

Charge d'Affairs at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not yet reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable is my sincere wish.—France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing, indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect, which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromised, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advice, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affairs shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

UNITED STATES, } In the district court of Indiana
vs. EDWARD OWENS,

Indictment for embezzling and destroying letters and packages entrusted to him as a carrier of the United States mail.

The defendant was indicted at the last term of the District Court and upon a failure of the jury to agree in a verdict, a mistrial was entered. Upon the trial of the case at the present term, the defendant was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the State's prison at Jeffersonville.

Divorce.—We learn from a New York paper that the inhabitants of Kings County, have resolved to petition the next Legislature, for the passage of a law, authorizing a divorce in all cases, where either of the parties to the marriage contract is a confirmed drunkard. What say the ladies to this view of the case? One serious objection strikes us at the moment which is this:—All hope of reclamation must in this case, be considered at an end. Many a drinking husband has been reformed by a kind and loving wife. It may be a change but not an improvement; others may think differently. It is a bad rule that works ill, but a worse one which will not work at all. Nothing should be done which tends in the remotest degree to weaken the obligations of society. The people of Kings County, had better stick to the text. There is such a thing as getting out of the frying pan into the fire.

The building of steam boats is carried to a surprising extent at Pittsburg. The advocate informs that seven large boats have been launched within a few days, and that they are shortly to be followed by upwards of a dozen more. The value of steam and other boats finished and fitted out, within the year 1835, at that single port, will amount, according to estimate, to a million of dollars!

Unanimity. A Reverend Clergyman in the county of Middlesex, in sermon preached to his people on some particular occasion, said of them that they had always acted with great unanimity and candour; for says he, "as often as I have chastised you from the desk, you have frankly acknowledged that you deserved it, and whenever I have asked for more salary you have unanimously refused it."

A first rate hen. A Poughkeepsie paper states, that Miss G—P—, of Dutchess county, N. Y. has this season obtained from 12 hens, 72 dozen eggs and 105 chickens. Her management was by cooing feeding, to induce all the hens to lay whenever she wished to instead of sitting, and to place the chickens under the care of one hen in the coop. Miss G—P—is equal to an Egyptian oven. What a prize such a girl would be to any husband that delights in a numerous brood!—N. Y. Star.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
The first session of the twenty-fourth congress commenced on Monday the 7th inst. We give a list of the members with the exception of one senator and two representatives, all from Mississippi.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE 24TH CONGRESS.

As the senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the house with the exception of two members from Mississippi, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference.—Those marked (*) are anti-Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present administration, and opposed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the western states, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE.	
MAINE.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Ether Shepley	Willie P. Mangum*
John Ruggles	Bedford Brown
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Isaac Hill	Wm. C. Preston*
Henry Hubbard	John C. Calhoun*
MASSACHUSETTS.	GEORGIA.
Daniel Webster*	Alfred Cutler
John Davis*	John P. King
RHODE ISLAND.	KENTUCKY.
Asher Robbins*	Henry Clay*
Nehemiah R. Knight	John Crittenden
CONNECTICUT.	TENNESSEE.
Gideon Tomlinson*	Felix Grundy
Nathan Smith*	Hugh L. White*
VERMONT.	OHIO.
Samuel Prentiss*	Thomas Ewing*
Benjamin Swift*	Thomas Morris
NEW YORK.	LOUISIANA.
Silas Wright, jr.	Alexander Porter*
N. P. Talmadge	Charles Gayarre
NEW JERSEY.	INDIANA.
Samuel L. Southard*	Wm. Hendricks*
Garret D. Wall	John Tipton*
PENNSYLVANIA.	MISSISSIPPI.
James Buchanan	John Black*
Samuel McKean*	One vacancy
DELAWARE.	ILLINOIS.
Arnold Naudain*	Elias K. Kane
John M. Clayton*	John M. Robinson
MARYLAND.	ALABAMA.
R. D. Gouldsbrough*	Wm. R. King*
Joseph Kent*	Gabriel Moore*
VIRGINIA.	MISSOURI.
John Tyler*	Lewis F. Linn
Benj. W. Leigh*	Thomas H. Benton

RECAPITULATION.	
Anti-Van Buren	26
Van Buren	18
Doubtful	3
Vacancy	1
Total	48

MICHIGAN.

