

...the source of new and sublime emotions. Sprinkling as was my first impression of the ocean, it was not till I had contemplated it under different aspects—till I had passed again and again, with untiring admiration on the mad rovelry of the waves as they darted with their crests of sparkling foam around the ship's track—till we had bounded on day after day, and night after night, with the speed of a race horse, and still found the ever receding circle of the heavens reposing on the same rolling waters, and for days together encountered not a single sail out of the thousand which were at the same time traversing this great highway of nations; it was not till I had mused over the secret world of wonders embosomed in the fathomless abyss beneath and around me—or in the "middle watch, when all was dark above me and the ship was making a lively progress through the water, have taken my station where I was this morning, and watched the billows as they curled off from the prow like the unrolling of a scroll of fire, and then clothing our pathway with the beauty of a thousand stars,—it was not till I had contemplated the ocean under these and other aspects, that its grandeur, extent, and overwhelming power made its full impression on my mind. I have not yet seen it under its sublimest aspect, but I anticipate it with joy, and I trust, for I feel sure that our gallant ship, officered and manned as she is, will fearlessly lay her prow upon the ocean's mane, and play familiar with his hoary locks."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 11, 1835.

THE STAFF LOAN

Of two millions, authorized by the Legislature at its late session, has been taken by the Messrs. Cohens of Baltimore. It is intended to be applied to the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; it is irredemable until the year 1870, and is to be on an interest of six per cent.

The Jackson Republicans of Washington county, have nominated as candidates to represent them in the next House of Delegates, David Brookhart, John O. Wharton, Jacob Fiery and Michael Newcomer. Joseph West and Elias Baker, are announced as candidates in opposition.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1835.

Monday, June 8th.—This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, but none of the Judges attending, the clerk adjourned the court until tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 9th.—Present, Archer, Dorsey, and Chambers, Judges.

No. 2, Benjamin G. Cole vs. James Hebb, ad'r. D. B. N. C. T. A. of Wm. Guyther.—This case was argued by Gausin and Dorsey for the Appellee, and Stonestreet for the Appellant.

Wednesday, June 10th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 3, Clara Moley vs. Lewis Williams et al, lessor. This case was argued by Gausin and Dorsey for the Appellant, and Stonestreet for the Appellee.

Nos. 7, 8, The Farmers Bank of Maryland vs. Richard Duvall. The argument of these cases was completed by Magruder for the Appellant.

We learn, by the arrival of the brig Susan, Capt. Copeland, from Pernambuco, the 7th May, that Manuel Cavalla, former President of Pernambuco, had gone to Rio to join the regency, and that he had dedicated General Cammer, about a week before he left—Cammer had about 1000 men, and Cavalla 500.—N. Y. Times.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The Albany Advertiser mentions that Fanti, the Prima Donna of the Italian Company, recently received a present from some of her admirers, of a silver net basket containing half eagles to the amount of \$500.

There is a touching and melancholy interest in the following account which must move every bosom:—

From the Bath Advocate.
DISTRESSING INCIDENT.

Mr. Aaron Sisum, with his family consisting of a wife and five children, on their way from Cherry Valley to Allegany county, took passage in a boat on the Crooked Lake to Hammondsport, on the 20th ult. While passing up the Lake, a little son, aged five years, accidentally fell overboard. After a moment's pause, the father exclaimed, "I cannot see him perish!" and immediately plunged in after him. The sails were lowered, but it was impossible to check the progress of the boat in time to save them, and both immediately sunk—leaving an afflicted widow and remaining children in a land of strangers destitute of all means of support, except from the hand of charity. Mr. S. had in his pocket all the money they possessed.

With praiseworthy effort and liberality the citizens of Hammondsport afforded sufficient means to make them comfortable.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) May 29th.—Kelly, the man who poisoned a family of free negroes in this city a short time since, was executed to-day about 12 o'clock.

The cholera has made its appearance at Nashville, but in rather a mild form. At the last dates no confirmed cases were known to exist.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
HAIL STORM.

