THOMAS J. LEMAY. PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.

were assembled, but merely for form, and for half in vivance. Subscribers in other States earned to remain in access longer than one year. & persons is sident without this State, who may desire to become sub-cribers, will be strictly required to me the above.

Mr. Livingston at Paris, and the President Sunsezierton, three dollers per annum-one will be strictly required to pay the whole a-mount of the year's subscription in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding fifteen lines,

Lerrans to the Editor must be post paid,

OF COMMERCE OF JAN. 19.

Letter of the Duke de Broglie To M. PAGVOY, late U. S. Charge d' Affaires of France at Washington.

ing letter, being the same which Mr. Fon- convinced of their validity and justness. ATTA, on the 11th September, allowed the ment in a corresponding spirit. · Translated for the Journal of Commerce.

Paris, June 17, 1835. Sin: There no longer exists on our part list of December.

any obstacle to the entire accomplishment of Nothing consequently could prepare the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, ing successively passed the two Chambers,

has received the royal sanction.

I say on our part, for every thing now depends on the Government of the United States; it belongs to them to remove the only obstacle that still subsists. By virtue of a clause inserted in Art. 1st by the Chamber of Denuties, the French Government must defer making the payments agreed upon, until that of the United States shall have explained the true meaning and real purport of divers pas-sages inserted by the President of the Union in his message at the opening of the last session of Congress, and at which all France at the first aspect was justly offended.

The Government having discovered no thing in that clause at varance with its own sentiments, or the course which it had intended to pursue, the project of law, thus amended or the 18th of April by the Chamber of Deputies, was carried on the 27th to the Chamber of Peers. I herewith annex the expose which a companied it. That document will show you, in a few words, in what light we consider the respective positions of the two countries. I also somex the report of the committhe 5th of June. You will thereby see how far that House concurred in the opinion of the

Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber of Peers, leaving Mr. Barton as Charge d' Afiaires .-The letter by which he accredited him to the French Government is of the 28th of April. You will find a copy of it subjained.

In a note dated 27th, Mr. Livingston assigns as the cause of his departue, the silence ob- ernments to take proper exception to the acts He is so much the more auxious to impart to erved by the French Government in relation to a previous note of the 18th, in which that Minister, agreeably to orders from his Government, demanded the explanation of an expression made use of by Mr. Scrurier in a note e passed to Mr. Forsyth at the time he left. That explanation, sir, we will show ourselves for again, when we ourselves shall have received those which we have a right to expect. Annexed are copies of the two notes of the

On the 25th, Mr. Livingston had addressed require."

But he maintains that these principles, the But he maintains that these principles, the 18th and 27th. to me a third note of great length, in which, whilst he forbears making albasion to the a mendment introduced by the Chamber o Denuties, he fully enters into its principle and probable consequences, as you may ascertain by reading that paper. As long as the a mendment was but a simple project, the initintive of which did not even belong to the Government, I thought proper to abstain from

entering into any controversy on this subject with the Minister of a foreign Government Now that that project has become a law by the concurrence of the two Chambers and the sanction of the King, it is my duty to justly it. against objections which are utterly ground-

I shall first recall a few facts. The project of law relative to the execution of the treaty signed on the 4th July, 1831, had been presented three times to the Chamher of Deputies, viz. the 5th of April, 1833: the 11th of June of the same year; and the 13th of January of the year following, when it was rej-c'ed by a majority of 8 votes on the

1st of April, 1834. The news of its rejection was known at Washington on the 6th of May, through a packet which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of April.

On the 4th of June Mr. Serurier informed the Secretary of State that the King's Government had determined to present a new the project of law at the next session of the Chambers. The loss of the bill having occasioned the resignation of the Minister who had signed it, and this circumstance having caused different changes in the Cabinet, the Government could not definitively adopt that determination until the 8th of April. The brig Le Cuirassier bearer of new instructions to Mr. Serurier, had moreover met with a long and ormy passage.

