

FROM EUROPE.

The Havre packet ship *FRANCIS DUPEAU*, Capt. Robinson, brings us Paris and Havre papers to the 31st of January. The Liverpool packet ship *Victoria*, Capt. Merrill, which sailed on the 30th ult., brings us copious files of English papers to the day of sailing.

Nothing had yet been done by the Chamber of Deputies respecting the bill to carry the violated treaty with this country into effect. A copy of the diplomatic correspondence in relation to the indemnity had been laid upon the table, and among this correspondence is the letter to recall M. Serrurier, and the draft of the letter forwarded to him to sign and deliver to Mr. Forsyth. This we give below. A large number of the most eminent manufacturing houses at Lyons had published a document under their signatures strongly remonstrating against any interruption of the amicable relations of France with this country, and pointing out the various evils which a cessation of intercourse would occasion. This publication is said to have produced a great effect. The American treaty is by no means any longer the leading subject of discussion in the Paris journals. The fickle and versatile Frenchmen have found other topics to sputter about. What is said, is in a tone much more just towards the claims of this country, and more indicative of a favorable result, than the sentiments which they expressed in the first explosion of their wrath, that America should dare to insult the honor of the Grand Nation, by insisting on her paying a just, acknowledged, and too long deferred debt.

The latest accounts we have of the English elections show, according to the statement of the London Courier, 406 Reformers, and 250 Tories.

The subject of prevailing interest in Paris at the last dates was the claim of Russia against France. This claim is said to exceed four millions of pounds sterling, and to consist of a debt contracted by Napoleon to Russia, during the time that the French troops were stationed at Warsaw. Admiral de Rigny, when the matter was brought forward in the Chamber, undertook to prove, by documents to be laid before them, that no such claim would be found to exist.

AMERICAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 31st. The remaining documents relative to the American claims, were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. We select the following, which are the most important; they are the letter addressed to M. Serrurier, to announce his recall, and the draft of the note which he was charged to deliver to the Government of the United States.

Letter to M. Serrurier.

PARIS, January 1835.

"Sir—I have received the despatches you have done me the honor to address to me up to December 2, inclusive. The Message of President Jackson has produced in France, the effect you anticipated. The King's Government cannot, evidently, dispense with repelling, by a marked manifestation, a measure so offensive. His Majesty has decided that you should leave the United States, after having delivered to Mr. Forsyth the subjoined note, and accredited M. Pageot as Charge d'Affairs. I announced this resolution to Mr. Livingston yesterday evening. Passports will be ready for him in case he should conceive that he ought to take his departure. Such, sir, are the measures his majesty has thought necessary to adopt to maintain the dignity of France; but he has not thought that this high interest renders it necessary for us to go back from a determination which is dictated by good faith and justice. The bill relating to the American claims will be presented to-morrow to the Chamber of Deputies; but will contain an additional clause, authorizing the employment of all or part of the 25 millions for indemnifying the subjects of France for all such losses as they may sustain in consequence of any measures to be adopted by the United States."

Draft of the note sent to M. Serrurier.

"The undersigned, &c., has received orders to deliver the following note to the Secretary of State of the Government of the United States:—

"It would be superfluous to say that the message addressed on December 1 to the Congress of the United States by General Jackson, has been received at Paris with the most painful surprise. The King's Government is far from supposing that the measures which the message recommends to the attention of Congress, will be adopted by that assembly. But even considering the document in question as a simple manifestation of the opinion which the President wishes to express as to the march pursued by the French Government in this affair, it is impossible not to consider its publication as an act of the most serious nature. The complaints made by the President against the pretended fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the King's Government, in consequence of the vote of April 1, 1835, are not only strange from the inexactitude upon which they are founded, but also because, from the explanations given to Mr. Livingston at Paris, and those which the undersigned gave direct to the cabinet at Washington, appeared not to have left any possibility of a misunderstanding upon points so delicate. It resulted, in effect, from these explanations, that if the session of the French Chambers, which was opened on July 31 last, in order to comply with an express prescription of the charter, was prorogued at the end of fifteen days, before the bill relative to the American claims announced in the speech from the Throne, could be brought into discussion; this wrangling arose only from the absolute impossibility of commencing at a period so premature the legislative labors belonging to the year 1835. It equally resulted that the motives which prevented the formal presentation of the bill in question during the first period of the 15 days, had been drawn principally from the desire of better ensuring the success of this important affair, by choosing the most opportune moment for offering it to the consideration of the newly elected Deputies, who possibly might have been prejudiced against it by the unusual eagerness shown in submitting it to them so long before the period when they would have to take it into discussion. The undersigned adds that, moreover, it is difficult to comprehend the advantages which would have arisen from such a measure, since it would evidently not have produced the results which President Jackson declared he had in view, that of announcing to the Congress the final conclusion of these long negotiations.

