

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed and laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the powers conferred on Congress by the States, to lay and collect duties, and to regulate commerce, are distinct and inconvertible powers, amongst different objects, and requiring different forms of legislative action; the levying power being confined to imports, and chiefly intended to raise revenue; the regulating power being directed to export, and solely intended to procure favorable terms in foreign ports for the admission of the ships and products of the States.

2. That the power to lay and collect duties on imports was solicited by the founders of the present Federal Government, and granted by the States, for the express purpose of paying the public debt, and with the solemn and reiterated assurance that the duties levied for that purpose should cease the moment the debt was paid; which assurance was given in answer to objections from the States, and to quiet the apprehension expressed by some of them, that the grant of power to Congress to raise revenue from the commerce of the States, without limitation of time or quantity, and without accountability to them for its expenditure, might render Congress independent of the States, and endanger their liberties and prosperity.

3. That the public debt will (probably) be paid off in the year 1834, and the amount of about twelve millions of dollars of revenue will then be subject to abolition, and ought to be abolished, according to the agreement of the parties at the establishment of the present Federal Government, and in conformity to the present actual condition and interest of the States.

4. That an abolition of twelve millions of duties will be a relief to the people from about sixteen millions of taxes, (estimating the retail merchant's advance upon the duties at one third) and that the said abolition may be made without diminishing the protection due to any essential branch or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them.

5. That, for the purpose of enabling Congress to determine with entire safety to every interest, and with full satisfaction to the public mind, what branches and pursuits of domestic industry may be entitled to protection, and ought to be guarded from the injurious effects of foreign competition, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives ought to be appointed, to take the examinations of practical men (producers, consumers, and importers) in all doubtful cases, and to report their evidence to the two Houses of Congress.

6. That the said committee ought to be appointed at the commencement of the next stated session.

7. That the power to regulate foreign commerce was granted to Congress by the States for the express and sole purpose of enabling Congress to obtain and secure favorable markets abroad for the exports of the States, and favourable terms for the admission of their ships, and to effect these objects by establishing an equitable system of commercial reciprocity, discrimination, and retaliation, which should measure back to every foreign nation the same degree of favor or disfavor which itself measured out to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

8. That the power to regulate foreign commerce, although one of the first of the enumerated powers in the constitution, and the inducing cause to its adoption, has never yet been exercised by Congress.

9. That the approaching extinction of the public debt, and consequent obligation to abolish, and advantage in abolishing about twelve millions of annual revenue, will enable the United States to receive a large portion of their foreign commerce, say the one-half thereof, free of duty, and that the fair principles of a just reciprocity, the dictates of obvious policy, justice to the States, and the constitutional duty of the Federal Government, already too long deferred, will require this Government to demand equivalents from all nations which may wish to be admitted to a participation in the enjoyment of this great amount of free and unrestricted trade.

10. That the free importation of the following articles (among others) may be admitted into the United States, without compromising the prosperity of any branch or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them, namely linens, silks, wines, coffee, cocoa, worsted stuff goods, several descriptions of woollens, several qualities of fine cottons, several kinds of spirits, &c &c.

11. That the free importation of the said articles ought to be offered to all nations which shall grant equivalent advantages to the commerce and navigation of the United States, and will receive the products of their industry, namely fish, furs, lumber, naval stores, beef, bacon, pork, grain, flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, live stock, manufactures of cotton, leather, wood, and silk, butter and cheese, soap and candles, hats, glass and gunpowder, lead, shot and sugar, spirits made of grain and molasses, &c &c, or some adequate proportion thereof, either free of duty, or upon payment of moderate and reasonable duties, to be agreed upon in treaties, and to continue for a term of years, and to no other nations whatever.

12. That there is nothing in existing treaties, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 1828, to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of Gen Jackson, or at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised nor countenanced, directly or indirectly, any steps to effect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

13. That all commercial nations will find it to their advantage to regulate their commerce with the United States on these principles, as, in doing so, they will substitute a fair and liberal trade for a trade of vexations, oppressions, restrictions and smuggling, will obtain provisions for subsistence, and materials for manufactures, on cheaper terms and more abundantly; will promote their own exports; will increase their revenue, by increasing consumption and diminishing smuggling; and in refusing to do so, will draw great injury upon themselves in the loss which will ensue of several great branches of their trade with the United States.

14. That the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States would be greatly benefited by regulating foreign trade on the foregoing principles; first, by getting rid of oppressive duties upon the staple productions of the United States in foreign markets; secondly, by lowering at home the price of many articles of comfort or necessity, imported from abroad.

15. That the safest and most satisfactory mode of regulating foreign commerce on these principles would be by combining the action of the legislative and treaty making powers—Congress fixing, by law or joint resolution, the articles on which duties may be abolished, and the Executive negotiating with foreign nations for the grant of equivalents.

16. That to be in readiness to carry this system of regulating foreign commerce into effect at the extinction of the public debt, it will be necessary for Congress to designate the articles for abolition of duty at the next stated session.

Extract from the proceedings of the Illinois Legislature of the 15th ult. upon the subject of the late Treasurer.