Lucius Lyon	John Norvell
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It is to be born in mind that Michigan is already a state, wanting only the act of admission into the Union, and that the legislature is already elected which will choose her senators to congress. That legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan senators are of same politics. Adding these to the list, they will stand:

Anti-Van Buren	28
Van Buren	20
Doubtful	3
Vacancy	1
Total	52

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.	SAMUEL BARTON
F. O. J. Smith	C. C. Chamberleng
George Evans*	John McKeon
Moses Mason	Eli Moore
Leonard Jarvis	Aaron Ward
Gorham Parks	Abraham Bokee
Joseph Hall	John W. Brown
Jeremiah Bailey*	Nicholas Sickles
John Fairfield	Aaron Vanderpool
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Valentine Ellner
Samuel Cushman	Hiram P. Hunt*
Benning M. Bean	Gerrit V. Lansing
Franklin Pierce	John Gramer
Joseph Weeks	David Russell*
Robert Burns	Dudley Farlin
MASSACHUSETTS.	Ransom H. Gillet
Abbot Lawrence*	Matthias J. Boyce
Stephen C. Phillips*	Abijah Mann, jr.
Caleb Cushing*	Samuel Bardsley
Levi Lincoln*	Joel Turill
George Grennell*	Daniel Wardwell
George N. Briggs*	Sherman Mow
Wm. B. Calhoun*	Wm. Seymour
William Jackson	Wm. Mason
John Reed*	Joseph Reynolds
John Q. Adams*	S. B. Leonard
Samuel Hoar*	Wm. Taylor
N. B. Borden*	Wm. K. Fuller
CONNECTICUT.	Ulysses F. Doubleday
Isaac Toucey	Graham H. Chapin
Samuel Ingham	Francis Granger*
Elisha Haley	Joshua Lee
Zalman Wildman	Timothy Childs*
Andrew T. Judson	G. W. Lay*
Lancelot Phelps	Phil C. Fuller*
RHODE ISLAND.	Abner Hazeltine*
Dutce J. Pearce	Thos. C. Love*
Wm. Sprague	Gideon Hard*
VERMONT.	NEW JERSEY.
Hiland Hall*	P. Dickerson
Wm. Slade*	James Parker
Horace Everett*	Samuel Fowler
Hemina Allen*	F. S. Schenck
B. F. Jones*	Wm. N. Shinn
NEW YORK.	Thomas Lee
Abel Huntington	

PENNSYLVANIA.
Joel B. Sutherland
James Harper*
J. R. Ingersoll*
Michael W. Ash
Edward Darlington
David Potts, jr.*
Wm. Heister*
Jacob Fry, jr.*
Matthias Morris*
D. D. Wagener
Edward B. Hubley
Henry A. Mahlenburg
Wm. Clark*
Henry Logan
George Chambers*
Jesse Miller
Joseph Henderson
Andrew Beaumont
J. B. Anthony
John Laporte
John Mann
J. Klingensmith, jr.
Andrew Buchanan
T. M. T. McKean*
Harriet Denney*
Samuel S. Harrison
John Banks*
John Galbraith
DELAWARE.
John J. Milligan
MARYLAND.
Isaac McKim
Ben C. Howard
James Turner*
Francis Thomas
Daniel Jenifer
Geo. C. Washington*
John N. Steele*
James A. Pearce*

LOUISIANA.
Rice Garland*
Eleazer W. Qipley
Henry Jackson*
TENNESSEE.
John Bell*
Abraham P. Meury*
Bailey Peyton*
James K. Polk
Adam Huntsman*
Cave Johnson
E. J. Shields*
W. C. Doolap*
Luke Lea*
Wm. B. Carter*
John B. Forrester*
James S. Andifer*
Samuel Bunch*

KENTUCKY.
Chilton Allen*
John Chambers*
Wm. J. Graves*
Richard French
James Harlan*
R. M. Johnson
John White*
John Calhoun*
Lynn Boyd
Albert G. Hawes
Jos. R. Underwood*
Sherrod Williams*

MISSOURI.
Wm. H. Ashley*
Albert G. Harrison
ILLINOIS.
Zadock Casey
Walter Coles
Wm. L. May
INDIANA.
Amos Lane
J. H. Davis
John Carr
Jonathan McCarty*
Geo. L. Kinnard
Edw. A. Hannegan
Ratford Boon

OHIO.
Beliam Storer*
Thomas Corwin*
Wm. K. Bond*
Elice Howell*
Jonathan Sloane*
Elisha W. Hildesay*
Samuel F. Vinton*
Sampson Mason*
Joseph H. Cran*
David Spangley*
Wm. Kennon
John Thompson
David Kilgore
John Cheley
Taylor Webster
Thomas L. Hamer
Wm. Patterson
Benj. Jones
Jeremiah McLene

MICHIGAN.
Isaac E. Cray
ARKANSAS.
Ambrose H. Sevier*
FLORIDA.
Joseph M. White*
Doubtful.

|| Elected by the joint votes of anti-masons and Jackson men.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.

STEAM SUPERCEDED.

