs, who were ready to prostrate themselves and the honor of the country at the feet of a foreign power, were discovered by the vote on Mr. Watmough's resolution "to lay the whole subject upon the table."

When this motion was made by the gallant Philadelphia Colonel, Mr. Cambreleng "called for the reading of the resolution which he had offered, in its modified form. He desired that the House should know what it was, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had moved to lay on the table."

The resolution was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the treaty of the 4th July 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on."

The question was then taken on the motion to lay this subject on the table; and the vote stood 48 to

168 ! Among those who voted for laying a matter so deeply interesting, and so intimately connected with the interest, the prosperity and the honor of the country, on the table, we blush to find the names of two gentlemen from this State, whom we least expected to find in such company ; we allude to George R. Gilmer and Richard H. Wilde, Esqrs. That Judge Clayton's name should be found recorded among those who should be known and distinguished for all time as the 48 FRENCH INVINCIBLES, did not create in our minds the least surprise. His tremendous demonstration at the opening of the session, on the French side of the question, as well as his political course generally, had prepared us to look for and to find him on this subject, in a very small minority, if not, in his own language, in " a proud minority of one."

Judge Clayton, in some remarks he made pending the discussion on this subject, said : " He was opposed to any resolutions being adopted, but if any were passed upon by the House, that of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Archer) was the *only one* he could bring himself to vote for." This resolution of Mr. Archer was *submissive* to the full extent. He resolutely maintained this *firm resolve*, until after the vote on Mr. Watmough's motion revealed the true state of public sentiment on the question ; but we find Judge C. ultimately *brought* to the necessity of recording his name in favor of the modified resolutions of Mr. Cambreleng, which resolutions will be found on examination, to contain sentiments as wide as the poles from that introduced by Mr. Archer ; and which at a certain state of the debate, was the *only one* Judge C. could bring himself to support !