

*of State*

Accounts from the Seminole war speak of great destruction of property by the Indians, and an unabated cruelty to all who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. Major Gen. Scott has sailed from Savannah for Florida, and we may soon expect to hear of a decisive and we hope successful engagement on the part of his forces.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday contains the following obituary notice which we copy for the benefit of those who are fond of the marvellous.  
"Death of the Oldest Woman in the World."  
Yesterday departed this life, at the great age of One Hundred and Sixty-Two Years, JOICE HETH, stated to have been the Nurse of George Washington."

[Communicated for the Whig.]  
Mr. STEERWOOD.—Will you permit me to say through your columns to the numerous correspondents of the "Gazette," particularly that mirror of chivalry "Timothy Twist," that "Peter" is not utterly annihilated, "panic-struck" or flat, but is yet at his post, despite of "chaplets of laurel" or "embroidered scarfs." I ask of you this favor lest he should again be put upon a false scent, or as he is to be "apprised" of a real or supposed "castigation," as well as to prevent a recurrence of the sad disappointment, he so pathetically laments in his last. Indeed, sir, if by any stretch of imagination I could have supposed the gentleman attached so much importance to his lucubrations, it would have been my duty and pleasure at the expense of "soiling a little foilscape" to have gratified his vanity by a reply, notwithstanding he has told us—"as an ink-blot goes into my head so it must come out for the want of room to turn it over."  
To this grave charge I must plead guilty, and confess my utter inability to transmute ideas by turning any more, than to fall trees without chopping. Shade of Lucke thy fame has fallen!

I hope this will be sufficient apology for my alleged delinquency, without saying what all know that my worthy friend would stick for the last syllable, or that I was not particularly anxious of being the indirect cause of boring the public, by inflicting upon them the effusions of either, Timothy or Peter; so I determined as the Lawyers have it, to let his rejoinder pass by in silence. But as his last convincing proof of an itch a preacher scribbling, may not be amiss to give him chance to indulge his favorite propensity even if he under a half dozen cognomens. For he is sadly suspected "proteus like" of assuming more forms than one, forgetting perhaps that the production of every manufacture bear their private mark. In his reply to "Peter" he discloses any "personality," but such as "conscience may convict" one, as as the cutting of a new or the ripping of an old coat may explain and illustrate, but with all due deference to his matured judgment, long experience, and eagerness of expression, I must beg leave to dissent. Were "Peter" to say from any cause, that it was "his humble opinion a strong presumption," that the proprietor of a certain name store, office, or dwelling, was the author of Timothy Twist, "you or any reflecting man" would pronounce it as personal, as if his name was published. This is a fair illustration but is not material further than to repel his assertion. I will leave him on this score to read his earliest, and decide whether he "will yield." In glancing over his last effort, I was forcibly struck with the truth of the old adage "The man who wears glasses, should never throw stones;" in his second he has charged the "Agy Club" with having "published to the world their flaming array of transparent, and copied resolutions." But how are the millions fallen! This argus-eyed critic, this champion for originality, in his very next descends to the humble level of a plagiarist, borrows the peacock's feather, and struts with as much importance as if a large portion of his communication was not a mere transposition with the necessary change of phraseology.

Shamus, "Timothy" shame, moral you manners and write dogrel; or the ladies will pull the chaplet from your brow, and lack will give you a goodly part of the covering of your cranium, does not accompany it. I will not further trespass upon your good nature Mr. Editor. But to say, the resolution of the Ladies as published in the "Gazette" was wonderfully added to "Timothy's" importance; the "chaplet" is in a way and the materials for the scarf, the "humble memorial" have just been cut off. If you could have witnessed the effort made to get up the meeting, the anxiety manifested to have the thing done, carried out (and further "my inq" whispers) the trouble he experienced in writing "the resolutions," you will with me admit they were dearly purchased.

PETER.  
P. S. President Scraggins desires me to state that he is no protest and if he was, would be so secret to the cause as to "solve" the "Agy" from their rows. The last sentence preceding the requiem, viz. "club was therefore abolished and infidelity" says means that Timothy was sleepy should have been added.