Our ingenious townsman, Mr. Alex. McGrew has invented a mode for obtaining and applying power for the purpose of propelling cars upon rail roads, and boats on canals and rivers, which we deem of the utmost importance, and which, in our opinion, must sooner or later, in a great measure supercede the use of steam. The power is derived from condensed air, obtained and applied in a manner so cheap and simple, as to render the expense a matter of little or no consequence. Air used in the manner proposed by Mr. McGrew has advantages over steam, in many essential particulars. It is infinitely less liable to explosion, but in case of such an event, its power to do mischief is greatly diminished, because of its being unconnected with boiling water. It is likewise much more safe in consequence of its not involving the slightest danger from fire. Where cars or boats are propelled by steam, there is constantly danger from this source, and numerous instances of immense destruction of life and property have, therefore, occurred from that element. The annoyance, too, arising from the sparks and smoke of steam cars, is very considerable to the traveller, but will be wholly avoided by the use of condensed air. The great and overwhelming superiority, however, of the use of the latter over the former element, consist in its economy! Air may be condensed and used upon the plan under consideration, without scarcely any expense, except that which is incurred in the first instance in preparing the receivers and machinery.

We have witnessed by the politeness of Mr. McGrew, the practical operation of this invention, and we are fully convinced of its success. Mr. McGrew has exhibited his plan and practical models to several of the most distinguished Engineers in the United States, all of whom concur in deeming the invention of the highest possible importance, and declare their belief that it will almost entirely supercede the use of steam. The inventor has taken out a patent, and, as the "Schedule" furnished the patent office by Mr. McGrew himself, and which is here attached to his Letters Patent, gives a full and clear explanation and description of the invention, we have obtained, and herewith submit a copy of it to our readers.

[Copy of the Schedule.]

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that I, Alexander McGrew, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented or discovered a more economical mode of obtaining power for propelling cars upon rail roads, boats upon rivers and canals, and effecting other objects where such power may be wanted for the purposes of transportation, than has heretofore been adopted; and do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof. My improvement does not consist in any newly invented machinery, but in the using of such power from falls or currents of water, or other natural or artificial sources of power as has heretofore been allowed to run to waste, and employing the same for the purpose of condensing air into suitable receivers; the elastic force of which condensed air is to be subsequently applied to the purposes herein designated. In numerous situations in the courses of canals and rail roads, and of other roads and water courses, there are falls of water, waste weirs, dams, sluices &c. &c. the power from which if economized, would be employed for the attainment of all the ends proposed by me. I bring this into use by taking the water power from wheels or rollers, and machinery already erected or by creating others where they do not already exist, using any of the known constructions of such wheels, or other machinery as may be best adapted to the particular situations in which they are to be employed. These I connect in the ordinary way with the piston or pistons of condensing engines, constructed for the condensing of air, and force air thereby into suitable receivers, or reservoirs, furnished with the requisite tubes, valves, or other appliances, by which they are adapted to the containing of the air thus condensed, and to the supplying of the same in measured quantities, as to operate upon a piston for driving and propelling machinery as high as steam is now made to operate. The means of doing this does not require any description, being perfectly familiar to competent Engineers. The air is to be condensed into one large stationary reservoir and by means of a connecting tube and stop cock transferred therefrom into other reservoirs connected with the vehicle to be propelled. What I claim as my improvement in the art of propelling cars, boats, or other vehicles for transportation, is the employment of the waste power of water, wind, or other natural or artificial sources of power to the condensation of air in the manner and for the purposes herein before set forth.

Cincinnati Whig & Com. Int.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—Dr. Flint, in his lecture last week, on the Anatomy of the brain, illustrated the astonishing influence which the nervous system exercises over the whole corporeal and mental functions, by a well authenticated anecdote, which is too remarkable to be lost. He stated that in Berlin, in Prussia, an individual, during a violent dispute with his wife, in the course of which both parties became much enraged, undertook to administer a little salutary chastisement, he struck her with his hand, a light blow on the back of her neck. The woman instantly fell, and became apparently, immediately deprived of all sensation and after various methods were resorted to without success to reanimate her, she was pronounced to be dead; grave clothes were provided, and some persons commenced stripping the body of its apparel, in order to array it preparatory to its interment. On removing a handkerchief from her shoulders, the woman, to the great consternation of all present, started up, assumed a menacing attitude, and proceeded to finish an appropriate term which she was applying to her husband when he struck her the blow that appeared to have produced such serious results!

It was ascertained on subsequent investigation that a pin, which contained a certain portion of her clothes to her neck, was by the force of the blow, driven through the integuments and spine until it reached the spinal marrow; and was the cause of this instantaneous suspension of all the functions of the body or mind. She was restored to consciousness, and to the full possession of all her faculties so soon as it was removed.—Boston Jour.

