THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER. PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. VIII. **TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.** **NO. 48.**

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Its Branches	par	Bank of Smyrna	do
MASSACHUSETTS		MARYLAND	
Boston banks	1	Bk. of Salisbury failed	
Other Mass. notes	1	Bk of Maryland failed	
RHODE-ISLAND		Frederick City issue	1
Par & Merch's closed		Hagerstown Grove closed	
other R. Island notes	1	Farmers bank at Annapolis	1
CONNECTICUT		Branches at Frederick & Easton	2
Middletown banks	1	Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co. failed	
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown par	
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	failed	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Hartford bank	1	Bk of Washington	1
NEW-YORK		Bk of the Metrop.	par
N. York city banks	par	Patriotic bank	1
Albany	—	Central bank	failed
Troy	1½	Bk of Columbia	—
Newburg	—	Union Bk Georgetown	1
Other N. York notes	1½	Farmers & Mechanics bank	1
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Alexandria	1½
Jersey city bank	failed	Branch bank of U. S. at Washington	par
Banks at Newark	1	Bk of Potomac	1
Bank of N. Brunswick	failed	Franklin bk of Alexandria	failed
Trenton Bank Co.	par	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	failed
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	par	VIRGINIA	
Cumberland bk	do	Richmond & branches	par
State bk Camden	do	Bk of the Valley	1
At Philadelphia	1½	Bk at Lexburg	1½
At N. Brunswick	1½	Bk at Charlestown	1½
At Trenton	failed	Bk at Hanover	1½
At Morristown	1½	N. W. bank of Virginia at Wheeling	2
Patterson bk	closed	NORTH CAROLINA	
Sussex bank	1½	State bk at Raleigh and branches	2½
PENNSYLVANIA		Cape Fear	2½
Philadelphia banks	par	Newbern	2½
Easton	par	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Montgomery county bk	par	State bank of South Carolina	2½
Chester " do		Union bank of do	2½
Delaware " do		GEORGIA	
Lancaster bank	par	State bank	4
Farmers bank Lancaster	do	Branches	4
Germantown	do	ALABAMA	
Northumberland	par	Mobile Bk Co. issue	4
Farmers bank of Bucks Co.	do	Colonial bank	10
York bank	par	KENTUCKY	
Chambersburg	par	Bk of U. S. branch at Louisville	par
Gettysburg	par	LOUISIANA	
Bank of Pittsburg	1½	Bank of Louisiana	par
Greensburg	closed	Bank of Louisiana branches	par
Farmers bank and branches	par	TENNESSEE	
		Bank at Nashville	par

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

THE subscriber has built to his former large addition, that makes it equal to any on this Shore, for comfort and convenience, and has given it the other name. He is consequently well prepared to accommodate Travellers and other that may call.

This house is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the Public Offices and Court House, and convenient to business. Every attention shall be paid to render his customers comfortable and his house a desirable stopping place. His table shall be supplied with the best the market can afford, and his stables with attentive Ostlers and good provender. Private rooms and lodging rooms, well furnished and upon terms that can be had. Professional gentlemen, and gentlemen having business to transact, can be supplied with suitable rooms and offices for that purpose.

Boarders accommodated as usual.

GEO. M. WILLING.

Oct. 28, 1834.

Steam-Boat Hotel,

Salisbury Md.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above Tavern, lately occupied by R. G. Westherly, in the town of Salisbury, Maryland, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, who may favor him with their custom, in a manner, which he flatters himself will be perfectly satisfactory. His experience in the business, his assiduous attention, and even moderate exertions, shall prepare a reputation, to render his house worthy of the liberal patronage which he trusts will be bestowed upon it.

He will accommodate Boarders by the day week, month, or year.

The public's obedient servant,

BENJAMIN L. DASHIELL, of Geo.

Salisbury, Oct. 28, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KIND

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do.	*Constables' Silver*
Ca Sa's before do.	*Escutcheons,*
Do do after do.	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Indentures,*
State Warrants,	*Narrations, &c.*

THE

Family Minstrel:

A Semi-Monthly Journal.

Devoted to the interests of Musical Education, Sacred Music And the promotion of a more general attention to Music, disconnected with the light and trifling amusements of the day.

The general contents of the Work are,

A Brief History of Music, from the earliest ages.

Biographical Sketches of eminent Musicians.

Just and unbiased Criticism on New Musical Publications.

Essays on Church Music, Vocal Style, &c.

Facts showing the importance of Musical Instruction in Schools of every grade, from the Primary School to the University.

Physiological inquiries into the construction of the Human Voice, Ear, &c. with their uses, &c.

Elements of Musical Education, simplified and adapted to every grade, and capacity.

Systems of Instruction, and qualifications of Teachers.

Hints to parents in giving their children a Musical Education.

Records of the transactions of Musical Societies.

Anecdotes of Music, with accounts of its effects.

Gems of Poetry, Sacred, Moral, and Pastoral.

Elegant and Useful Literature.

New and Original Music,

By distinguished Composers harmonized for four or more voices, arranged for the Piano Forte, Organ, Melodeon, or other instruments, and adapted to such appropriate words, as the Parlor, the School room, and the Church.

EDITED BY A GENTLEMAN

To whom all Letters and Communications should be addressed.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable on receipt of the first number of the work. Six copies for five dollars, and twenty copies for twenty dollars.