At the express request of Mr. McLane, then Secretary of State, Mr. Serurier communicated the next day, in writing, the de-claration which he had already made verbal-His note is dated the 5th of June.

The reply of Mr. McLane is of the 27th. In this reply, Mr. McLane states in express terms, in the name of his Government, that

rest three times for one dollar, and twen- accidental meeting had not been emuraced to place again before the Chambers the project THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, acting with that precipitancy, we would not only have departed from all established usations are presented from all established usations are presented from the stablished usation and the stablished usation and the stablished usations are presented from the stablished usations are presented from the stable of this very strange doctrine, they are presented from the stable of th the passage of the law.

The same considerations were very naturally opposed to the request made at a subsequent period by Mr. Livingston, for a special session in the Fall. That Minister must, no doubt, have urged them with his Govern-We have come into possession of the follow- ment, since the latter showed itself entirely

official, and of which be subsequently re- business has not been taken up at the opening fixed to receive a copy on the same ground, of the session in August; he can now account though it was so communicated by Mr. for the fact that the demand-made by Mr. though it was so communicated by Mr. for the fact that the demand-made by Mr. I ture. And this is the reason, as Mr. Livingston of a special session in the Fall was ston very judiciously observes, that, in France PARENT BY express authority from the voice of a special session in the rail was sten very judiciously observes, that, in France and in the document itself, declined. Mr. Forsyth, it is true, added that the formal and in England, the language of the reyal that phrase, this or that allegation, the president of the president of the message. If the repair that phrase, this or that allegation, the president of the president of the president of the language of the reyal that phrase, this or that allegation, this or that allegation, the special session; we constitute that phrase, this or that allegation, the president of the president It is to be regretted that such a letter, from the beginning of that month. But that obsuch a source, was not met by our Govern- servation falls before the fact, that, by a concurrence of particular circumstances on which it would be useless to dwell, this meeting of

between France and the United States. The project of law relative to the indemnities re-We were aware that that message would conciprocally stipulated in that treaty, after hav- tain a statement of the transactions connected tain a statement of the transactions connected with the treaty of the 4th of July. Mr. Forsyth had, on the 19th of November, given notice of it to Mr. Serurier. But Mr. Forsyth had, on the 19th of November, given notice of it to Mr. Serurier. But Mr. Forsyth had described by the American nation. The ancient friendship of the American nation. The 27th of April We would be equally at a loss to affirm or to had, at the same time, informed that Minister ed States would appreciate the difference in such

> What must then have been our astonishment when the message reached this side of the Atlantic! And could it be expected that the French Government, after having fulfilled the double duty of satisfying its own dignity of the 4th of July; after having tendered to the Minister of the United States his passports, could it be expected, I repeat, that the French Government would not wait, before it resumed any communication on the subject with the Government of the Union; and, before it renewed with it the interrepted relations, that the latter would come forward and express itself in terms calculated to dispel the unfortunate interpretations to which the message had given rise?

> Such is, in fact and in substance, the course which the amendment introdeced by the Chamber of Deputies has pointed out to the Government; such is the course which the Government intended to have pursued, even if the law had not made it their duty.

Nevertheless, it is against this course, so simple, so reasonable, that Mr. Livingston seems to wish to protest beforehand.

and language of the Government which he

Power, or use exceptionable language in addressing it, through his Minister, or through theirs; should a law be passed injurious to the very willing to furnish, if it should be asked dignity of another nation. in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice, and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation, would

> tative of the nation towards foreign powers, gives to Congress an account of the situation of

> "The utmost freedom," says Mr. Livingston, "the utmost freedom from all restaint in the de-tails into which he is obliged to enter, of in-ternational concerns, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper per-formance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continuhim the fear of offending the susceptibility of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice." "Were any foreign powers," continues Mr.

Livingston, "permitted to sean the communica-tions of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or affected, would involve the country is entinual controversies; for the right being admitted, it would be a duty to exercise it, by demanding a disavowal of every phrase they to ask for explanations of any thing that the proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue."