THE FINANCES.

Besides the Message of the president, which for to-day, but for to-day only, we leave without comment to our readers, there was transmitted to congress, yesterday, the annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the general subject of the Finances. The great length of this document attests the industry of the head of that department, and the unusual promptitude of this report is a laudable improvement upon former usage, which used to hold back the report till about the Christmas holidays, and sometimes even later.

We have anticipated that the report is large. It has not been in our power, of course, to read it. Two such volumes in one day, as the message and this report, are far beyond the compass of perusal by any man who has any thing else in the world to attend to. We have, however, dipped into it here and there, so as to be able to extract from it the following facts:

The receipts into the treasury, ascertained estimated, during the current year 1835, are computed to be \$25,130,881, of which the actual receipts during the three first quarters of the year are ascertained to be \$23,480,881. Of the actual receipts, \$13,411,180 are from the customs; and \$3,600,530 from the public lands. The balance in the treasury on the 1st January last having been \$28,892,850, the aggregate means of the government within the year will, according to the computation of the secretary, have amounted to \$37,323,731.

The expenditures for the year are estimated at \$18,170,111; thus leaving by computation, in the treasury, on the 1st January next, a balance of money in hand, equal to \$19,147,338, including what has been heretofore often reported as "unavailable funds," now reduced to \$1,400,000. Upon this balance, however, are charged by law various expenditures, amounting altogether to about \$7,235,574, leaving applicable by congress to new and other purposes the sum of about \$10,150,021.

The report contains many suggestions and some recommendations, in the spirit of the president's message, which, as we shall soon publish the report at large, we will not now attempt to epitomize.—N. Y. Int.

The Cincinnati Post states, that the bill for incorporating the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road company, has passed the legislature of South Carolina.

The following remarks are and cases, by "a physician," are illustrative and conclusive—

"In a case," says the writer, "of periodical intoxication, within our knowledge, there were intermissions of several months, during which time, the person exhibited the most correct deportment. But when the peculiar condition was experienced, the individual, who was much respected, neglecting every caution, influenced by any consideration but that of satisfying his desire—eagerly sought to experience the gratification of drunkenness, with such intemperate and dissipated gaiety, as fully evinced a perverted and diseased condition of the brain. The liquor was obtained. An intimate friend informed us that he knew a gentleman, who, in the interval of a paroxysm of drunkenness, influenced by the misery and distress of his family, determined to reform at all hazards, resolved he would never more drink ardent spirits. As the inclination (which appears to him also periodically) advanced, he felt the greatest wretchedness, which he attempted to describe, and roamed about the house, almost distracted by his sensation. In passing through the kitchen, he espied a large bunch of red peppers hanging up to dry; he suddenly dashed at them, and devoured a considerable quantity, which relieved the demands of his stomach. By using the peppers whenever he afterwards felt a disposition to drink ardent spirit, he redeemed himself from the miseries of intemperance." This case, we think, clearly establishes the connection between certain states of the stomach, and a desire for alcoholic drinks, and in some degree, points out the mode in which care should be attempted.

From the same valuable paper, we extract another case, which forcibly demonstrates, that in some instances, the individual is an absolute and passive victim to his desires:—

"A gentleman of very amiable disposition, and justly popular, contracted habits of intemperance, his friends argued, implored, remonstrated; at last he put an end to all importunity, as follows:—'I am a friend, who was addressing him in an advertisement, but decided and plain tone, the poor victim, deeply convinced of the hopelessness of his case, replied:—'My good friend, your remarks are just—they are, indeed, too true—but I can no longer resist temptation; I am a little of brandy stood at one hand, and the fit of hell yawned at the other, and I were compelled that I would be pushed in as surely as I to the one glass, I could not refrain. You are very kind. I ought to be grateful to you for your good friends; but yet my spare yourself the trouble of trying to reason me—the thing is impossible.'"

Mr. M., the land pirate, of whose plans I reserve you so much has been said, is now in the Nashville Penitentiary for ten years, under a conviction for horse-stealing, and who is said of his conspiracy to be true, and there is little reason to doubt it, he is a rival of extraordinary genius, and one of the most dangerous of men, the world has seen. The Western Methodist give the following particulars of his condition:—'Murell is incarcerated within the substantial masonry of the Tennessee Penitentiary—and at a late attempt to escape which was detected and which he was believed to have originated, he was honored with a black chain to his legs, while he is in the labor yard, so that he is a bona fide prisoner during the day of painful labor by an insupportable rule. Besides which he has been given publicly to understand by the Superintendent, that he must show the value of these words, all western rogues know well how to estimate that, on the least attempt to escape, either among the prisoners, or by a revolt of the Murell clan men from without, the very first