☞ Persons sending the money from a distance, will remember, in all cases, to enclose the money, and forward it by letter, free of postage, and pay the postage on their letters.

☞ Any Clergyman, Teacher of Music, or other person, forwarding a respectable number of subscribers, shall receive a liberal compensation, or a generous discount on the money, as may be agreed upon between the parties.

☞ Agents who procure five subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, also receive a gratis copy with all additions and changes.

☞ All letters relative to the work, either from subscribers or Agents, must be post paid, and directed to C. Dignam.

☞ We hope those who wish well to the Musical art will *use their influence* in procuring us subscribers, and forward us the names, or, *directly money*, without putting us to the trouble to send an Agent.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

OF NEW YORK.

PROPOSALS for publishing the Biography of this distinguished statesman, with copious extracts of speeches, correspondence and applications, marked with his spirit, firmness and unwavering adherence to principles, have pass'd from one to another, from the humblest cottage, to fill up the unpeopled chasm in his native State, as well as in the General Government, until by his adhering to the cause of the People they have raised him to the second office in their gift, and I may like to put the American cause he is destined still further to receive their confidence by being placed by the side of the chief now filled by the illustrious JACKSON, without much harm to his character, perhaps at the same time a very national place that will endure and increase in spending his days after the name of his brother shall be dead, forgot, to be heard of no more forever.

The work will make a next volume or more than two pages, from the most authentic sources, including his masterly speech on the Revolutionary Claims of Georgia, and the Indian question, whose toil and sufferings secured the independence of the country.

The books will be ready for delivery prior to the adjournment of Congress; bound after the manner of the Biography of Col. R. M. Johnson, published by me. The price to be $5 for 12 copies, or 50 cents single.

The various democratic friends into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will give publicity and circulation to the work by obtaining such subscriptions as may be proffered within ten days, and return the same to be the publisher.

WM. EMMONS

Washington City, Jan. 5th, 1835.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Seminary for YOUNG LADIES,

Salisbury, Md.

INSTRUCTION is given in this Seminary in the various branches of a literary, scientific, and polite education. By a system of sound mental and moral culture, the subscriber will endeavor to prepare his pupils for discharging with success, the important and responsible duties of female life.

The young ladies can have access to a well selected library, to which will be added such new works as may appear from time to time, suited to the young.

TERMS per quarter of 12 weeks:

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, $8.00

Composition, Moral and Natural Science; Natural, Biblical, Ancient and Modern History; Chronology, Elocution, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Botany, &c. $7.00

GEO. W. KENNEDY.

N. B. Board can be had in respectable families in town on reasonable terms.

References—Rev. R. M. Laird, Rev. Campbell, Dr. T. K. Carroll, Dr. Humphries, Mr. Geo. Todd and S. S. Handy, Esq.

Jan. 17, 1835.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire personal attention will be devoted to the comfort of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. servt.

Jan 6, 1835. **Wm. H. Curtis.**

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Levi Spring Dennis, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of James Dashiell, against Laban Dashiell, Jun. on the second Day February, 1834, and the first day of July, and James Henderson, Pltfs. against Laban Dashiell, Jun. Defendant, I have seized and taken into execution the following property to wit, one half acre, in the town of Dublin, adjoining the property of said Dashiell, Jun. on which the said Laban Dashiell, Jun. resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of said Laban Dashiell, Jun. in and to the property of said Dashiell, Jun. on the said day of February, 1835, at the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 4, 1835.

New Cabinet Shop.

Leslie Nicholson,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Princess Anne and the public generally that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

In all its various branches, at the place, and the hope, that a personal attention to business, to connection with an experience in his absence in one of the best cabinet houses in the country, will enable him to merit a share of public patronage. His Furniture will be made at the lowest fashion, and in the most fashionable manner, which he will sell as low as can be bought in Baltimore. His WORK SHOP is at the 2d door from the Old Brick, west side.

☞ Funerals punctually attended to at the shortest notice.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Somerset county, on the 16th instant, a African Negro boy, a fugitive of this place, and county, a negro man named MAJOR HI T, who says he is freeborn, and served his time with Mr John Williams of Worcester county. He is about 6 feet high, and says he is 50 years of age, but he does not appear to be over 35 or 40. His owner is requested to come forward and make good his claim, or the negro will be discharged according to law.

S. G. HOLLIHOOD, Shff.

Jan. 20, 1835.

To all Concerned.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HYLAND & ADAMS, either on book account or note of hand, will please attend to the payment of the same, as we intend closing our books as soon as possible.

HYLAND & ADAMS.

Jan. 13, 1835.

EDWARD T. HALL

HAS just returned from market, and is now opening at his store, a very large and general assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Among which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinets, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware.

GROCERIES,

(Excepting Ardent Spirit.)

All of which he will sell at Baltimore prices, for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

Also he embraces this opportunity of informing his friends that he expects on the SHIPPING BUSINESS, and will strictly attend to all orders in that line.

Wanted by the subscriber 300 bushels WHITE BEANS, and 200 bbls of PEACHES, for which the highest market price will be given.

E. T. HALL.

Jamestown, Dec 30, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

Dorsey & Dashiell,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at Rich'ds store a very general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Among which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimers and Satinets.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, a good supply of

GROCERIES

(Excepting Ardent Spirit.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, country produce, or upon time to punctual customers.

Back Creek, Nov. 11, 1834.