The President supposes, it is true, that the Chambers might have been re-assembled before the last month of the year 1834, but even had the session been re-opened some few weeks earlier, which from several causes was impossible, the most simple calculations will prove that under no circumstances could the decisions of the Chambers have been obtained and *a fortiori* known at Washington, on December 1. The King's Government could not but believe that considerations so evident must have brought conviction to the Cabinet of

the United States, and the more so as no communication by that Cabinet to the undersigned, or transmitted at Paris through Mr. Livingston, had offered the least expectation of the irritation and misunderstanding which the message of December 1st has revealed in a manner so deplorable, and when even Mr. Livingston, co-inciding with that judicious spirit which characterizes him in that system of temporising and prudent forbearance adopted with a view to the common interest by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries had required, at the moment of the meeting of the Chambers, that the presentation of the bill should still be deferred, in order that its discussion should not be mixed up with debates of another nature, coincidences which might alone compromise the bill. The last obstacle had just been removed, and the bill was on the point of being presented to the Chamber of Deputies, when the arrival of the message, creating an astonishment at least equal to the just irritation it failed not to excite, forced the Government to deliberate upon the part it ought to act. Strong in its good faith and dignity, it did not think that the inexplicable act of President Jackson ought to make it absolutely renounce a resolution founded upon principle and sentiments of good will towards a friendly nation. Although it cannot conceal from itself the extent to which the provocation from Washington has increased those difficulties which were already great, it decided to apply to the Chambers to place at its disposal the 25 millions stipulated by the treaty of July 4. In the meantime, His Majesty has resolved not to expose his Minister to hear such language as that which was uttered on December 1. The undersigned has received orders to return to France, and the transmission of these orders have been communicated to Mr. Livingston."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American Merchant in England, dated

MANCHESTER, January 21, 1835.

My Dear Sir: When I had last this pleasure I expected by this time to be on my way to Italy; but various occurrences have detained me in England until now. I shall, however, commence my tour next week, unless prevented by the receipt of more hostile news from France. You will have heard what a sensation was produced at Paris by the spirited Message of General Jackson. It spread dismay among the French like a congreve rocket suddenly thrown into a crowded city. That Message, I am sure, is destined to place the present Government of our country upon still higher ground. It has attracted the attention of all classes of people, and has been pronounced by nearly all parties in this country, as the most high-toned, independent document, which has ever crossed the Atlantic. When first received, many persons regretted the General did not recommend high duties on French goods instead of reprisals; but I am more pleased with that part of the Message than even the other portion of that state paper; and now I find others adopting the same opinion. What ever be the result, whether we are to have war or a continuance of peace, I am satisfied the course which the President has taken, is destined to increase the number of his friends and supporters, and to be approved by the country. If the French pay, the credit of obtaining the money will be given to the effect produced by the Message. If the French do not pay, and war ensues, I doubt if any one in America will hesitate to support the Government.

