

house, and on which it was intended to guard the public mind from entertaining an erroneous idea. The part of the gentleman's speech which he alluded to was that where he spoke of the probable fructification of some of our colonial possessions in the event of a cessation of peace. He noticed that the country would be probably called upon to make such concessions, but he did not notice that any corresponding sacrifices were to be made on our part of France. He saw no reason in mode of argument that this or that possession should be given up to the enemy, because great revenues had not been derived from it. The principle on which he understood a treaty should proceed was prudence, the probable degree of concession that might be expected from the enemy, and what might be necessary to future security. He should therefore enter his protest against the principle which had been stated, and decline any further discussion of it. "Were he to go into it, he should ask, why should France, with a great accession of power, not know the time the Romans have still more conceded to her? This, indeed, would be an odd application of the maxim of him that has much, much will be expected." If that arrangement of kingdoms called France had been sufficient to possess as an enemy ever such power with safety to other states, why did Britain to cherish it with colonial possessions, and supply commercial advantages?

Mr. Tierney said he had availed every thing that could produce such a result. What he stated was that there was no person, who, if he had the means, would inflict upon keeping that mass of colonies, the continued possession of which would maintain the object of the war, and the safety of the rest of the world. He had said also, that if we had the power retaining them, the enemy would not consent to it. These were his sentiments; but it is not the right honorable gentleman who found fault with them, had in his abundant ignorance, forgot that the late administration, which he formed a part, proposed in the negotiations at Lisle, to give up every thing except the Cape and Trincomalee. He should be glad to know how long the right hon. gentleman had received these new lights, or how long he had formed his opinion, how he could reconcile his present principles with the liberality of the offer made at Lisle.

Mr. Widdiell said, his individual security was nothing to the purpose. The security of the majority of the government that made the offer was the question, and that, he believed, could be supported. He should not, however, go so into details, but he had no difficulty in saying that there were many points on which he had differed from his colleagues.

Mr. Widdiell expressed his surprise that the right hon. gentleman should continue to have acted so long with an administration, the conduct of which he had disapproved. The question was then put as negative on Mr. Tierney's resolutions; and those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Robinson, the account of the loan advanced to the Emperor was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Nail Manufactory.

A bill, which is now made by the Duke of Devon and Bristol at the Factory of St. Thomas, and at the Hardware Store of the Suburb, where persons building and all others wishing to work may be supplied with any quantity of the most reasonable rates.

JOHN JACK

Washington Feb. 4, 1851.

NOTICE.

The following papers have been committed to the care of William C. Brewster, Esq., of the City of Baltimore, to wit:—**SOLOMON JOHNSTON**—Five feet 10 in. high, 13 years of age; has on a pair of man's trousers and a pair of blue trousers; is a captain of the city of Baltimore.

JOHN PAIRL—Five feet 8 in. high, 10 years of age; has on a blue coat and breeches, a pair of light colored cotton trousers, and a pair of old boots; he belongs to Mr. Martin Platt of Paquet Court Street.

MARK, who is **THOMAS GORDON**—Five feet 9 inches high, 40 years of age; has on a pair of old trousers, and a pair of old boots; he belongs to David Allison of Palm Street.

WALKER—Five feet 9 inches high, 20 years of age; has on a striped gingham coat, a pair of the same, and white flannel jacket; he is a free mason, and that he belongs to the First Point in the city of Baltimore, where he resides.

The owners of the above Runaways are desired to come and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs, to discharge their legal expenses.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

Marshal of the District of Columbia

Washington, August 14, 1851.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received at Boston, by Capt. Ward, from Liverpool, with London papers to July 15th, 1851. Capt. Tyler says, London, which place he left July 12th—and by the *Divulsiere*, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, with London papers to July 12th.

LONDON, June 29.

The following extract of a letter from Egypt is authentic: "At Abohis, May 8.

"I was yesterday at Heliopolis; the state of the place bears incredible proof of the boverity of the fleppies and profanes of the enemy.

"The Manichee, to the number 5000, is in conjunction with the British army, which receives from all directions the most abundant supplies. I have been one of Menou's proclamations on the subject, in which he has threatened to burn every village of which a single inhabitant should carry provisions to the English camp. "Menou, probably alarmed by the extent of the defections and the increasing numbers of his followers, lately sent a flag of truce, declaring that the French were desirous to evacuate Egypt on the following conditions:—

"1st. That they shall be permitted to return to France with the honors of war, in the vessels remaining in the country, and being proving inadequate to their present accommodation, the English to furnish such further transports as should be wanting.

"2d. That they be allowed to take with them their arms, baggage, and effects. "3d. The English general replied that if the French evacuated Egypt, they should be permitted to France with all the honors of the French nation to evacuate Egypt on the following conditions:—

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Northern Confederacy assumed a tone and color which threatened our maritime and colonial political existence, this charge is referred to as the occasion of, and explicated in terms not consistent with our accustomed notions of the intercourse of friendly states.