New Fall Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS just received from Baltimore his

Fall Supply of Goods

Comprising a very large and choice assortment of articles usually called for in country trade. His assortment consists of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN and INDIA

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware,

Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.

Groceries, &c.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

Nov 4, 1834

Goods for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to close his business will sell his STOCK OF GOODS at Dublin, and all out the place, low for Cash or Country Produce, or will sell the entire Stock of Goods at other places on moderate terms.

G. W. H. MITCHELL.

Jan 27, 1835.

N. B. All persons indebted to me on note or open account, will please call and settle the same.

G. W. H.

Done & Hyland,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Dorsey, and intend keeping constantly on hand such articles of merchandize as are usually called for in country trade.

They would particularly call the attention of the public to their stock of

Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinets,

Which they will sell at a variation on their stock in large and the one to suit purchasers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 6, 1835

BLANK DEEDS,

AND

Blank Bills of Sale for Vessels,

FOR SALE

At the Village Herald Office.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Jan. 20, 1835.

ON application of Julina P. Hovey, Executor of Julia Hovey late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Jr., W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Julia Hovey*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of July, 1835, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of January, A. D. 1835.

JOSHUA J. HOVEY, Ex'r.

of Julia Hovey, dec'd.

Jan. 27, 1835.

A Negress Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of this county wishes to purchase a negro woman, aged about 20 or 25 years, to serve in his family as cook, washer, &c. For one who can come well recommended he will give a higher cash price than any person in the county is willing to give. For further information inquire of the Editor.

Feb. 5, 1835.

WANTED,

A number of SLAVES, for which a liberal price in cash will be given. The person subscribing is now in Somerset and most in the part of Maryland, who wants the servants for his own use, and not to sell again. He prefers to get them, in *families*, and in cases will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see them *moved* and well cared, and kept healthy, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor.

Jan. 13, 1835.

Cash for Negroes,

Including both sexes, from 10 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

DIVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at Princess Anne, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 23, 1834

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more in cash than any purchaser on this Shore. He now calls at his store in Little Annemessex, Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan 31, 1 m

LEATHER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just finished an excellent assortment of

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER,

Which he will offer for cash, or exchange for hides, at the Tan yard formerly occupied by Col. S. M Hopkins, where he solicits a share of public patronage.

Thomas Langrall.

Nov. 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave Somerset County, in a few days, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those having claims against him are requested to present them for payment.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

Princess Anne, Dec. 9, 1834.

P. S. I will sell the Coach Making establishment on Times or short credit upon accommodating terms. Possession to be given the 1st day of January, 1835.

T. T.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

A large portion of our paper is to-day taken up with the interesting debate which occurred in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the subject of our French claims.

By a late arrival at New York it appears that the President's Message reached Paris on the 5th of January, and considerable excitement was produced by it. The papers contain copious extracts from French journals, of which we shall next week present a number for the perusal of our readers. An extract under date of Paris, Jan. 9, says "The panic produced yesterday by the threatening nature of the President's Message has subsided, and the funds have experienced a visible improvement." Further a colleague is now looked for with the most intense interest, and upon it must depend in a great measure our chance for peace or war

Another destructive fire in Baltimore has laid the Court House of that city and county in ruins, and what aggravates the misfortune, is that there remains no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the property.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

We learn from the Wilmington Gazette, that the House of Representatives of Delaware, have refused to pass the bill authorizing John Randall, jr. at the corporate rights of the company, by a vote of 12 to 8. It will be recollected that Mr Randall some time ago, issued a prospectus and got the company for a considerable amount.

A concurrent resolution was passed by the Senators in Congress to purchase tickets for to "view the exhibition of Lafayette" concerning the removal of the deposites expunged from the journal of the U. S. Senate, has passed the Assembly of the State of New York, by a vote of 95 to 1. It had previously passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 4.

Maryland Legislature.

The Boundary Question. Mr Bigham, Chairman of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, to which was referred the resolution of the House of Delegates, in relation to the Boundary Question, has reported unfavorably thereon. The report occupies seven octavo pages, embracing a succinct history of the legislation of the two States in relation to the subject, and concludes by advising that the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States be persisted in.—Three hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

February 9, 1835.

The clerk of the Senate reported the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the justice of the levy court of Somerset county to levy a sum of money for the use of Samuel Holbrook, Sheriff of the said county, enrolled, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, an act to authorize an I require the levy courts of Somerset and Dorchester counties, respectively, to levy annually a sum of money to be paid to the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the privilege to the residents of the said counties, of passing the bridge over the Nanticoke river, at Vienna, without paying toll, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, made an unfavorable report upon the bill reported by Mr. Merrik, entitled, an act to alter the mode of compensating Clerks of the county Courts and Registers of Wills, in the several counties of this State;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The doorkeeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the House was required.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Pratt, to expunge from the journal of the House the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr. Dorsey, in relation to the nomination of Roger B. Taney, Esq. before the Senate of the U. States.

The said resolutions having been read the second time, the question was put, will the House expunge the same from the journal of the House?

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Burchnal, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appointed as follows—yeas 50, nays 16.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, reported a bill, entitled, an act relative to the selling and removal of negro slaves.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, entitled, an act to amend the law in relation to last wills and testaments.

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, entitled, an act to require Justices of the Peace to compute the time for the stay of execution, under mortgages, from the rendition of the judgment,

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The bill from the Senate, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

Feb. 14, 1835.

