WASHINGTON.

The Budget of the Congress of Foreign Relations has been extended, and the Senate has reported the bill for the peace of the United States, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the subject. The bill was reported by Mr. Seward, and it was read a second time.

W. T. Seward, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bell, and Mr. King, were appointed a committee to report on the bill for the peace of the United States.

The bill was read a third time and passed without amendment.

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Mr. Clay rose as a favor to a seat which was not unoccupied, and which he was informed was desired by the Hon. Mr. Y. Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks, had some remarks upon the bill for the completion of the railroad between Boston and New York. He said, that the bill was necessary, as it would facilitate the communication between the two cities, and he hoped that it would be passed.

Mr. Clay also spoke upon the subject of the internal improvements, and particularly upon the bill for the enlargement of the canal from the Ohio to the Mississippi.

Mr. Clay said, that the bill was necessary, as it would facilitate the transportation of goods and persons between the two rivers, and he believed that it would be of great advantage to the country.

Mr. Clay then turned to the subject of the internal improvements in general, and particularly upon the bill for the construction of the canal from the Ohio to the Mississippi.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1817.

ADMISSION OF THE FRENCH TO THE AMERICAN BANK.

By Mr. BALDWIN.

In presenting the subject of the French being admitted to the American Bank, it is impossible to avoid a consideration of the institutions of that country, and to do it, the information necessary for that purpose is of the first importance. It is not only necessary to know the causes which have led to the present state of the French, but also the consequences which may arise from it. The French Bank is a national institution, and it is not to be supposed that it will be tamely submitted to any attack or opposition. The French are a people of great industry, and their Bank is one of the principal sources of their wealth. It is therefore necessary to know the nature of their Bank, and to understand the principles on which it is founded.

The Bank of France is a public institution, and is regulated by the laws of the country. It is composed of several branches, and is divided into two classes, the one commercial, and the other administrative. The commercial branch is conducted by a number of directors, who are appointed by the government, and are responsible to it. The administrative branch is conducted by a board of directors, who are elected by the shareholders.

The Bank of France is the principal source of the government's revenue, and is the means by which the public debt is sustained. It is also the means by which the public credit is preserved, and the means by which the public exchequer is regulated. It is therefore necessary to know the nature of the Bank, and to understand the principles on which it is founded.

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