We cannot, sir, admit such a principle; we

annot admit it; at least without condition or limit, in an absolute, general and percuptory

It does not depend upon a nation, from the mere fact of its having adopted such or such a form of government, to acquire, with regard to foreign powers, more rights than it would have had, or to arrogate to itself other rights than those which it would have enjoyed, under any

other form of government.

Nations are free to choose, without any constraint, the government they please precisely for this revion, and under this condition, that such a choice concerns them exclusively, and that whatever that choice may be, it cannot affect 1st. The message impeaches the good faith the rights or minre the legitimate interests of of His Majesty's Covernment.

Now, it is the acknowledged right of every Government, when the legal representative, or when the official organ of another Government expresses himself publicly in reference to it, in language which is deemed offensive, to demand to the new Chamber appeal that is to be made to the new Chamber and the new chamber an an explanation of it. Such a right the Coustitu-

if we were disposed, after the example of Mr. formance of such ar such an obligation im provided it be in a message to Congress, to im- the French Government, or of acting upon it puts publicly to foreign Governments and to through measure or instinction, is more or less foreign nations the most odious acts, the most disavowed. of law relative to the treaty of the 4th of July, between intentions; to hold them up publicly it was easy to make them understand that, in to the animale ersion of the world, without these would not even be allowed to take official notice

To state such a doctrine is to refute it. However, sir, we do n t wish to exaggerate any thing Mr. Livingston is perfectly, right when he says that the cause which he supports in a general sense common to all tree counong letter, being the same which Mr. ronconvinced of their variance and justices.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, butes, have an interest in repelling, on the part
structure, on the 11th September, allowed the said, in the month of October, to Mr. Seruristructure, of foreign powers, any interference with the said, in the month of October, to Mr. Seruristructure, of foreign powers, any interference with the communications which the Prince and his miniscommunications which the Prince and his miniscontrol of their variance of their variance of the part
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converged to the par er, in constitutional monarchies, and in Republies the magistrates entrusted with the executive Jackson. If the expressions contained in that message had been inserted in a proclamation, or any o her act of the executive power of the the Chambers did in reality take place on the lat of December.

Nothing consequently could prepare the French Government for the language of the message sent by the President to Congress.

We were aware that that message would consequently and the president to Congress.

We were aware that that message would consequently could be president to Congress.

In the executive power of the charter possing to Congress to decree the scizure, by force explanation. Out of respect for the very nature of arms of French property, had not the intention of the act, the French Government deemed it a laty to manifest the sentiments it felt on that occasion, by instantly recalling its Minister, and difficulty in declaration really contained in Mr.

Is such a declaration really contained in Mr.

Is such a declaration really contained in Mr.

Lyingston's net, addressed to the French Government its activities to assume with regard to Prance and the contained in Mr.

Is such a declaration really contained in Mr. stating in a communication the matrees for that Is such a declaration really contained in Mr recall; but it did not mak for explanation; it was Livingston's note, addressed to the French Government of the contained in the conta

approbation of the President, they must satisfy all that the nicest sense of national honor

eould desire.

He therefore makes it a point, in his note of Mr. Livingston fully admits in his note of the 27th of April, the right of foreign Governments to take proper exception to the acts of the President, would deem them sufficient. deems it impossible for the Government of the an official executive act affecting a foreign to be apprehensive that future events, which he

difficulties of the situation in which the two wisdom of which is evident, are not applicable longs not to us to appreciate, does not in any to an act by which the President, sole represer- way after either the nature or the extent of the alter either the nature or the extent of the duties which are prescribed to us It's tisfaction had really been given to the just susceptibility of the French nation as early as the 29th of January, (the date of Mr. Livingston's first note,) and therefore previous to the adoption of the amendment under consideration by the he Legislature, we would be sincerely gratified. The nore the Government of the U plain itself, the more we should be ourselves disposed to find the explanations satisfactory, and to view the solicitude of that Government as a testimony in layor of the intentions which had dietated the message of the President.