The bill to incorporate the "Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore," has passed the House of Delegates, by the decided vote of 47 to 24, notwithstanding a number of the most unequivocal friends of the measure were absent from the city

The following statement of a conversation held with Richard Lawrence by Doctors Causin and Sewall, two of the most intelligent physicians of Washington, is copied from the Globe—the Globe says that "these gentlemen are of opposite political parties, and visited him for the double purpose of ascertaining how far his mind is affected and under what state of feeling he attempted to perpetrate the crime he contemplated."

EXAMINATION OF LAWRENCE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia to visit Richard Lawrence, now confined in the jail of the county of Washington, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, with a view to ascertain, as far as practicable, the present condition of his bodily health and state of mind, and believing that a detail of the examination will be more satisfactory than an abstract opinion upon the subject, we therefore give the following statement. On entering his room, we engage in a free conversation, from which he lads participate in the most affable and unreserved manner. The conversation ranged over a variety of topics, but we shall only mention those to which he attached importance, or which question alone he spontaneously declined answering. He complained of the death of his brother, Mr. Lawrence, as a great loss, to which he regretted, that it had not been in his power, in some manner, to have alleviated the sufferings of his last moments. He spoke of his father with great affection, and lamented the misfortune of his being a foreigner, and of his not being able to claim the privilege of a native citizen, in the exercise of the elective franchise. He also stated, that he was in the Rotunda when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed, that he had been turned out of the Rotunda, in a rough manner by the police, and even the President waited with no small ceremony, and he then returned to the Rotunda, and waited till the President again emerged, and then gave the fatal shot. He stated, that he was not a native of Washington, but came from Baltimore, where his mother resided, and where he had been in the habit of doing odd jobs, such as painting, papering, &c. He stated, that he was not a professed painter, but had served an apprenticeship to the business, and was occasionally employed in it. He stated, that he was a native of Maryland, and that his father was a painter by trade, and that he followed that occupation in the city of Baltimore, and that he could not find employment—which had caused much depressing embarrassment with him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work, but for the last three or four weeks had drank to excess; that he had never gambled, and, in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been debating on it for some time past, and that he had collected the President's hours along from persons in the street, and from those conducted to the President's apartments by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. Sutherland, or Mr. Jackson, and he stated to the President that he would have many to take him to Bedlam, and that he must give him a check on the bank, as if the President remarked, that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he cared, at another time, for Mr. Dibble, as a person major for an interview. When asked about the pistols which he had used, he stated that his father left him a pair, but in looking after them, about four years since he exchanged one for another, which exactly matched, in size and appearance, the pair both of barrels, which he recently had altered to percussion locks by a Mr. Butler, that he had seen frequently in the habit of loading and firing these pistols at marks, and that he had seen known them to fail going off on any other occasion, and that at the distance often yards, the ball always passed through an inch plank. He also stated, that he had loaded them with pistol three or four days previous, with ordinary care, for the purpose, as he attempted, but that he used a pound instead of a ram rod, and that during the period, they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode, he replied, he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected the President would be there. He also stated, that he was in the Rotunda when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed, that he had been turned out of the Rotunda, in a rough manner by the police, and even the President waited with no small ceremony, and he then returned to the Rotunda, and waited till the President again emerged, and then gave the fatal shot. He stated, that he was not a native of Washington, but came from Baltimore, where his mother resided, and where he had been in the habit of doing odd jobs, such as painting, papering, &c. He stated, that he was not a professed painter, but had served an apprenticeship to the business, and was occasionally employed in it. He stated, that he was a native of Maryland, and that his father was a painter by trade, and that he followed that occupation in the city of Baltimore, and that he could not find steady employment—which had caused much depressing embarrassment with him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work, but for the last three or four weeks had drank to excess; that he had never gambled, and, in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

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Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

A large portion of our paper is to-day taken up with the interesting debate which occurred in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the subject of our French claims.

By a late arrival at New York it appears that the President's Message received Paris on the 6th of January, and considerable excitement was produced by it. The papers contain copious extracts from French journals, of which we shall next week present a number for the perusal of our readers. An extract under date of Paris, Jan. 9, says "The panic produced yesterday by the threatening nature of the President's Message has subsided, and the funds have experienced a trifling improvement." Further intelligence is now looked for with the most intense interest, and upon it must depend in a great measure our chance for peace or war

Another destructive fire in Baltimore has laid the Court House of that city and county in ruins, and what aggravates the misfortune, is, that the records are doubtful of its being the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on the property.

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

We learn from the Wilmington Gazette, that the House of Representatives of Delaware, have refused to pass the bill authorizing John Randall, jr. to sell the corporate rights of the company, by a vote of 12 to 8. It will be recollected that Mr. Randall, some time ago, obtained a judgment against the company for a considerable amount.

A document presented on Monday last to Congress by the President, in pursuance to law the resolution of last session, concerning the removal of the obstructions existing from the mouth of the Mississippi River, by the passage of the steamboat New York in a voyage from the City of New York to a port in Louisiana, which previously passed the Balize, is a note of 24,55 1

Maryland Legislature.