Until yesterday, after hearing of the recall of the French Minister, a war seemed to be inevitable; but since receiving the debate in Paris upon the introduction of the bill to pay the money, the opinion here is that peace may be preserved. I consider, however, that all depends upon the Chamber of Deputies; and I have my fears they may refuse the appropriation. Should they do so, I suppose war is inevitable. I understand the Chamber was adjourned to give time for the great cities to send in memorials requiring the Deputies to pay. This looks well, and in a few days the question will be settled. I send you by this vessel the London Sun newspaper, containing an account of the sitting, and the speech of the Minister of Finance, in which he affects to speak of General Jackson as one, who in his Message had not expressed sentiments in unison with those of his countrymen. From some of his remarks I should infer that M. Humann was a subscriber to the National Intelligencer or New York Star, and had read only the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Poindexter, &c. No man can doubt that the perverse opposition of the Senate of the United States has done much to weaken the influence of the United States in Europe. M. Humann will soon find that he has been deceived, and I have no doubt the House will report a bill agreeably to the President's suggestion, but the Senate will of course take an opposite course.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The Bots in Horses. We are not quite certain when people say of a horse, "he has got the bots," that they have any definite idea of the time or manner of the getting them. Yet were we to inquire on those points, we might possibly be told that the bot-fly fastens its eggs on some part of the horse's hair, chiefly about the fore legs; and that the young insects, some time after, get into the stomach. What do they do there? Do they immediately begin to gnaw the stomach? Or do they defer the attack till the horse is diseased in some other way?

If the last suggestion is correct, then it may be difficult to distinguish the effects of the bots from other violent diseases. The pain of the colic for instance, may be as local as a party of bots; and if the farrier should mistake one for the other, he may give the poor sufferer very improper medicines. We have no doubt that many fatal blunders of this kind have been made.

We believe it is not pretended that bots enter a horse's stomach, immediately begin to gnaw it. It is nearly certain that some horses have never in the course of their long lives suffered by larva; and yet we can hardly think it possible that their stomachs should not at some time or other have contained some. The hostler who throws ashes into the pail when he gives his horses drink, does it on this supposition,—believing that the potash which is there diffused through the water, will expel the bots. This alkali indeed, may sweeten the stomach, by neutralizing acidity, and thus prevent the ill effects that often arise from indigestion,—for it seems to us, impossible when a horse is overdriven that his digestive organs can perform their proper functions.

It would therefore appear that a horse may have bots and yet suffer no inconvenience. Dr. Harden of Georgia, has ever written much to show that they never cause any inconvenience to a horse; and that "the death which colic causes is put upon a very harmless insect, and one that is necessary to the health of the horse."

The publication of this opinion in the (Baltimore) American Farmer, was followed by a long discussion of the subject in that paper, and in some others, during the course of which it appeared to be considered as a fact by several writers that no

medicine is powerful enough to kill the bots without destroying the horse; and if this point can be established to the satisfaction of common farriers, we think there would be much improvement in the treatment of sick horses. We shall therefore copy an account of some experiments.

"Twelve two ounce phials," says Dr. Harden, "had bots put in them; one had milk put in it—another water—and a third, nothing, as a standard; we then filled the others with a strong solution of copperas—a solution of arsenic, aquafortis and water—a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. Nine of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copperas, and aquafortis, appeared to have no effect on them; they appeared fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the laudanum however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched. After keeping them until we were satisfied that nothing that a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away."

Another writer says, "a friend of ours has seen the experiment tried of putting them into a strong solution of potash, which did not appear to injure them." L. Capen of South Boston (N. E. Farmer) declares, "It is evident they cannot be killed within the horse without endangering his life;" and these opinions are confirmed by Peter Ellis, of Crosswicks (N. J.):—"I have tried most of the prescriptions that I have heard of, for destroying bots, by applying it to them after taken from the horse, but never discovered any thing that would destroy them which would be safe to give the animal." "A Spartan" of Georgia, says, "The remedies usually administered are absurd beyond measure, indeed fatal. Such as whiskey, spirits of turpentine, fish brine, solution of blue stone, &c. given for the purpose of killing the bots or "making them let go," as is said, neither of which purposes, if it could be accomplished, would be of any use, as the inflammation which already threatens life, would remain to be cured. But both of these objects are unattainable: the insect will bear to be immersed eight minutes in strong aquafortis before he dies." Another writer adds, "I can attest the truth of Dr. Harden's remark, that "nothing innocuous to the stomach of a horse, will destroy worms so tenacious of life." White in the treatise of Veterinary Medicine, states that bots have been found to resist the strongest poison, nor have we yet discovered any medicine capable of destroying or detaching them from their situation. Unwilling to grant this, I once took several bots and immersed some in oil of turpentine, and others in spirits of wine for a considerable time, without either producing any sensible effect upon them." From that moment I ceased to try to expel them."