We will simply observe, before we proceed. First, That even supposing the expla-ations given by the note of the 20th of Jamais to have every word to which an improper interpretation been such as we milelt have wished them, they could be given. The principle, therefore, has were on the 18th of April, the day of the passesses adopted, that no foreign power has a right tage of the amendment to the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more than the simple expression President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks of the personal sectiments of Mr. Livingston This is an observation, which did not escape his

We will also observe that, by the publication of Mr. Livingston's correspondence, the Government of the United States had excited against him such a feeling of irritation, that it would have been cut of our power, even supposing that we had considered that co respondence as con-taining nothing bu' was right and proper, to a-vail ourselves of a document bearing his signature, to repel, in one or the other of the Chan bers, the amendment under consideration.

I will now proceed to the examination of the explanations which have been offered to us. Mr. Livingston is right in thi king that objections to the message of the President are confined to these two points:

2d. It contains a threat to secure the execu-tion of the treaty by the fear of reprisals.

It is, indeed, under this double point of view that the many contents the contents the many contents the many contents the contents th is, indeed, under this double point of vie the message of President Jackson excite in France the greatest indignation. The Cabi-net of Washington will readily admit that, if the allegation were true, the indignation we just. No Governo ent, no people, would for one moment hear either the direct or indirect impulation of a want of good faith, or the idea

cies of our internal situation, or upon the object which both Governments were equally auxious to attain.

In the mouth of August, the Chambers In the mouth of August, the Chambers when it is legally established, is a were assembled, but merely for form, and for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions of the 42d article of the Charter. No project of law was either presented or disproject of law was either presented, it will possible to the uniquate states to the relates to the light with early other, "If it were otherwise, and such a right which we one contests, or the per-Mr. Livingston at Paris, and the President Livingston, to carry the argument to its extreme on the United States at Washington, having seemed to regret that the opportunity of this president of the United States has the right, which theides of impeaching the good faith of

Yet, when the whole succession of facts is taken into view; when we perceive the care which seems to have been taken to present them in an unfavorable light, without making allowance for circumstances which explained them, without paying any regard to considerations which the Government of the United States itself had previously admitted; when we see at the end of this uninterrupted series of allegations, which have the appearance of wrongs, for the sole reason that they are made to rest on implated and incomplete statements, the unexpected proposidivision of power, and on the publicity of de-bates, have an interest in repelling, on the part to escape the thought that all this part of the

pose stated above. It is not so, however; at least we hope it is not But to banish entirely such an idea, what would be necessary? Nothing but what is very simple. We do not here contend about this or Washington, that has directed the conduct of in presenting to Congress a statement of the France in relation to the message of President facts connected with the treaty of the 4th of July, had no intention to east any doubt on the good faith of the French Government; if it be true that the President of the United States, in pro-

deny it and for this reason, it is evident that neithat the President would simply advise Cou-gress to wait for the decision of the Chambers. preventing by a spontaneous determination, by ficient. The note of the 29th January is intendexplanation readily officed, a misunderstanding olt q discuss, contradictorily with the French always to be regretted.

The amendment of the Chamber of Deputies in the message of President Jackson. It is inis conceived in the same spirit of reserve and tended to prove that the view taken by him of conclliation. It does not make it the duty of these facts is at lest planeible. It is in the midst the French Government to ask for explanations; of this long disquisition that two or three phrasit merely supposes they will receive them.

We were not mistaken, sir, in believing that filence which the Government of the United by recalling its Mirister from Washington, and of redeeming the fireness they will receive them.

It merely supposes they will receive them.

We were not mistaken, sir, in believing that the Government of the United States would states that difference, since Mr. Livingston, the French Government—confidence which Mr. as he himself observes, hastened, as early as Livingston had always made it a duty to fuster, the 23th of January last, when the message of a d which, according to him, is not in contradiction with any of the ideas or allegations except passage of that message which treated of the relations between the United States and anticipated examination of the amendment Prance; and since, that step and the explana-introduced by the Chamber of Deputies. While tions contained in his note of the 29th of Jacouary upon this examination, and with a view to prove have received, as he informs us by his note of that any demand for explanations would in fu-the 25th of April, the cutire approbation of the ture be useless in fact and inadmissible in prin-President.