The Boundary Question—Mr. Freeman, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Delegates in relation to the Boundary Question, reported unfavorably thereon. The report occupies seven octavo pages, embracing a succinct history of the legislation of the two States in relation to the subject, and concludes by advising that the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States be persisted in.—Three hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

February 9, 1835

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the justices of the levy court of Somerset county to levy a sum of money for the use of Samuel Holbrook, Sheriff of the said county, returned, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, an act to authorize and require the levy courts of Somerset and Dorchester counties, respectively, to levy annually a sum of money to be paid to the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the privilege to the residents of the said counties, of passing the bridge over the Nanticoke river, at Vienna, without paying toll, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment," which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, made an unfavorable report upon the bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled, an act to alter the mode of compensating Clerks of the county Courts and Registers of Wills, in the several counties of this State;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The doorkeeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the House was required.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Pratt, to expunge from the journal of the House the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr. Roger B. Taney, Esq. before the Senate of the U. States;

The said resolutions having been read the second time, the question was put, will the House expunge the same from the journal of the House?

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Burchnell, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows—yeas 50, nays 16.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, reported a bill, entitled, an act relative to the selling and removal of negro slaves.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, entitled, an act to amend the law in relation to last wills and testaments.

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, entitled, an act to require Justices of the Peace to compute the time for the stay of execution, under supersedeas, from the rendition of the judgment,

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The bill from the Senate, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed

Feb. 11, 1835.

The bill to incorporate the "Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore," has just passed the House of Delegates, by the decided vote of 17 to 24, notwithstanding a number of the most unexpoused friends of the measure were absent from the city.

The following statement of a conversation held with Richard Lawrence by Doctors Causin and Sewall, two of the most intelligent physicians of Washington, is copied from the Globe—the Globe says that "these gentlemen are of opposite political parties, and visited him for the double purpose of ascertaining how far his mind is affected and under what extent of feeling he attempted to perpetrate the crime he contemplated."

EXAMINATION OF LAWRENCE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia to visit Richard Lawrence, now confined in the jail of the county of Washington, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, with a view to ascertain as far as practicable, the present condition of his bodily health and state of mind, and being thus called upon to do a service which will be more satisfactory than an abstract opinion upon the subject, we therefore give the following statement. On entering his room, we engaged in a free conversation with him in which he participated in the most affable and unreserved manner. The first inter jaculatory propounded was as to his age, which question, after he appeared to reflect a moment, he stated he was twenty-one, on being asked his health, he answered pretty well, to which he replied had not been very quite temperate in his habits, being not quite so moderate when at work, but for the last three or four weeks had not taken any, that he had never gambled, nor in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempt, he volunteered, he said, that he had been disappointed in a certain time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to see the President, he was met by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, which he believed to have been Mr Sutherland, of Pennsylvania, he then stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the Bank, and the President remarked, that he was too much engaged to attend to him at most all another time; (Mr. Dunlap, a member was in an interview when asked about the pistols which he had used, and if he had rather let him a pair, but he was being older, about four years since he exchanged money for another, which exactly matched in size of the bore, these were both 4 inch barrels, which he recently had altered to a pair of locks by a Mr Butler, that he had seen frequently in the habit of loading and firing these pistols at marks, and that he had never known them to miss going off on any other occasion, and that at the distance often yards, the ball at was pierced through an inch plank. He at first stated that he had loaded these pistols three or four times previously, with ordinary care, for the purpose attempted, but that he used a pound and a half of a ram rod, and that during that period, they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode, he replied, he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected that the President would be there. He also stated, that he was in the Rotunda when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also stated, that he did not enter his house with the intention of shooting him, but that the President waited with more than ordinary kindness for each person, shook hands with each, and on being asked why he did not shoot the President, he replied, that he was so much pleased with the manner of the President, that he could not do it. He also stated, that he had never conversed with any person on the subject of his intended attempt, and that he had never spoken to any person, except on business, for the last two years, and that he had never had any difficulty with any person, except on a trifling occasion, which occurred about eight years since, that his father was a Protestant and his mother a Methodist, and that he was not a professor of any religion, but sometimes read the Bible, and also usually attended church. He stated that he was a painter by trade, and had followed that occupation to the present time, but of late could not find steady employment—that he had never had any pecuniary embarrassment with him; that he had been rather intemperate in his habits, being not quite so moderate when at work, but for the last three or four weeks had not taken any, that he had never gambled, nor in other respects, had led a regular, sober life.