The First Consul has suffered for a long time from a rheumatism contracted in the army. Citizen Covarriz, his physician, has been very successful in his treatment, so that he is now about to attempt to free him from it. He has applied plasters to the breast and arms (successfully). This treatment, the effect of which has been very salutary, has been followed by the First Consul from coming to the salt pannes and giving the usual address to ambassadors this day. He has not ceased a single day to do business with the Council, Ministers, and held this morning a Council General of Finance, which takes place every month, and at which all the Ministers and the Director General of the Public Treasury attend. G. Covarriz thinks that the First Consul will be able, without inconvenience to his health, to attend next quinquennal, at the fête of the 14th of July. [Paris pap.]

LONDON, July 13.

Capt. Blake, of the *Dufosse* cutter, arrived in town on Saturday afternoon, with dispatches from Lord St. Helena, as follows:—

"The 17th of last month a convention was signed at Peterburgh, between Lord St. Helena and the British, in which, after some differences between the two countries were amicably terminated. The other two maritime courts of the North have been invited to attend the convention, which will they doubtless do. The convention was solemnly confirmed by Lord Hawkesbury of this moment; and his lordship, late as it was in the evening, communicated it to the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of the North in its greatest extent, and the return of more than twenty-five ships of the line, at the moment when our enemy affects to meditate the invasion of our island, are advantages too great and too obvious to render it necessary for us to enlarge upon them, or to enter into any view of the French pretensions to the North Sea. This event, which throws no little splendor on the new administration.

LONDON, July 14.

Last night we received Paris Journals of the 10th inst. They throw no light whatever on a very serious dispute failed to take place between Bonaparte and Mores, but they reflect on the disposition of the contribution levied by the French army in Germany. The latter has published a letter, in which he enters into a refutation of the charges brought against him by the agents of the government, and vindicates himself from the imputation of embezzlement and peculation. We have received a printed copy of this letter, which has made much noise at Paris, the most of the Journals have had the temerity to reprint it. It confirms the intelligence of the state of the French finances. The embezzlements felt in February in April, were flattered by the official Journal to have been occasioned in a great degree by the heavy expenses of the army of the Rhine; and it expressed that it was no doubt caused by the heavy losses of the army, since it professed a continental peace. But Moresan felt his character attacked by this assertion and published the letter alluded to, by which it appeared that the whole of his triumph campaign, did not cost him a franc. Moresan's letter is a unquestionable evidence of his having had a slight misunderstanding with the French government, but he conducts himself with moderation; his letter is written with much modesty, and he encourages none of the parties who intrigue in politics. Neither did the French government to suspend medals of this nature, which the Emperor would re-considered by the American Senate, or some other amicable mode of settling matters could be adopted.

"The peace between Spain, France and Portugal, was ratified on the 10th inst. by the king and queen of Spain were preparing to leave their capital on the 15th of the same month, on their way to Lisbon, in order to pay a visit to their daughter, the Princess of Brazil, no doubt to congratulate her on her marriage. The Emperor of France has made much noise at Paris, the most of the Journals have had the temerity to reprint it. It confirms the intelligence of the state of the French finances. The embezzlements felt in February in April, were flattered by the official Journal to have been occasioned in a great degree by the heavy expenses of the army of the Rhine; and it expressed that it was no doubt caused by the heavy losses of the army, since it professed a continental peace. But Moresan felt his character attacked by this assertion and published the letter alluded to, by which it appeared that the whole of his triumph campaign, did not cost him a franc. Moresan's letter is a unquestionable evidence of his having had a slight misunderstanding with the French government, but he conducts himself with moderation; his letter is written with much modesty, and he encourages none of the parties who intrigue in politics. Neither did the French government to suspend medals of this nature, which the Emperor would re-considered by the American Senate, or some other amicable mode of settling matters could be adopted.

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ty continue with vigor; and some people suppose that Germany, victor to Belgium as to give spirit and confidence to the plans. We have already observed that the enemy's principal efforts seem to be made in this quarter, as if the embarkation were to be effected from the French ports, which it is to be attempted.—The settlement of the Northern dispatch leaves few powerful divisions of our navy applicable to the coast of France, and it is not on the ground to apprehend that the enemy will be able to elude their vigilance.

Private accounts from good authority from Buenos Ayres, Buenos Ayres has received to ratify the Article of the Convention, unless the 23d of July, (which was the consideration of indemnities for American ships captured and detained by French ships) and the 24th (which fixes the restoration of vessels of fate taken by either party) is admitted as part of the Treaty. Both these articles were rejected by the American Congress.

TORRAN, Aug. 4.] July 11.

Sailed the *Argo*, of 46 guns, Carracks, of 200 tons, and five transports, having on board a large regiment of men of artillery on board, with flat-bottomed boats, deflation unknown; supposed to be for the Brazils.

PARIS, (14 Melidor) July 2.

The government has purchased for the use of the national library of the Emperor, the collection of the celebrated historian, who was last year assassinated at the door of his house.

We learn from good authority, says the *Citadelle*, No. 1630, that the Emperor has ordered a formal declaration at Paris, "That it is impossible for him to execute the plan of indemnities for the feuarizations, which had been agreed upon by the Emperor, Louis XVIII, and a detachment, who was last year assassinated at the door of his house.

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