The committee have not had time to give the subject a full investigation, but they believe, from the documents submitted to their inspection, that there is

due from the late treasurer, a considerable sum in cash, besides all the papers, notes, &c. belonging to the Bank—the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to settle the accounts of Jas. Hall, late Treasurer, and receive from him all monies, notes, and other property in his possession belonging to the State Bank; and it said Hall shall refuse or neglect to turn over to the Auditor and Treasurer all money, notes, and other property in his possession belonging to the State on or before the first day of April next, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to put his bond in suit; which report and resolution were read, and the resolution was adopted.

To which Mr. Hall, the late Treasurer, replies, through the Illinois Intelligencer, as follows:

"The resolutions passed by the Legislature, relative to the accounts of the late Treasurer, is as untrue, as it is unprecedented. They have not only assumed the functions of a court of justice in attempting to pass upon the accounts of an officer, but they have acted with the slightest shadow of evidence, and without any fact before them to justify even a suspicion. Not satisfied with turning a GENTLEMAN out of office for his political opinions, they have attempted to blast his character. The fact is, that when that resolution passed, the State Treasurer had been but two days out of office—he had paid over and accounted for sixty thousand dollars within a few days, and was busily engaged in the settlement of his accounts. The public are requested to suspend any opinion on the circumstances at present."

Since which, nothing has been said upon the subject in the paper at Vandalia.

Mr. Van Buren to the Editor of the Telegraph

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper to-morrow.

Feb 25, 1831

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esq. of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in Feb 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement.

Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in the matters connected with them. He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to

impute to him any participation in any stipulations with foreign powers, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 1828, to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of Gen Jackson, or at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised nor countenanced, directly or indirectly, any steps to effect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington, Feb 25th, 1831

## NEW GOODS.

MARRON & ZUNTER

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening, a general assortment of merchandise, among which will be found Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green cloths—very superior brown & light-blue cassimets Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Italian Lazestring—Silk and Tabby by Velvets—Bombazets, Plaids, Cambries—Calicos, Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnet and Bell Ribbons, Leghorn Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Prunella, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes—Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queenware, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of informing the customers of the Vincennes Steam Mill that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm; and they hope that their invariable disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs.

December 25, 1830

47-4f

EDMUND MORRIS,

## New Literary Premiums.

THE ARIEL,

Vol. 5, 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

—10-0-1—

This very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with 12 beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annals, &c. with copious original contributions of value.

The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

### LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 & 1831, the two containing 15 beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 & 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smellert and Bisset's History of England, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably all of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,

January, 1831 95 Court St.

## Commission

AND

## STORAGE AGENCY.

—10-0-1—

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS, at his Office and NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS. In addition of his former stock, he has received a

Handsome Assortment of

## Fall and Winter

## GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

White Red and Green Flannels  
Black and Drab Lion Skin  
Cassimets and New Style Calicos  
Colored Brown and Bleached Damasks

100 lbs. Green Copperas,  
100 lbs. Tar  
200 Kgs White Lead,  
200 Boxes & Kgs. Creel's superior

100 lbs. Wrapping paper,  
50 lbs. Tea paper,  
25 Boxes Rapp's Wool hats,  
100 lbs. Soaps, and Shovels,  
50 lbs. H. Es.

300 Boxes Y H & G. P. Tea,  
150 lbs. Lard Sugar,  
50 Casks Malaga Wine,  
25 Do. S. F. Indigo,  
50 Kgs Sad Irons,  
40 Boxes Candles,  
80 Doz. Wire Sifters,  
10 Doz. Patent Buckets,  
20 Doz. Tin Knives,

With a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

just received and for sale by

TILLAY, SCOTT, & CO.

Louisville March 4th, 1831.

5-2m.

## CLOVER SEED.

150 lbs. (fresh) Clover Seed, just received and for sale by

TILLAY, SCOTT, & CO.

Louisville March 4th, 1831.

5-2m.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wheeler & Webb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing the firm, and those to whom the firm is indebted, are requested to call without delay on

H. D. Wheeler, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.

The business in future will be conducted in the name of H. D. Wheeler,

H. D. WHEELER,  
DAVID WEBB

Feb 24, 1831

5-2m.

## TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

NOTE. It is hereby given, that there

will be an election in each Township in Knox County, on Monday the 4th day of April next, at the usual places of holding elections for the following township officers, viz:—

As many constables as there are magistrates in the townships.

One Inspector of Elections.

Two Fence viewers.

Two overseers of the Poor, and as many supervisors of the road as there are now allotted to the township.

JOHN MYRES, Sheriff K. C.

March 6th, 1831.

5-3m.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the right of

making and vending within Knox County, Pinkham Mosher's Washing Machine, for scouring and washing clothes, any person wishing to purchase can have them on trial, and if not approved, may be returned. I have also on hand and intend keeping, a supply of Cabinet Ware of the best quality; will also do Carpenter's and Joiner's work at the most reduced prices.

JOHN MOORE.

May 1st, 1830

12-1y.

## Administratrix' Sale.

THE undersigned having taken out

letters of administration on the es-

tate of Louis Logno, deceased, late of

the county of Knox—as she is desirous

to settle the estate without delay, all

persons are hereby notified that the es-

tate is supposed to be solvent, and those

having claims are requested to pre-

sent them for settlement.

NOTICE is hereby further given,

&lt;p