Mr. Livingston was not astonished that those explanations, as long as they were presented only upon his personal responsibility, did not quent sanction given by the President to the produce upon us the effect he intended but he contents of that note; he dwells on the para-supposes that, being now clothed with the graph of the message of the President, in which all idea of threat is, he says, expressly disa-

You will easily conceive, sir, and the Cabithe 25th, to repeat and to develop them, in the bope that the French Government, by examine ing them anew, under the late of the state polemical, and surrounded, in some measure, I occupied twenty four years since, as by details of a controversy which is besides not a member of the other House We always free from bitterness, cannot dispel suffi- a member of the other House. We ciently the impression produced by the peru- were then, as I fear we are now, on the s.l of the message, nor strike the mind at would the same idea expressed in terms sim-"Should the President," he observes, "do United States to go any further. He even seems p'e, positive, direct, and unnecompanied by any recriminations concerning facts or incidents need not specify, designating thereby, no unusual the adoption of the amendment of the Chamber tive which among many others, has practically the adoption of the amendment of the Chamber tive which among many others, has practically described by the conclusion of the impossibility of according to the wish expressed by Mr. Livingston the conclusion of his note of the 25th need not specify, designating thereby, no doubt, the adoption of the amendment of the Chamber tive which among many others, has placed the any allusion to explaintions presented under towards the conclusion of his note of the the influence of different circumstances.

We sincerely wish, sic, not to add to the probably) that previous explanations given by of April, by declaring (to the Chamber of Peers probably) that previous explanations given by the Minister of the United States, and subsequent countries are respectively placed. The question of date, to which Mr. Livingston seems, in this case, to attach an importance which it bethe message was deep. It was so in France, in the message was deep. It was so in France, in Europe, and even in the United States; the debates in Congress and public notoriety sufficiently prove the fact. Under the weight of this impression, the French Government did not here itate to place itself in a situation to meet the engagements contracted in the name of France. In pansing there for the present, and waiting for

the amendment under consideration by the consideration by the Chamber of Deputies, or as early as the 27th of cel, or expecting them to be claimed, in terms April, (the date of Mr. Livingston's account consistent with the regard which is its due, it is the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is its due, it is not affect to the consistent with the regard which is i national henor by any number of millions which United it could withhold, as a componsation for sa inrepel such an idea. Far from it, the French Government will consider as a fortunate day honorably the trust that lies in its bands, b each State has duties to perform towards itself, each frontion has its exigencies. Mr. Livingston objects to the idea of seeing the Presider of the United States give a new festimony good feith of the Preuch Government, lest such a stap, reasonable and just in itself, should not appear to be exclusively distated by justice and by reason. He will not be astonished if the French Government, on its side, attaches an equal importance to show that in acknowledgeing openly legitimate debt, and declaring itself really to arge it, it has exclusively consulted reason

You are authorized, sir, to read the present despatch to Mr. Forsyth, and, if he desires, let him take a copy of it. Accept, sir, &s No. V BROGLIE

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

In Senate, January 18, 1836, on the motion to refer the Message of the President of the United States, concerning the relations of the United States with France, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CALHOUN rose as Mr. BUCH-NNAN took his seat. I rise (said Mr. CALHOUN) with

feelings entirely different from those of

of the President be adopted, it will be almost inevitable.