Benefits.—Beverly, Va., N. Y.—Transcript says, Mr. Fay received a letter on Saturday night last, \$1044. That Mrs. Flynn, the night previous, amounted nearly \$1200.

An ox has been exhibited in Columbus, weighing between three and four thousand pounds.  
It is believed that there are incendiaries in Boston, who are determined to burn the city. The Mayor has accordingly

### EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

—We cannot perceive the direct object of the communication signed "Anonymous," nor its application. If the writer will favor us with an interview, then we may possibly give it a place in our columns.

In Kentucky, Mississippi, and the adjoining States, Pork, running alive in the streets, will bring \$7 a hundred, and wheat is selling from \$2 to \$3 a bushell.

The Richmond Whig expresses its belief that Messrs. Leigh and Tyler will resign their seats in the Senate of the United States, upon the passage of the expunging resolutions by the Senate of Virginia. So says the Baltimore Chronicle.

Now let us see how the matter stands. The first resolution, instructing to expunge, passed by the vote of 12 to 19. The second, in regard to the validity of instructions, passed by a vote of 20 to 5. The majority in the House was 11. One absence, in favor of expunging, would have made (if present) 15.

It remains to be seen whether these honorable Senators will obey their instructions, or resign; and by doing either acknowledge the right of instruction. If they acknowledge the principle, especially Mr. Leigh, they certainly will not prove so recreant to the voice of their State as to occupy posts against the very principle avowed by themselves, and contrary to the consent of those from whom they derived their powers.

We give room in our paper to-day to the letter of Gen. Harrison announcing his acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the recent "Whig Convention" which assembled in Baltimore.

The people of Maryland have now before them the candidates for the highest offices within their gift, and to their virtue and wisdom depends the issue of the cause. The Democratic Republican candidates have long been before them, and we believe as time progresses they find a closer support from the people generally. After much maneuvering, and after enjoying the support of the "bags" of divers broken down and embryo parties, they—the Whigs—as they have stolen the previous name and desecrated it to their own vile purpose let them have it—present to the Democracy of Maryland, Gen. Harrison as his candidate for the Presidency and John Tyler for that of the Vice Presidency.—The people will closely scan the qualifications, merits and honesty of the men whom they are to elevate to a great trust. There are involved in the contest principles dear to every freeman—principles that should receive no detriment at the hands of the party that have built them up—especially through inebriation or lethargy. If a brave and gallant soldier is to be rewarded for military prowess, they have him at once in Col. Johnson; if an experienced statesman, can they not in him find one of twenty years' faithful service; and if a firm and unswerving democrat, a zealous supporter of the interests of the working class, opponent to imprisonment for debt, and unworried for his generosity and humanity, they have all these combined in this one man, without looking hopelessly to find them in John Tyler, the nullifier, or even the first candidate of the opposition, Gen. Harrison.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Freeman's Report relative to the state of certain Banks, from Saml. Hambleton, jr. Esq.

It appears from the New York Commercial Advertiser that the account books and valuable papers belonging to the Methodist Book Concern were on Friday night dug out of the "safe" uninjured by the fire which had surrounded it for hours.

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Q. A. County Temperance Society held in Centerville on last Tuesday, delegates were elected to the convention to be held in Easton, on the first Tuesday in June next.

The contemplated convention is to be represented by two delegates from each county of the Eastern Shores of Virginia and Maryland, and of the State of Delaware.

Old ones and young ones have made the most of these sleighing times, and right merrily passed some happy hours. The cheerful smiles of the ladies, without whom we had been brutes as Otway has it, added a sweetness to the pleasure that is ever absent without them. Their presence—the animated countenances of the sterner sex—the monotonous jingle of the bells, only arrested occasionally by the loss of a chapter—which however was fully compensated by the peals of merriment that made the welkin ring, gave full demonstration that the reins of pleasure were possessed by merry hearts. In all this delightful there has not been some staying of hearts we will think our "fair ones" have been reeling the pleasures of hope or indulging in the fancies of a convent. We shall see.

### ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Montgomery obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Peach Blossom Rail Road Company.

The House after the reception of petitions and the reports of Committees, proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day.—Mr. McLean resumed his remarks in favor of reform. After he had concluded Mr. Long rose and commenced a reply.—He had not proceeded far before Mr. Pratt moved and ask leave to sit again; which motion was adopted. Mr. Locke was given to-morrow.

Leave was given to Mr. Merrick to report a bill to provide for the appointment of district attorneys in the several districts of this State.

The Bill for the widening of Carpenters alley was passed.

Mr. McLean reported favorably on the bill for the establishment of Carroll County, in the Senate, relative to the grading of streets in Baltimore City.

The bill for the organization of militia in the City of Baltimore was then taken up, and amended in several particulars. Before the final vote was taken, the House adjourned.

Feb. 24th  
The following bills were postponed. The bill for the establishment of Carroll County, the several bills from the committee of Ways and Means to incorporate Banks in Baltimore, and the supplemental bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the several Judicial districts.

The order of the day, the reform question, was postponed on account of the indisposition of Mr. Long who is entitled to the floor.

The bill for the better organization of the militia of the City of Baltimore was taken up for consideration and after some time being spent in its discussion, was rejected.

This bill gave rise to an unpleasant and angry discussion. Mr. Dulany in advocating it alluded to the necessity of adopting some vigorous system to restrain the turbulence of the citizens of Baltimore, too many of whom, he regretted to state, were fit subjects for the Penitentiary.

He made use of other harsh and opprobrious epithets in relation to the population of Baltimore. Mr. McLean retorted with a good deal of warmth—he repelled as a standard the unjust and unimputed imputation upon the character of his constituents, insisted that the mob of Baltimore was attributable to the inflammatory and panicle discourses of certain wandering Senators who had desecrated the Sabbath by their sinister appeals to the excited passions of the multitude.

Mr. Richardson said that the citizens of Baltimore would compare in every respect, as good citizens, with the "lean and hungry fishes" who had sent the gentleman from Charles as their delegate in the House. This called forth Mr. Merrick, who was evidently much excited. He said that he could not sit in his seat, and hear his constituents defamed without attempting to defend them from such disparaging insinuations. However "hungry and lean" his constituents might be, they were the friends of order and law, and were entitled to the respect and consideration of the gentleman himself.

The following appointments were made by the Governor and Council to-day.  
Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on the part of the State—Richard Potts, Samuel Sprigg, Anos. H. Williams and James L. Hawkins.  
Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company on the part of the State, John H. Hodges.

Topographical Engineer.—John H. Alexander.  
Geologist.—Dr. Julius T. Dineel.  
Announcer at Annapolis.—Washington G. Tick.  
Do at Frederick.—William Durbin.  
Do at Easton.—William Newman.

Assistant Revisers of the Laws in the place of Erving Spence, deceased, and William Erick, resigned, Thomas A. Spence and William H. Tuck.

Lumber Inspectors.—George Hall, Joshua Swann, James C. King, Nicholas Brooks, John W. Thompson, Daniel Metzger, Thomas Erickson, John Moore, George Ash, and Henry Herring.

### LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON ACCEPTING THE BALTIMORE WHIG NOMINATION.

NORTH BEND, 9th Feb. 1836.  
Gentlemen:—Your letter, conveying the proceedings of the convention for the nomination of your candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and the resolutions they have adopted, has been received in the due course of the mail, and the resolutions they have adopted, are such as to create in my bosom continued, and gratifying towards the people of Maryland, which will be cherished to the last moment of my existence. Those feelings were greatly increased from the reflection that, with a very few exceptions, I was personally unknown to the members of the convention, and exclusively of some of her statesmen, with whom I have served in her national councils, but to a few others of my citizens.—With thousands associated in scenes, where the stakes I have been and danger, to have been in common exposed, have created a feeling of attachment and partiality, which is often found to warp the judgments of good men, and induce them to bestow their confidence and suffrages on those possessing inferior qualifications. Having no advantages of this kind to boast of in relation to my fellow citizens of Maryland, I am gratified with the reflection, considering the preeminent talents of several of those whom their selection might have been made, that I am indebted for the distinction with which they have honored me, to the greater length of my public services, and the belief that in the discharge of the various and important trusts which have been committed to me, the confidence of my country has never been betrayed nor its interests sacrificed. This is precisely the ground which I wish to occupy. Conscious of many deficiencies and imperfections, I have endeavored to supply the place of the qualities I wanted by unwearied zeal and undeviating fidelity.

How delightful is the reflection that by an assembly so enlightened and free as that of the late Maryland convention, the character in relation to the freedom with which the choice was made, Gentlemen, I venture to assure you, that should your efforts to place me in the executive chair of this great nation, prove successful, that the influence and patronage of that office shall never be used to confer or impair, in any of your future deliberations, and that if in the year 1840 your own great emporium or any other place, should be the theatre for the exhibition of another national convention, it shall be, as far as my efforts are concerned, an assembly fresh from the people, the true representation of their unbiased wishes, the faithful echo of their opinions.

This declaration is made with a perfect consciousness of the little confidence which is given to pledges of any kind, made by persons situated as I am. I know that they have been made and violated in every age and in every country, where men have depended for their advancement to the highest offices on the good opinion of their countrymen. But in almost every instance the deceits have been found, in which the forms might have been discovered in his previous conduct, and generally united with commanding genius and splendid talents. There is, I trust, nothing in my previous conduct to show that I possess the former character, and yet disclaiming the latter, my sole reliance, for preserving the good opinion of my countrymen is the preservation of that character for fidelity to my engagements, which the convention which you gentlemen represent, as well as others of my fellow-citizens have been pleased to allow to me.

With high consideration, I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,  
WM. H. HARRISON.

To WM. BRADLEY TYLER, President,  
ROBERT W. BOWIE, Vice Pres.  
HENRY V. SOMERVILLE,  
RUBEN TALL,  
HENRY S. STILES,  
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, Secretaries,  
JOHN BOZMAN KEAR,

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.  
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22nd, 1836.

The Legislature did not sit-day, but branches having adjourned over to-day Saturday to-morrow.

The whole town, citizens and strangers, turned out to witness the annual commencement St. John's College, which took place this day in the hall of that institution. There were eleven graduates, who received the baccalaureate degree, and the addresses delivered on the occasion were highly creditable to the talents and faculty of the College. After the conferring of the degrees, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, addressed the students in a speech of somewhat more than an hour's length. I was not seated to advantage to hear Mr. Goldsborough, but those who did hear him characterized his address as a classic and classical production, replete with interest and abounding in excellent adulatory instruction. It will, I presume, be published very shortly, and I will therefore leave to the critic the task of analyzing its merits.

The Rev. Dr. Humphreys, President of St. John's preached yesterday a graduation sermon to the class which were graduated to-day. It was a most eloquent, ornate and appropriate discourse, breathing throughout a spirit of melting pathos and christian eloquence, and touching with great effect the hearts of all who heard it. It is a ripe and profound scholar, a mild and amiable man, and a good and practical christian, and we doubt, that under his auspices and those of his very excellent associates, old St. John's is to revive from her fall and know some what of her former renown.

appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have been admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated by the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not assented to by them. This refusal to make payment is, in the view of the United States, a denial of justice; and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of a derogatory and insulting nature, but it has also been accompanied by a refusal to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the United States; inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration, and of equivalents to which they were entitled. But there are other national interests, and in the judgment of this Government, national interests of the higher order—involved in the condition prescribed, and insisted on by France which has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. That condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the United States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and in which he deems itself aggrieved, may, in a matter of right, thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct and official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements, and satisfy the feelings of the offended party; and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other measures of legislation without the intervention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the legislature, while at the same time it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercourse, and without surrendering, in this important particular, the right of self-government. In accordance with this view of the federal constitution, it has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded as confidential consultations held by its different departments—consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible, and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen from the accompanying correspondence, that when the question referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, it was not only a subject of considerable importance, but it was also a subject of great delicacy. It was, in fact, a subject which had been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, and the views expressed by him were approved by the President, and have been since twice reported and enforced by him in messages to Congress, in terms proportioned to their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and validity of the principle involved.