We hope that this mass of testimony will be sufficient to deter any farrier from attempting to administer medicines to kill bots within the horse; and on this we shall rest for the present; but it is our intention soon to resume the subject.

Police—Saturday.—*Conjugal Felicity.*—A miserable, snivelling creature, calling himself *Charles Curtis*, of No. 70 Hamlersley street, who had been frequently imprisoned for ill-using his unfortunate help-mate, was again brought up and charged by her, with having on Thursday evening "put a devil in his mouth which stole away his brains," i. e. got beastly drunk, and according to his usual habit, beat her in the most unmerciful manner. Her face and arms bore ample testimony to the ill usage. On being asked by the Magistrate what he had to say in reply to the charge, the prisoner put his arm very tenderly about his wife, and in the most coaxing manner imaginable, whined out, Oh, my dear! Now my dear, do forgive me! I beg your pardon, indeed I do; I'll go down on my bended knees before all these people and do so, if you will only forgive me this time.

Wife.—(repelling his embraces)—You have told me so before, twenty times, and yet you neglect your business, get drunk, spend your money, and then beat me like a brute. No, I cannot forgive you.

Prisoner. Oh, but you must forgive me this time, and I'll swear—where shall I go to swear? Where shall I find a book to swear on? (*To one of the officers*)—Have you got a book? (*To another*)—Can't you accommodate me?—Will nobody oblige me with a book to swear on?

Wife. You had better go swear it in your closet at home, and there ask forgiveness.

Pris. Oh dear me, dear me! Don't I love my children?

Wife. You say so; but you love rum much better.

Pris. Oh my dear, how can you say so? Didn't I buy two hogs, fifty cabbages, two bushels of onions, and a barrel of flour for them?

Wife. So you did, and then got drunk, and nearly killed us all; you will quite kill me soon, that I'm sure.

Pris. Oh, don't say so, pray don't.

Wife. Why not, isn't it true? Haven't you driven me to take in sewing, and work myself nearly to death at the wash tub to maintain the children? Why, Mr. Alderman, he is a morocco dresser, and can earn enough to support his family with comfort, but he won't, and only gets drunk, squanders away his money, and beats me.

Magistrate.—(to the prisoner)—You are an incorrigible sinner. Make your complaint, madam, and we'll find some way to tame him.

Pris.—(roaring with terror)—Oh, my dear, don't complain, don't, for if you do, I'm fixed for ever.

This last appeal was irresistible. The poor ill-used, and enduring wife, subdued by the entreaties of her worthless master, declined entering the complaint, and he was accordingly discharged, to commit new outrages on his wife, and to be again forgiven by her.

New York Enquirer.

Highly Important. We have to-day received an account of an experiment made during the last week by R. L. STEVENS, Esq., to whose scientific improvements and discoveries in mechanics and untiring industry, our country and the world is more indebted in travelling facilities than to any living individual. It appears that Mr. STEVENS, has invented an apparatus, by which a boat may be driven, with certainty and safety, through ice of any thickness, and for which he is about taking out a patent. This, we are gratified to learn, is no matter of speculation or mere theory;—the apparatus has already been applied to the steamboat Newark, and the result was, that she made her way through the fresh water ice of the Newark bay (where she had been frozen in during the cold weather) with the greatest ease. Since that time she has continued her regular and daily trips to Newark.

In view of the various and beneficial results

which must flow from this invaluable discovery, we look upon it as second only in importance to the invention of steam-boats and rail-roads. It will effect a rapid and salutary change in our business and commercial arrangements, by enabling us to continue the intercourse with our sister States at a season, in which heretofore there has been little or

none; and we venture to predict, that for the future no stoppage of the intercourse between New York and any place south of it, need take place by reason of the ice. If this contrivance answers the expectations of the scientific and unprejudiced inventor—and those who know him, know he is not much given to boasting, or to be sanguine over much—we may soon look forward to make the winter passage to Albany, with the same ease and certainty we make the summer one.—*Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brunswick, Newark, and various other places*, will feel the value of this improvement; but to our own gay and thriving Gotham—our "Sea Girt Isle"—this only was wanting to secure to her forever, the pre-eminence to which her situation and resources entitle her.