I fear (said Mr. C.) that the condition in which the country is now placed has been the result of a deliberate and systematic policy. I am bound to speak my sentiments freely; it is due to my constituents and the country to to my constituents and the country to act with perfect combine and fruth on a question in which their interest is so deeply involved. I will not assert that the Executive has deliberately aimed at war from the commencement; but I will say that, from the beginning of the controversy to the present moof the controversy to the present moment, the course which the President has pursued is precisely the one calculated to terminate in a conflict beween the two nations. It has been in is power, at every period, to give the controversy a direction by which the peace of the country might be preserved without the least sacrifice of reputation or honor, but he has preferred the opposite. I feel (said Mr. C. now painful it is to make these declarations; how unpleasant it is to occupy a position which might, by any possibility, be construed in opposition to our country's cause; but, in my conception, the honor and the interests of the country can only be maintained by pursuing the course that truth and ustice may dictate. Acting under this impression, I do not hesitate to assert, after a careful examination of the documents connected with this unhappy controversy, that, if war must come, we are the authors - we are the responsible party. Standing, as I fear we do, on the eve of a conflict, it would to me have been a source of pride and pleasure to make an opposite declaration; but that sacred regard to truth and justice which I trust will ever be my guide under the most difficult cir-

cuinstances, would not permit. I cannot (said Mr. C.) but call back to my recollection the position which eve of a war with a great and powerful nation. My voice then was raised for war, because I then believed that justice, honor, and necessity demand ed it. It is now raised for peace, because I am under the most solemn conviction that, by going to war, we would sacrifice justice, honor, and interest. The same motive which then impelled to war, now impels to peace.

I have not (said Mr. C.) made this assertion lightly. It is the result of mature and deliberate reflection. It is not my intention to enter into a minute examination of that unhappy train of events which has brought the country to its present situation, but I will briefly touch on a few prominent points, beginning with that most unfortunate negotiation which seems destined to terminate so disastrously for he country.

From the accession of the present King, his Ministry avowed itself favorable to the settlement of our claims, It could scarcely be otherwise. The King had just been raised to the throne, under a revolution originating in popular impulses, which could not but dispose him favorably towards us. Lafayette, at the time, possessed much power and influence, and had greatly contributed to elevate Louis Philippe to his present station. His feelings were known to be decidedly favorable to us. But, with all this favorable inclination, the Ministry were fearful of concluding a treaty. They dreaded the Chambers; they knew how odious all treaties of indemnity were to the entire French nation, and bow difficult it would be to bring the Chambers to agree to make an appropriation to carry a treaty of indemnity into effect, even with our country. With these impressions, they frankly stated to Mr. Rives, our Minister, that the difficulty was not with them, but with the Chambers: that if a treaty were made, the Senator from Pennsylvania. He it could not be carried into effect withsaid he never listened to any message out a vote of appropriation from the with greater satisfaction than the pre- Chambers; and it was very doubtful

blessed with constitutional govern since come to pass. I do not profess ments, and between whom so many to give his words; I did not anticpate endearing recollections existed to bind the discussion, and have not come pretogether in mutual sympathy and kind- pared with documents; but what I state ness, would, at this advanced stage of is substantially what he said. With civilization, plunge into war for a this apprehension, he asked our Miniscause so frivolous. With this impres- ter to wait the short period of two sion, notwithstanding all I saw and months, for the meeting of the Chamheard, I still believed peace would be bers, that they might be consulted bepreserved; but the message and the fore the conclusion of the treaty, in speech of the Senator from Pennsyl- order to avoid the possibility of the emvania have dispelled the delusion. I barrassment which has since occurred, will not undertake to prnounce with and which has so dangerously embroilcertainty that war is intended, but I ed the relations of the two countries. will say that, if the recommendations Mr. Rives objected, and the treaty was concluded.

Extract of a part of the correspondence be-tween Mr. Rives and the French Mini ter during the negotiation, taken from the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations during the

last session.
"It appears from a despatch of Mr. Rives to the Secretary of State, under the date the 18th of September, 1830, at his first interview with tess opposition with the Government, (meaning the King and his Ministers,) than with the Chambers, that be had thought of an organization of a commission to examine the subject, consisting of members of both Chambers, at the best means of necessions. tion of a commission to examine the subject, consisting of members of both Chambers, as the heat means of preparing those bodies for an ultimate decision; and he should submit the proposition at an early day to the Council. In a subsequent despatch of Mr. Riv s, of the 9th November, 1830, he says, 'the dispositions of the King, as well with regard to this subject (the American claims) as to the general relations between the two countries, are every thing we could desire. The difficulty exists in the extreme refuetance of the nation to pay any more indemnities, and the necessity which the Government feels itself under of consulting the representatives of the nation, and of securing their approbation to any arrangement which may be ultimately concluded. The commission, of the formation of which I have stready appreized you, has grown entirely out of this feeling."