We have accounts of a Hail Storm, on Monday last, which continued from 6 o'clock in the evening, to 11 at night from Fluvanna to Charles City. It came on early in the evening, in Goochland, and its effects in the neighbourhood of Dover, on both sides of the river, were most distressing. The hail varied from the size of a hen's egg, to the smallest bird's

egg. Some of the stones measured 11 or 12 inches in circumference. On some farms, it has done great injury to the wheat, (already a very short crop,) corn, clover, &c. The damage on one farm is estimated at 5 or 6,000 dollars. We have heard of one farm in Charles City, where the wheat has suffered from the hail which fell in the night.

Extract of a Letter from Powell's Tavern, Goochland, dated June 3, 1835.

"I rode up yesterday to witness the terrible devastation produced on Mr. Sampson's farm by the Hail Storm on Monday night. It was distressing to witness it. The finest crops of wheat, corn, oat and clover, perhaps, on James River, totally destroyed. The greatest power of the storm fell on his grounds, and such was its force, that I assure you, in riding through his wheat field of 60 acres in Sabot Island, I counted from one end to the other, but 12 heads of wheat standing. It was not beaten down, but literally mowed, leaving strong and smooth stubble, and more neatly harvested than I have ever seen a field. Mr. Sampson calculated on a yield from the field of twenty five or thirty bushels to the acre. If there are thirty heads standing on the whole sixty acres, it is as much. Mr. Scott, of Manakin Town, who was with us on our ride, stated his and the crop of Mr. Beverly Randolph, to be nearly in the same condition. We, thank Heaven! escaped, but I dread to hear from the tobacco country west of us."

We have not learned the extent of the storm, but we are informed by a Stage passenger, that six miles above Wilmington, the Hail Stones measured nine inches in circumference. Pigs of good size—and many turkeys were destroyed—and, indeed, almost every thing that came in its range.

From the Ashabula Sentinel May 30.
SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

The schooner, Parrot of this port, about twenty tons burthen, left this harbour at 11 o'clock, in the evening of the 19th inst. for Detroit, since which time nothing has been seen of her, and it is supposed she upset in a violent squall which came up a few hours after she left the port, and sunk with all on board. The persons on board were Thomas Booth, Cap. James Parish, and George Shepherd, hands, all of this town; Col. William Humphrey, of this village, who freighted the vessel, and Wm. Leach, of this town, and Brainard, of N. Y. passengers.—The Parrot was loaded with iron, glass and whiskey, with a deck load of live hogs,—most of the hogs came ashore the next day, fifteen of them alive.—The false keel, small boat, and Col. Humphrey's trunk have also been found on the shore a little below that place. Col. Humphrey was one of our most industrious and enterprising citizens and his loss will be severely felt.

MICHIGAN.

The Convention of Delegates lately elected in this Territory to form a State Constitution, preparatory to its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, assembled at Detroit on the 11th ult. J. B. BIDDLE (father of the President of the Bank of the United States) was unanimously elected President, and Charles Whipple and M. J. Bacon, Secretaries.

Amongst other incipient proceedings was the following:

Mr. Norvell offered a resolution approving the course of the Legislative Council and of the Executive, in relation to the boundary question, which after some debate, was referred to a select committee.

On Thursday this resolution was passed. Most of the day was occupied in debate on the question, Yeas 91, Nays 4.

Nothing else material was transacted during the first ten days of the sitting.

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shrouded in mystery for more than twenty years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was currently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this state, made some disclosures on his death bed which went to confirm the confessions previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from the Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject. The facts mentioned in it are now to us and will be, probably, to most of our readers.—Mobile Patriot.

CONFESION OF A PIRATE.—The public no doubt, remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Gov. Alston, of S. Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked for Charleston on a visit to him at New York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first, thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate and helped to destroy the vessel and all the crew and passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to take the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death, by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make his story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he

received it from the physician himself with no other intention to secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
COINING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Constable Ball, of this place, received information, confidentially, confirming the suspicions heretofore entertained concerning the existence of a counterfeit foreign coin establishment in the neighborhood of Belleville. As the offence is appropriately under the cognizance of the U. S. Courts, Mr. B. communicated the facts to the Marshal of the District, Gen. Darcy, who procured the necessary writs, and with Messrs. Ball, Sheriff Robinson, Constable Jones, and Mr. James Keen, proceeded to the place yesterday morning, and broke up the mint, arresting the principal, an Englishman by the name of Joseph Gardner, and John Campbell, one of his supposed accomplices.