The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to, any measure, by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and integrity of his Britannic Majesty's Government, and in consequence of the friendly relations which leave him no power to suspect this point to the control of any foreign State, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France, provided that can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States; that, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring to their relations a friendly and amicable character, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bannehead, that in such case, thereof or mediation made in his name, is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing but equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope, that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations, manifested in Mr. Bannehead's note, may promote the attainment of the end.

Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the United States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request, that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion, to renew to Mr. Bannehead the assurances of his distinguished consideration,  
JOHN FORSYTHE.

[To be concluded in our next.]

### From the Baltimore Republican.

WHAT IS WHIGGERY?—The Mobile Register, in noticing the assault which have been made upon Mr. Adams, by the opposition, on account of the course which he has pursued in relation to the controversy between our Government and that of France, makes some very pointed remarks, and which contain much truth.—It is remarked that by charging Mr. Adams with having abandoned his party, and with having become a friend to Mr. Van Buren, because he has vindicated the honor of the American nation, and has stood up for the national defence against foreign aggression, they have, perhaps, unconsciously, but not less clearly on that account, admitted that a man cannot, at the same time, be for his country, and belong to their party; and that the individual who supports the honor of the country in opposition to a foreign government must

The undersigned has therefore been instructed by his Majesty's Government formally to tender to the Government of the United States the mediation of Great Britain, for the settlement of the differences between the United States and France; and to say that a note, precisely similar to the present, has been delivered to the French Government by his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. The undersigned has, at the same time, to express the confident hope of his Majesty's Government, confident hope of his Majesty's Government, that if the two parties would agree to refer to the British Government, the settlement of the point at issue between them, and to abide by the opinion which that Government might, after due consideration, communicate to the two parties thereupon, means might be found to satisfy the honor of each, without incurring those great and manifold evils, which a rupture between two such Powers must inevitably entail on both.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Forsyth the assurance of his most distinguished consideration,  
CHARLES BANNHEAD.

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, 31 February, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bannehead, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of his Britannic Majesty's Government, the settlement of the differences existing between the United States and France. That communication having been submitted to the President, and considered with all the care belonging to the importance of the subject and the source from which it emanated, the undersigned has been instructed to assure Mr. Bannehead that the disinterested and honorable views which have dictated the proposal of his Britannic Majesty's Government, and their efforts to heal dissensions arising among nations, are worthy of the character and commanding influence of Great Britain; and the success of those efforts is as honorable to the Government, by whose instrumentality it was secured, as it has been beneficial to the parties more immediately interested, and to the world at large.

The sentiments upon which this policy is founded, and which have been faithfully displayed in the offer that has been made, are deeply impressed upon the mind of the President. They are congenial with the institutions and principles, as well as with the interests and habits of the people of the United States; and it has been the constant aim of their Government, in its conduct towards other Powers, to preserve and illustrate them. Cordially approving the general view of his Britannic Majesty's Government, the President regards with particular satisfaction the enlightened and disinterested solicitude manifested by it, for the welfare of the nations to whom its good offices are now tendered, and has seen with great sensibility, in the exhibition of that feeling, the recognition of that community of interests, and those ties of kindred, by which the United States and Great Britain are united.