On the occasion of an audience with the King, Mr. Rives, in his despatch of the 18th January, 1831, says, that the King, in reply to his remarks, "reiterated the sentiments he had harelofore expressed to me, and referred to the measures he had taken, with a view to bring the differences between the two countries to a conclusion."

*** ** The King proceeded to any that since the reading of the President's measage, he had 'remonstrated' against all unnecessary delays in the procention of the business, and assured me that every thing should be done, on his part, to bring it to the earliest termination, notwithstanding the disastrous state of their finances."

The commission appointed to examine our claims made their report. The majority of four

The commission appointed to examine our claims made their report. The majority of four rejecting our claims growing out of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as well as the Rambouillet and other special decrees, estimated the sum to which they supposed the United States to be fairly entitled, according to Mr. Rives, at between ten and fisteen millions of francs, and the majority of two, admitting the claims rejected by their colleagues, at thirty millions. In an interview between the French Minister of Forcion Affairs and Mr. Rives, described in his decimal of the state of th eign Affairs and Mr. Rives, described in his despatch of the 28th of April, 1851, the Minister questions in a representative government, in-creased in the present instance by the almost unanimous report of the commission. In an-other interview with the President of the Council of Ministers, described in the same despatch of Mr. Rives, Mr Perrier said: "He felt all the importance of cultivating good relations with the United States, and that he was sincerely desirous of adjusting this ancient controversy; but, that their finances, as I saw, were exceedingly deranged, and that there would be great difficulty in reconciling the Chamber of Deputies to an additional charge on the enfectled resources of the State, for claims too, which had not arisen from any wrong done by the present Govern-ment of France," In the same despatch Mr. Rives reports: "The King expressed, as he has always done, very cord at sentiments for the United States, said he had frequently called the attention of his Ministers to the necessity of set-tling our reclamations; that they had always ob-jected the embarrassed state of the finances; but jected the embarrassed state of the fluances; but he hoped they would yet find the means of do-ing justice;" In a despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 7th of May,

1831, communicating the offer of twenty miland his declining to second it, he states the French Minister to have replied "that the offer he had just made was one of extreme liberality; that it would subject the Ministers to a severe responsibility before the Chambers; that he had responsibility before the Chambers; that he had been already warned, from various quarters, that he would be held to a strict account for his settlement of this affair." In the same despatch Mr. Rives details a conversation which he had with the President of the Council, respecting the amount of our claims, in which he said "that it was particularly hards the burden of their adjustment should now fall upon the existing Government, in the present crippled state of its resources, and when all its expenses were upon a war footing; and that it was certainly not the interest of either country to make an arrangement which the legislative authority here mighs refuse to carry into execution."

In another despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 29th of May, 1831, he relates a conversation in an interview with the President of the Council.—That Minister, Mr. Rives atstes, "then shift that hat for the Chambers, there would be less difficulty in the council. difficulty in arranging this question, but that he apprehended a very serious opposition to it on their part, which might even more seriously ambroil the relations of the two countries, by rebroil the relations of the two countries, by refusing to carry into execution any arrangement
which should be made." He added, "that two
months sooner or later could not be of couch
importance in the settlement of this question,
and asked me if there would be any objection to
adjourning its decision till the meeting of the
Chambers, when the Ministers could have an
opportunity of consulting some of the leading
men of the two Houses," This postponement
was objected to by Mc. Rivas, and was not insisted upon.

refuse to earry into execution."

During the progress of the negotiation the principle of indemnity was early conceded. The French Minister first offered fifteen mil-