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wait for after this shuffling course, before the close of this session? Can they, after this, expect to receive intelligence of a more grateful character? Or may they not reasonably calculate upon hearing, by the first vessel that may arrive from Europe, that this nation, which has thus long procrastinated the payment of a just claim, has determined not to pay it at all? And having come to that conclusion, and knowing that war is inevitable, may we not expect her to take the first step, and as a matter of safety to herself, detain our ships now in the Mediterranean, and blockade the ports there? Well, what we asked to do by the proposition of the honorable member from Massachusetts, Nothing more than that, in the event of their refusing before the adjournment of this House, to ratify this treaty, the House will pledge itself to answer the call of the President of the United States, by giving him power, or resorting to some other means, in the event of this contingency, to save the nation, and protect its honor and the just claims of our citizens from the aggressions of this juggling power. See when I hear the appeal from such a quarter, echoing back the same spirit, so highly and properly lauded on the part of the Executive, by one great gem in diplomacy, and familiar with the tricks of courtly one who has a just, a high, and an honorable sense of his own character, and the character of the American People, I say, sir, there is no room left for me to doubt of its propriety at this time. I say, sir, now is the time, and if I, for one, were certain that a message would arrive this very night, with intelligence that the French Chamber had acted upon the subject, I would still urge the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It gave the whole to close abroad the sense of the American People in reference to this matter. It was the whole to show that if it is the intention of France to suffer the Congress to pass over before any intelligence of a satisfactory character should be received, that the Representatives of the American People are not slumbering at their posts, but are assembled at the prospect of injury or insult, and, by an expression of sentiment of the character referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the country is ready to vindicate the claim or the honor of the country, and let the world know that the power which attempts to trail such, in a special plead well, to people and the United States of America, have to do a country, and, for them, an unfortunate match. That was our prospect in moving the resolution, and I would be one, one of the position in the Executive Message, and that we will stand by it in the President therein alluded to, and, in the event of the contingency, I will be one, upon the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I hope the matter will be referred to the committee of the House. What is the objection can be urged against it? It does not contain a proposition for immediate action; it only anticipates that action. I believe will come, and in the event of it coming, we should then have the advantage, and be able to show that we were before it arrives, we were in a state of preparation to meet it. It is a delicate, but a well-timed and judicious proposition, and one that I hold as an American federal and a representative of this body, from the bottom of my soul, especially coming from the quarter it does. I again express the hope, that the resolution, as modified, will be unanimously adopted.

Mr. SUTHERLAND expressed his aversion of the violent and patriotic sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) but he confessed, in the present instance, he could not go with him, to the extent which his remarks seemed to indicate. Give me, said Mr. S., this vantage ground, and all the advantage which long suffering and forbearance can give in such a case as this. But, he asked, shall we gain the ground by precipitation? Shall we not rather injure a just and honest cause? Let us hear once more from France; for she is, after all, our ancient friend and ally. He still cherished the hope, that on the receipt of the President's Message, she would be inclined to render us justice. Ten or fifteen days at the utmost would bring us intelligence from that country, and he fervently hoped with a message worthy of France. If these sanguine anticipations should not be realized, he would than be prepared to go with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) and from Ohio, (Mr. Lytle) to maintain the honor and glory of our country, as far as they could go. We asked nothing but what is right, and would submit to nothing wrong." He would give France the opportunity, at least, of sending us better tidings. It would be painful to urge a war with France, but other national legs must render us justice—strict, equal, and exact justice. He would give her a last chance of settling her affairs with us on amicable terms. His feelings were such that he was willing to go back to ancient times, and remember with glowing gratitude the former relations between that Government and our own. If we now say we will not go to war with her in consequence of our recollections of those ancient services, will it not excite a corresponding spirit on her part. He was disposed to look on that country as one which had rendered us essential service in the hour of our greatest want of such a service. He believed that a week before the closing of the session, would be time enough for the House to take any decisive measures; for it was evident we were prepared, at a moment's warning, if France should refuse to grant us justice, to go with the gentleman from Massachusetts, to go with the President in asserting and vindicating our rights.

After some further remarks, Mr. S. alluded to our ability to maintain a conflict with foreign powers. We had passed through one war with her who had so long been proudly denominated the mistress of the ocean, in which our heroes had won for themselves and their country immortal renown. The stars and stripes of America waved over every sea, a protection to our rights, a terror to our foes.

Mr. S. said, he would not send these documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the peremptory instructions suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) for in the language of the gentleman from Ala'bama, (Mr. McKinley,) he would wait a few days. He would recur to our country in her just and holy cause all the advantage of long suffering and patience. No vessel had yet arrived from France which sailed for this country after the transmission of the President's Message to Congress.—What new light had we at the present moment to guide us? Surely none. He was for waiting the effect of that Message on the French people. If it is disposed then to retrace their steps and do us justice, it was well—if not, it was even then quite soon enough for the dread alternative.

Mr. HAMER said he did not rise to make a speech, because every gentleman upon the floor understood the subject as well as he did, and because he apprehended every gentleman was prepared to act whenever the proper time should arrive. Although, as to that time, a difference of opinion existed, he trusted however when it should come, all would be found to act with the unanimity of a single delegate. On that subject he had no fears, either with regard to the members of that House, or with regard to the great mass of the people of this country. It was but a matter of regret to him to differ with his honorable friend on the left. Mr. Lytle upon any question, but especially upon those of great importance; but he was to say that the reading of the papers on the Speaker's table had produced upon his mind precisely the opposite impression produced upon his honorable friend, and upon the minds of some other gentlemen upon that floor.