If circumstances did not render it certain, it would have been obvious from the language of Mr. Bannehead's note to the undersigned, that the Government of his Britannic Majesty, when the instructions under which it was prepared were given, could not have been apprised of all the steps taken in the controversy between the United States and France, and the necessary and important measures of the President to Congress the first communicated at the commencement of the present session, under date of the 7th of December, 1835, and the second under that of the 15th of January, 1836. Could these documents have been within the knowledge of his Britannic Majesty's Government, the President does not doubt that it would have been fully satisfied that the disposition of the United States, notwithstanding their well-grounded and serious causes of complaint against France, to restore friendly relations and cultivate a good understanding with the Government of that country, was an unimpaired, and that all had already been done, on their part, that could in reason be expected of them, to secure that result. The first of these documents, although it gave such a history of the origin and progress of the claims of the United States, and of the proceedings of France, before and since the treaty of 1831, as to vindicate the statements and representations of the message of the first of December, 1834, yet expressly declined the offensive interpretation put upon it by the Government of France; and while it insisted on the acknowledged rights of the United States, and the obligations of the treaty, and maintained the honor and independence of the American Government, evinced an anxious desire to do all that could be done, to a strict justice would permit, to remove every cause of irritation and content.

For a further illustration of this point, as well as for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr. Bannehead, copies of all that part of a message of the 7th of December, 1835, and also copies of the message of the 15th of January, 1836, and of another message of the 15th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and certain documents connected with the subject.

These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the United States and France, to the present date, will also move an impression which appears to be entertained by his Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bannehead's note that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States; and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party and denied by the other. This suggestion

appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have been admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated by the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not assented to by them. This refusal to make payment is, in the view of the United States, a denial of justice; and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of a derogatory and insulting nature, but it has also been accompanied by a refusal to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and to the interests of the United States; inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration, and of equivalents to which they were entitled. But there are other national interests, and in the judgment of this Government, national interests of the higher order—involved in the condition prescribed, and insisted on by France which has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. That condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the United States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and in which he deems itself aggrieved, may, in a matter of right, thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct and official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements, and satisfy the feelings of the offended party; and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other measures of legislation without the intervention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the legislature, while at the same time it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercourse, and without surrendering, in this important particular, the right of self-government. In accordance with this view of the federal constitution, it has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded as confidential consultations held by its different departments—consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible, and the Government not liable to account to other States.

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So great, however, is the desire of the President for the restoration of a good understanding with the Government of France, provided that can be effected on terms compatible with the honor and independence of the United States; that, after the frank avowal of his sentiments upon the point last referred to, and the explicit reservation of that point, the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall believe that its mediation can be useful in adjusting the differences which exist between the two countries, and in restoring to their relations a friendly and amicable character, he instructs the undersigned to inform Mr. Bannehead, that in such case, thereof or mediation made in his name, is cheerfully accepted.

The United States desire nothing but equal and exact justice; and they cannot but hope, that the good offices of a third Power, friendly to both parties, and prompted by the elevated considerations, manifested in Mr. Bannehead's note, may promote the attainment of the end.

Influenced by these motives, the President will cordially co-operate so far as his constitutional powers may enable him, in such steps as may be requisite, on the part of the United States, to give effect to the proposed mediation. He trusts that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur, and instructs the undersigned to request, that the earliest information of the measures taken by Great Britain, and of their result, may be communicated to this Government.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion, to renew to Mr. Bannehead the assurances of his distinguished consideration,  
JOHN FORSYTHE.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the Baltimore Republican.

WHAT IS WHIGGERY?—The Mobile Register, in noticing the assault which have been made upon Mr. Adams, by the opposition, on account of the course which he has pursued in relation to the controversy between our Government and that of France, makes some very pointed remarks, and which contain much truth.—It is remarked that by charging Mr. Adams with having abandoned his party, and with having become a friend to Mr. Van Buren, because he has vindicated the honor of the American nation, and has stood up for the national defence against foreign aggression, they have, perhaps, unconsciously, but not less clearly on that account, admitted that a man cannot, at the same time, be for his country, and belong to their party; and that the individual who supports the honor of the country in opposition to a foreign government must