They found in the cellar of the house, which is the last dwelling on the left side of the Newark and Belleville road before it enters the village, a complete and efficient die sinking establishment, tools, presses, and materials. Gardner and his wife professed of course to be entirely innocent of any thing like coining money, he pretending to be a mere die sinker by trade, and a stamper of medals, &c. and nothing further to criminate him was found in the house. Convinced, however, of the criminal character of the establishment, the party continued their search, and in the course of two or three hours discovered two Spanish dollar dies in a stone wall under the barn. Other dies, of different kinds, were subsequently found in a stone fence adjacent to the house. One of the gentlemen, observing a muddy spring hole at a short distance, thrust his hand in and pulled up a big spurious Haytian coin. The search of the house was then renewed, which resulted in the discovery of a package of fine gold supposed to be worth some hundreds of dollars, and several pieces of spurious silver Mexican coin.

Among the dies are some 5 franc pieces dated 1831—Spanish and Mexican dollars for 1815, and several Haytian pieces nearly worn out. The dies are in general extremely well executed, and correspond exactly with the face of the coin found.—It is believed that a quantity of coin had been sent to New York within a few days, which little earlier information might have secured. Gardner and Campbell who was arrested in the neighborhood, are both in prison.

The officers have done the State a service in breaking up this foreign establishment, but they unite, we believe, in ascribing the chief credit to the Jersey Ball.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILLI.
The Cities of Concepcion and Talcahuana destroyed.

The New Bedford papers of Monday, contain the particulars of a terrible earthquake, or succession of earthquakes which took place in Chili on the 20th of February, by which the cities of Concepcion and Talcahuana were destroyed, together with a great number of smaller towns. The number of lives lost, so far as ascertained, was 400 to 500; but it was supposed the actual number was much greater.

From the New Bedford Gazette.

The ship Coral, Capt. Whiten, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing an account of a most distressing earthquake in and about the city of Concepcion, in Chili. She left the port of Talcahuana 6th of March. The first and the most disastrous shock occurred on the 20th of February. Of the large town of Concepcion not a building was left standing. Talcahuana and five small villages in the harbor were destroyed. After the first shock the vessels in the bay were all left aground; but soon the sea rushed on in great rollers, and rising twenty-five or thirty feet, completely enveloped the land, sweeping away the ruins. Many persons were saved from an untimely death by the active crew of the Coral. The shocks continued, (three or four every day) up to the time the ship left. On the 23d, a large portion of the Island of Caracana, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up. The 6th of March, it was stated there, that from 25 to 30 towns, beside many small villages between Concepcion and the Cordilleras, were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost in that section of the country—but the extent of suffering is not yet known—probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The condition of the people who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who lived in the country in small red huts have suffered but little.—Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills, erected little shanties, on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of every thing around—the boiling of the sea, as when water is heated over a fire—the earth opening wide, giving forth the most terrific means, and labouring with internal fires—buildings tottering in every direction—and now whole blocks of brick dwellings rock from their foundation. In their fall they meet others, and all, as if locked in death, sink, with a tremendous crash, into the gaping earth leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arise from the confusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

When the first intimation of the breaking up of the convulsed earth was received by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, they, struck with horror, ran into the middle of the wide streets and knelt in fervent prayer, to God to save them from the threatening destruction. Our informant who was among the number, says that he saw families run from their doors, and just as they left their threshold, their buildings, mostly of brick, came tumbling down after them.—It is a most fortunate thing for the people of the country, that the shock came at mid-

day. Had it taken place in the middle hour of the night, they would have been compelled to flee for safety without even the use of clothing; they now have, making their sufferings much greater.