Mr. STEVENS has rarely, if ever, taken out a patent for his numberless improvements in steam engines which have increased the speed of our boats from six to sixteen miles an hour; but they have heretofore been freely given to such as chose to adopt them.—We hope, therefore, that he may be enabled in this case, so to word his specification (no easy matter) as to reap the advantages the law was intended to confer upon those who devote their time and talents to improvements, by which many are benefited.

New York Enquirer.

Punishment for the outrage in the Louisiana Legislature. Mr. GRYMES, who shot the Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives with buck-shot, and at the same discharge grazed the temple of a member with a ball—all within the Legislative Hall, and at the very hour appointed for calling the House to order, has been sentenced—to be reprimanded by the Speaker *pro tem.*

From New Orleans.

We are indebted to a gentleman who came passenger in the Florida for several copies of the New Orleans Bee and Louisiana Advertiser, the latter paper to the 6th inst. The House of Representatives, after receiving the report of the committee on the subject of the outrage committed on the Speaker, directed the Speaker (Mr. Penn having been elected to that station *pro tem.*) to issue his mandate to the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the offender before the House. On the 5th Mr. GRYMES was brought to the bar and asked by the Speaker if he was ready for trial. He then rose and addressed the House for some time, and read a paper protesting against all interference of the House, and arguing at length against its right to assume judicial duties. Some debate ensued, but the House firmly sustained its right to protect itself, and appointed a committee to manage the examination. GRYMES was then released on his pledge to appear before the House whenever required to do so, whereupon the House adjourned.

Another disgraceful affray occurred in the streets on the—inst. between a Mr. DAUSSAT and Mr. KNOX. The former made an assault upon the latter with a cane; Knox took the cane from the assailant and beat him with it, and while so doing, DAUSSAT drew a pistol and shot Mr. KNOX through the neck.—The wound is considered dangerous.

New York Enquirer.

Information wanted. Nearly eleven years since, a young man named Matthew Sawyer, son of Mr. Matthew D. Sawyer, now residing in this city, left his friends in Orange county, being then about sixteen years old, since which time he has never been heard from. He was then learning the trade of a hatter. If any person in any part of the country can give information respecting him, they will confer a very great favor by addressing a line to his father.

New York Enquirer.

Police.—Noble JOHNSON, WILLIAM WALLACE STEWART, and DUMMIE, the three individuals charged with an attempt to murder, and afterwards robbing JOHN PERRINE, on the night of the 11th inst. have all been apprehended and were examined before Esquire GLENN yesterday morning. The evidence of Perrine, who, we are happy to say, was so far recovered as to be able to attend the examination, went directly to fasten the guilty upon DUMMIE.

After he had been enticed to an appointed spot, he was seized by the collar or stock with both hands by DUMMIE and instantaneously struck on the nose by Stewart with a large stone. Perrine then called out "murder" twice, when the last named villain said "Damn you, I'll soon stop you from that," and taking DUMMIE's hand from his stock, drew his knife across his throat. The property taken from Perrine was a silver watch and seven dollars in money. The watch was afterwards found upon DUMMIE. For want of evidence Johnson was discharged, but, the "Squire" stated, enough had been produced to excite strong suspicions of his guilt. He was however, arrested before leaving the Justice's office, upon another charge of stealing and receiving stolen goods. He was again remanded to prison.

Cincinnati Republican, March 18.

Attempt by the Malays to cut off and Murder the crew of another American Vessel. The barque Kent arrived on Friday at Boston from Pulo Panjang, coast of Sumatra, brings intelligence of an attempt to cut off the barque Derby, of Salem, belonging to Stephen C. Phillips, on the coast of Sumatra, by the Malays. The information is conveyed in the following letter from Capt. Felt, master of the Derby, and published in the Salem Observer this morning:

On the 19th June, 1834, lying at Trabang Tchute, in bark Derby, of Salem, loading pepper, while on shore that day, received information that