It was obvious to Mr. H. that nothing should take place before important intelligence, which was certainly expected, should arrive. The course of the French Ministers, spoken of by Mr. Lawler too, should be pursued. If such Ministers of State were now, whose action thereon should be known here, and the Message of the President should be received in France, the effect thereof would be known in a few days, and we should not be prejudiced in the matter by any action on this subject. Now, it might happen that in a few days, may occur in the course of a few days, and we might reasonably expect to hear the effect of the Message upon the Deputies and the French people in a short time, and till we did, in the mean time, it would be premature to ask the Committee on Foreign Relations to report on the subject. Such a course would be premature and important a matter. He was for a firm and decided action on the resolution in our Massachusetts, by stating that that part of it requiring the Committee to report *forthwith* to the R. H. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, said he had looked into this difficulty between France and the United States with great anxiety; and he would add with great sincerity, and he was sorry to see a long bad man, in the heat, been induced or intoxicated to the message and document, and that a correspondence between our Minister and Government, and the King's Ministers here and in Europe—and the subject seemed to be perfectly understood by the Government of France. It was clear that the King and his Ministers had in vain exerted their influence upon the popular branch of the French Government, to carry the treaty into effect, by passing the appropriation which they had asked for, and that the Chambers had refused to pay our citizens five millions of dollars, for former their ships and cargoes on the high seas, and for plundering and confiscating their property, without the authority of the law of nations. He said he found the difficulty to exist in the Chamber of Deputies. He had supposed that the Chambers and have been under some strange delusion as to the principles and facts in the negotiation—for they could not seek to violate an obligation solemnly entered into upon nations to perform—particularly the gallant and intelligent people of France towards the United States, their ancient friend and ally. But what was his surprise—his astonishment, on reading the debates of the Deputies to discover on their part a perfect knowledge of the whole transaction—of all the facts in the case—and yet these Deputies—those Representatives of the people of France, refused to pay the money due to our citizens, accruing from the invasion of our rights—the plunder of our commerce under the authority sanction of their illegal decrees!

Mr. J. said, he would gladly avoid this question if he could do so with due regard to the rights and character of his country. We must attempt to avoid this question, and feeling this prompt to do so, however in tendency to involve such innuendoes—such vital consequences; but we should be sure that the price of liberty was blood! It was impossible to maintain our freedom, our character, our independence, and at the same time submit to violation of faith, so pointed, so gross, and so flagrant, if persisted in. It was the people of France, or rather the Chamber of Deputies, representing that people, who had, with their eyes open, refused to do us justice; and not the King and his Ministers.

Mr. J. said, it was doubtful whether those who held back and refused to take strong measures, in cases of insult and injury did not do more to plunge nations into war, than those who acted promptly to resent and redress violations of faith, by acting upon the principle of the President, to demand nothing but what was just, and to submit to nothing evidently wrong. Mr. J. expressed his utter astonishment at the conduct of France. Here, he said, seemed not only to be wrong and injustice, but *wilful* and *premeditated* wrong—and the question was, could we tamely submit to it? For one, he could, he would not. He would sustain the President in his course. He was not for precipitation—he was willing to wait for the final action of the Chamber of Deputies; but he now believed forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. It would amount to nothing, unless it was known and believed that this nation could not and would not submit to such injustice. And when it was once believed, that war was inevitable, then, as our cause was so obviously just—as the United States were so palpably in the right—it was possible, perhaps probable, that France might retrace her steps, for the sake of her own honor, and execute the treaty, by paying the indemnity stipulated for the wrongs she had inflicted on our commerce. At all events, this course only seemed to us the wisest experiment of forbearance. It had failed. We must resort to another alternative.

But, Mr. J. said, as he believed the people of the United States were ready and as to the time for resenting and redressing this violation of national faith on the part of France, he for one, would still adhere to the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It would be a mere voice could be heard against the course which our country should ultimately be compelled to pursue. The temper of the House manifested great unanimity in relation to the main point—the justice of our complaint, and the utter impossibility of submitting to it. Mr. J. said, he hoped, therefore, it would be distinctly understood that the House and the country were not slumbering at their posts, but were ready for any emergency, and that the country would be ready to meet the crisis, if it should come, and that the House would be found with the patriotic sentiments of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) There was an instance of wrong so flagrant, and a violation of national faith so palpable, that it had force of law, parallels in the annals of nations, and in this statement he believed he should have the concurrent testimony of the enlighted world. France knew as well as ourselves, that we could not submit to it without degradation and infamy.

With regard to the immediate question before the House, he thought the Message and accompanying documents should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, without instructions.

In conclusion, Mr. J. said he should do injustice to his own feelings if he took his seat without admitting that his heart and from that which he seemed to anticipate—one of an entirely opposite character.

Mr. ADAMS explained. He had proposed that the committee be instructed to report forthwith, because he thought it a duty which they owed the House and to the world to give that House an opportunity of acting in the matter. He had not declared what position he should take in that action, but he deemed it all important that the subject should be deliberated on by the representatives of the people. It was with this particular view that he had submitted his motion, that time might be had for the discussion, before the adjournment, and he believed from present indications, that all the time of the present session would be required for a deliberate comparison of the views of different members. Mr. A. said, from the motion he had made and the position he had taken, it did not follow that he deemed a war necessary—nor did it follow that precipitation should be made—or that any other particular course should be pursued or recommended by the House. It would be competent to the House to pursue the same course that the other Legislative Branch of the Government had done. That branch had come to its conclusions—and what was that conclusion? It was to dodge the question. This House could, if it chose, also dodge the question.

The CHAIR interposed. It was not in order to allude to the proceedings of the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. ADAMS said he merely wished to be understood as to the manner which, prompted him to make his motion. He wished that House to have ample time to deliberate on the momentous questions in the communications before them.

Mr. EVANS rose and said. He did not know that he had materially misunderstood the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was true he had not distinctly apprehended the object he was to attain by the course which should ultimately be pursued; but Mr. E. said he understood the gentleman to make the motion he was for sustaining the recommendations of the Executive in the bill at extent. It was certain that it other had drawn the inference, also whence the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Archer,) and the high and eloquent encomiums of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lytle) for his generous and disinterested support of the views and measures of a personal rival? Mr. E. said, he, like others, only saw his motives from the general spirit of the gentleman's remarks. He did not see that it would be adopting the question of the House, should declare there was not present no occasion for legislative interference in the matter. The course of country was certainly exceptionable. It was our policy to exhaust all the means of conciliation, before we appealed to the ultimate tribunal of war.