It is a matter of history, that between the years 1620 and 1762, five great earthquakes occurred in Chili. That on the 15th March 1656, destroyed a great part of the capital; that on the 18th of June 1780, drove the sea against the city of Concepcion, and overthrew its walls; and that of May 26th, 1781, completely destroyed that city, which was again inundated by the sea, and levelled with the ground all the fortresses and villages lying between lat. 34 and 40 south. The shocks continued at intervals more than a month. Not an individual human life however, was lost on this occasion except some invalids, who were drowned in Concepcion. In 1741, Concepcion was rebuilt on the north side of the river Biobio, about a league from the sea.

The subjoined letter from a gentleman at Talcahuana, received at the Exchange News-Paper, contains the following interesting particulars:—

TALCAHUANA, March 1, 1835.

On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835, about 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, we were visited by one of the most awful earthquakes ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants of this place. The morning was calm and serene, and will prove an ever memorable date to the many miserable souls, who fled to and are now inhabiting the barren hills. The first shock lasted about four minutes and a half, causing the mountains and valleys to roll like the waves of the sea; during the severity of the first shock (which was so great that a person could scarcely keep upright) I looked round a moment to meet my fate, but am spared to be thankful, and may consider myself one of the fortunate in making my escape from the falling, but now prostrate ruins. Concepcion, a city containing 25,000 inhabitants, is one heap of rubble; being built principally of brick, there is not even one habitable dwelling left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. The shock came from a S. E. course, prostrating every thing in its way. A number of small towns have been heard from in its course; Chillan, Talca, Arredan, Congas, Erras, Peural, St. Carlos, Vallega and Angles, having all met the same fate. Talcahuana, the port of Concepcion, is completely demolished. It was not only shaken down, but the fragments of houses, stores, &c. were afterwards swept away by the sea, which retired at fifteen minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping then lying at anchor in the harbour entirely dry. It afterwards came into a height of 25 feet above the level, overwhelming the whole place. Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the returning waves, which completed the destruction of the town, depriving hundreds of families of a second garment, many of whom were in good circumstances, but are now destitute. Furniture of all kinds was swept with houses, not even leaving a vestige to confirm the owner of the situation of his former habitation, and it would require an eye witness to be convinced of the immense devastation it has caused.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Talcahuana is situated in lat 32 N., lon. 73 06 W., being the port of Concepcion, and a place of considerable business. It has been the general resort of American whale ships for several years past—the harbour being one of the best on the coast. The town is situated almost on a level with the sea, large hills rising in the rear. The inhabitants, when the Coral left, were in a most deplorable situation. Captain Paul Delano, who is known to many of our citizens, and to every one who has visited Talcahuana, has lost his little property, and was compelled to take shelter on board the shipping—his beautiful residence, the home of our countrymen, whether in prosperity or in adversity, is completely swept away; and himself and lady narrowly escaped with their lives. No individual, not holding an official station from our Government, ever rendered more substantial benefit to his countrymen than Captain Delano. Many of the perplexing and useless revenue laws of the country have been repealed through his instrumentalty. Mr. Andros, an honest and honourable gentleman, who has done the supplying agency business of late years for whale ships, lost all his property.

The view from the shipping in the harbour during the different shocks, is represented by an eye witness as awfully grand and terrific. The usual trembling and agitation of the ship—the convulsions and heavings of the mountains and plains, as far as the eye could extend—the sight at a distance of the biggitted, awe-stricken Catholics, fleeing, they knew not whither, for safety—the violent rushing of the waters over the ruins of a thickly populated town, sweeping the wrecks of the demolished habitations of the rich and poor, into one common chaos of ruin, was calculated to impress the mind of the beholder with wonder and astonishment at the power of an over-ruling and wise Providence.

The number of lives lost could not be correctly ascertained. A new cathedral, building in Concepcion, buried twenty workmen in its ruins. There were but two American ships in the harbour of Talcahuana at the time, besides the Coral—the Milton and the Nile. A small schooner was driven from her anchoring and drifted over the town.

The following description of the Wine Cellars of the Messrs. Gordon's and Co. we have extracted from a late work, by Mr. Busby, a gentleman who has travelled over the Wine Countries of Spain and France.

The extent of the Cellars is quite immense; the extreme length of the largest, being 110 Spanish varas about 306 English feet, and the breadth 222 feet; the roof is supported by rows

of massive square columns of mason work, although the whole cellar is not of the same length or breadth, the principal division of the building being only 200 feet by 160 feet, with its various adjuncts, the whole extent of the cellar is equal to the dimensions first stated.

Messrs. Gordon and Company have also another very extensive cellar, though not equal to this in dimensions. Their ordinary stock of wine is said to be 4000 butts—this is in casks of various sizes from 1 to 4 butts. The casks are ranged in regular rows, in some parts of the cellar, to the height of four tiers. They are called soleras, and are always retained in the cellars. They contain Wines of various qualities and ages—from one to fifty years. The Wine Merchants of Xeres never exhaust the stock of finest and oldest wines. According to the price at which the wine is expedited to the market, at which it is intended to be sold, contains a larger or smaller portion of old wine.—But it is only a portion of a very high price, even a small portion of their finest wines mixed.

What is withdrawn from the oldest and finest casks, is made up from the casks which approach them nearest in age and quality, and these are again replenished from the next in age and quality to them?

DEATH OF COMMODORE HENLEY.

Commodore John D. Henley, commander of the U. S. West India Squadron, departed this life at Havana on the 23rd of May. The U. S. ship of the War, the Commodore, was on the following day for Pensacola, with his remains. This information is brought by Capt. Ashby, of the schooner Eagle. Commodore Henley attained the rank of Captain in 1817—that which it is well known, is none higher in our Navy. By common consent, however, the title of Commodore is accorded to commanders of squadrons.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter:—

U. S. SHIP VANDALLIA, HAVANA, May 25, 1835.

An event of a melancholy nature occurred to us this afternoon. Commodore John D. Henley, Commander of the West India Squadron, suddenly expired on board the ship, who had been in ill health for some months, not sufficiently so to alarm his friends. He yesterday afternoon went on shore for the purpose of riding to the city, and returned on board at sundown, apparently as well as usual; but in the night had an attack of diarrhoea, for which our surgeon, Dr. Osborn, prescribed little thinking him to be dangerously ill.

I was dining in the cabin, to-day in company with Doctor Osborn, and Mr. Miller, the Commodore's secretary, when, suddenly, a servant attending upon Commodore in his state-room, called to Mr. Miller, on entering it requested Dr. Osborn's attendance. We all suddenly arose from our seats, and on approaching his couch, found him in the agonies of death. It so sudden and so unexpected that we were all astounded—it has cast a gloom over us all.

We shall sail to-morrow morning with the body to Pensacola.

Commodore Henley, as far as my observation extended during our short acquaintance, was a kind and hearty man, and has left, as I am informed, an amiable family of children behind, besides his partner, to which this will be an awful and severe stroke.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the ships Albany, Capt. Hawkins, from Havre whence she sailed on the 25th of April, and Britannia, Capt. Waite, from Liverpool, we placed in possession of London advices to the 30th of April, and Liverpool of the 1st. The latest Paris dates are by the way of London. We make our extracts principally from the Courier & Enquirer and Commercial Advertiser.

It would be in vain to deny, says the Courier and Enquirer, that the aspect of affairs they relate to the French Indemnity, appears from the contents of the papers we have before us, less encouraging than we had reason to expect, still it must be kept in view that the papers are mostly opposed to the government, and as to the speculations of the London journals, we attach little importance to them. The bill will be brought by government before the Chamber of Peers, in such a manner as to lead to its rejection by that body, we cannot for moment believe, their whole conduct hitherto renders such a supposition most improbable. Mr. Livingston, we presume, is merely acting in strict accordance with his instructions. The fate of the bill being nominally at least undecided, was a contingency against which his instructions did not provide. He will therefore wait the final result, and then proceed to demand. The Constitution will be there to aid his orders in any emergency.