The gentleman had spoken of what had been termed the impertinence of the Message of the President. There were many who received it in that light. Mr. E. was sorry that the House should have more information before it acted especially, when it was known that such information existed; for that fact was avowed in the Message—in it before the House. Would the gentleman contend that either House of Congress should say although the Annual Message might be imperfect in some of the such moral is advanced, yet that, being advanced, we are bound to support them?

Mr. ADAMS said, "No."

Mr. EVANS said he begged the gentleman's pardon. He knew he did not use that language. But such was the inference, it was hardly necessary for us to come to say that all hopes of a pacific issue were at an end. He wished, in common with others, to hear from France—to learn the effect which the Message had on the people and the representatives. He avoided to hope for the best, until all possibility of hope was gone. He had but a single word to add. He could not consent to sanction any stripped message or document, on the part of this Government, until the whole facts and correspondence were laid before them. It was a point in our policy, in the times where we must use great consideration and forbearance. The term "juggling" has been used, as a term in relation to the Ministry. He had thought the gallant Duke of the King of the French had never been deceived, and he could not consent to measure or recipient set of hostility, until every pacific measure in our power had been tried. It was with these views, and a desire to receive a corresponding report from the Committee of Foreign Relations, that he should vote in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CAMPBELENG said that the gentleman from Maine seemed to be apprehensive that the President's Message would produce injurious effects upon our relations with France; and yet the gentleman's argument had conjured up that fear. If the appropriation was not made by the French Chamber, it could not be ascribed to the tone of the President's Message. The gentleman despaired—he had lost all hope—the correspondence which he had just heard read, had, for the first time, enabled him to believe that serious consequences, might result; and yet, when this intelligence, which had extinguished hope, left France, the Message had not arrived. It did not rise, however, to excite debate, or to produce division, but to congratulate the country that but one sentiment was heard from all sides of the House—that however gentlemen might differ as to the time for action, whenever the proper period arrived, would present an undivided front. He expounded entirely to the patriotic sentiments so admirably expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) He thought with him that a more prompt and more decided course would have been preferable. Had the two Houses, at the commencement of the session assumed a bolder attitude, he thought it would have been more consistent with national patriotism, national honor, and sound national policy. Unfortunately, another course was pursued and a measure adopted which he thought would not produce the results anticipated. A more decided policy would have shown to France and to the world, that we were resolved to assert our rights, and that after five and twenty years of wrong and insult, we could no longer consider forbearance a national virtue. But while he concurred with the gentleman from Massachusetts, in desiring to vindicate our character and our rights; and while he would have accomplished the object, he differed with him as to the propriety of precipitating our action at the expense of our unanimity. It is necessary to secure unanimity not only here, but in the other branch of the Legislature, and that cannot be expected while the attitude of the question remains unchanged.—It is for that reason, and that alone, that he desired that the House might not now be called upon to act definitively upon the question.

He trusted we should not be precipitated into any half way measure, and that whatever might be proposed would meet the approbation of the House. If the gentleman from Massachusetts would not modify or withdraw his proposition to instruct, he hoped that part of the motion would not prevail.

Mr. PATTON, (Mr. P.) remarks were frequently indistinctly audible at our reporter's desk.) Mr. P. was understood to say, he had not, in the slightest degree, changed his opinion with regard to the propriety of a prompt and immediate report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, upon the matter under consideration; but entertained the opinion, with unabated conviction, that it was their duty to do so, to the country, and eminently so to the President of the United States, whose opinions and recommendations upon this grave subject had been committed to them for deliberation that the Committee which constituted a merely incipient organ of the House for digesting materials for its action, should not delay one moment, after their own opinion of the subject had been formed upon the materials committed to them, in reporting their resolutions and deliberations for the consideration of the disapprobation of the House. Entertaining the belief, a belief deeply impressed upon his mind by the information communicated that morning, he should not delay one moment, after their own opinion had been formed, upon the subject, which would take place in the French Chamber, absolving the public money appropriations for carrying the treaty into effect, until after, or until very near the close of, the present session of Congress, he did then conceive, and he now conceived, that the subject ought to have come before the House for its consideration upon the principles involved in the President's Message, as well as upon the abstract question and personal rivalry Mr. E. alluded, that the particular measure of redress he proposed, and the expediency or propriety of resorting to war pressure of redress whatever.

All he asked was, that they should report, and he thought the day he had mentioned was the latest period they should be allowed. Mr. E. said he had spoken of the modify the mail of *forthwith*, fearing to make it a test, that the Committee should report on Monday week.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS accepted the modification.

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT observed, that this did not appear to him to be a question of such importance as it seemed to have been given it in the present discussion. Whether the Committee should be instructed to report on Monday week, or Monday fortnight, or fortnight, could not, he conceived, be a matter of great moment. There are but a little more than three weeks remaining to the session. What has fallen from the Chairman of the Committee will, of course, be taken into the consideration, and he doubts that the Committee will report before the close of the session. Such is my own impression, said Mr. E.) of the purpose of the Committee. That report cannot be made before the close of the session. It is regarded by the House as an assurance that the Committee will report before the close of the session. Such is my own understanding