Subsequently to the passage of the Indemnity Bill, an additional appropriation was made from the French Chamber by the Department of Marine. It may mean nothing extraordinary, still, under present circumstances, we do not pass it by, without notice. We find that in debate on the 17th April on the Indemnity Bill, the following conversation took place on the subject of the note presented by Mr. Barrot to the Government immediately prior to his departure, and which it will be recalled gave such umbrage to the President that he declined communicating it to Congress.

Have since translated it from the French press. At this juncture the remarks in relation to it, elicited by the questions put to the de Broglie, will be read with interest.

M. Dubois (de la Loire Inferieure), General, in a discussion which has recently taken place in Congress, Mr. Clay said that the angry feelings towards him on the part of Secretary of State, to whom it was addressed. The French Minister is now returned, and has given an account to his government what may have taken place on this occasion.

M. de Broglie, (with much animation and emotion.) The Ministry of France

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NOTICE... is to give notice... obtained from... Mary's county, lett... the personal estate of W... deceased. All persons ha... the said deceased, are h... them to the subscrib... day of December ne... by law be exclude... the bill by government before... Chamber of Peers, in such a manner as to... to its rejection by that body, we cannot for moment believe, their whole conduct hitherto renders such a supposition most improba... Mr. Livingston, we presume, is merely acti... in strict accordance with his instructions. The fate of the bill being nominally at least un... decided, was a contingency against which his instructions did not provide. He will there... wait the final result, and then proceed to E... demand. The Constitution will be there to... aid his orders in any emergency.

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NOTICE... is to give notice... obtained from... Mary's county, lett... the personal estate of W... deceased. All persons ha... the said deceased, are h... them to the subscrib... day of December ne... by law be exclude... the bill by government before... Chamber of Peers, in such a manner as to... to its rejection by that body, we cannot for moment believe, their whole conduct hitherto renders such a supposition most improba... Mr. Livingston, we presume, is merely acti... in strict accordance with his instructions. The fate of the bill being nominally at least un... decided, was a contingency against which his instructions did not provide. He will there... wait the final result, and then proceed to E... demand. The Constitution will be there to... aid his orders in any emergency.

Subsequently to the passage of the Indemnity Bill, an additional appropriation was made from the French Chamber by the Department of Marine. It may mean nothing extraordinary, still, under present circumstances, we do not pass it by, without notice. We find that in debate on the 17th April on the Indemnity Bill, the following conversation took place on the subject of the note presented by Mr. Barrot to the Government immediately prior to his departure, and which it will be recalled gave such umbrage to the President that he declined communicating it to Congress.

Have since translated it from the French press. At this juncture the remarks in relation to it, elicited by the questions put to the de Broglie, will be read with interest.

M. Dubois (de la Loire Inferieure), General, in a discussion which has recently taken place in Congress, Mr. Clay said that the angry feelings towards him on the part of Secretary of State, to whom it was addressed. The French Minister is now returned, and has given an account to his government what may have taken place on this occasion.

M. de Broglie, (with much animation and emotion.) The Ministry of France

...the United States in which the Government of his Government... which a draft had... This draft, it is... President of the United... has been printed, each... Government of the... explanation from us, we... (Very good, very... Parliament has not yet... the political now...

THE FRENCH INDIAN... subject of the French... chief importance to the... there are indications th... means, as near to a p... as has been supported... Chamber of Deputies... the Peers or of the... of War, in the abs... of Finance. It had been... the amendment of the... of Gen. Valzue, would... Ministers, and reject... it appears, on the cont... apparently sanctioned by... in this place, the only... of the Peers on the... CHAMBER OF PEERS...

...of the Peers, presented... of the Treaty with the... entered into some... of the 4th of July, and... between France and Ameri... was now for the former... that Ministers had... their best efforts to... the American claims... they were convinced th... which would ex... which ought to... of this point, and h... the bill a clause... Another amendment... had been rejected at the... of a set of having... which the G... right to expect from the G... little States. Ministers were of... Times should be studied, but... that the satisfaction mu... towards both Parties.

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