

"Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar omission on their part to accept the terms offered by the act of the 5th July, 1825,"—he was told that he could not press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the "British ministry?" and the prejudicial influence of a course on the part of the British government so unwise and unjust upon the future relations of the two countries, was clearly announced in the declaration that "it has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

If the British government should decline an arrangement on the ground of a change of opinion, or in order to promote her own interests, a prompt avowal of that purpose was demanded; but if they should not be prepared to take that ground, "but suffer themselves to desire that the United States should, in expiation of supposed past encroachments, be driven to the necessity of retracting their legislative steps without knowledge of its effect, and wholly dependent upon the indulgence of Great Britain," they were to be made sensible of the impracticability of that course, and to be taught to expect such measures on our part as would vindicate our national interest and honor. To announce distinctly to Great Britain that we would not submit to a continued injustice, on the ground of any objection to the past conduct of the American government, whether it were right or wrong; was the obvious import of the whole instructions.

If the Executive had caused it to be stated to Great Britain, that finding his predecessors to have been in error, as was implied by subsequently waiving the terms they had advocated, and had, in expiation of those errors, abandoned the trade to the pleasure of the British government, the interests of the United States would have suffered, and their honor been reproached; but in excluding such considerations, as inappropriate and unjust, and in clearly avowing his purpose not to submit to such treatment, he hoped to promote the interests of his fellow citizens, and sustain the honor and dignity of his country.

In all this, gentlemen, I have the approbation of my judgment and conscience. Acting upon the principle, early announced, of asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong, I ask that only of which the justice could not be denied. I ask a participation in the trade, upon terms just to the United States, and mutually advantageous to both countries. I directed a simple and distinct proposition in conformity with these principles, to be submitted to the British government; and resolving to be content with nothing less, I ultimately arranged the trade upon the basis of that proposition, without retraction, modification or change. If the national honor had not been thought tarnished by retracting our steps, by claiming more and ultimately consenting to take less, and in fact obtaining nothing; I feel assured, that in requiring that which my predecessors had conceded to be enough, and obtaining all that was demanded, my countrymen will see no stain upon their dignity, their pride or their honor.

I required greater satisfaction than I derive from a review of this subject. I should find it in the gratitude I feel for the success which has crowned my efforts. I shall always possess the gratifying recollection, that I have not disappointed the expectations of my countrymen, who under an arrangement depending for its performance upon our own wisdom, are participating in a valuable trade upon terms more advantageous than those which the illustrious Father of his Country was willing to accept; upon terms as favorable as those which regulate the trade under our conventions with Great Britain, and which have been sought without success from the earliest periods of our history.

I pray you gentlemen, to present to the republican members of the legislature of New York, and to accept for yourselves individually, the assurance of my highest regard and consideration.

ANDREW JACKSON

Messrs. N. P. Talmage, Thomas Armstrong, Levi Bardsley, John F. Hubbard, J. W. Edwards, Chas. L. Livingston, Gideon Osterander, John M. Williamson, Peter Wood, E. Howell, Elihu Litchfield, William Seymour, Aaron Bower, James Hughston, Wm. H. Angell

### Congressional.

From the Globe

March 1, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAY introduced a bill, giving a donation, in land, to Augustus College in the State of Kentucky. The bill supplemental to the act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands, was passed. Mr. CLAY's resolution, proposing certain modifications of the Tariff, and Mr. HAYNE's amendment thereto, were taken up, and Mr. FORSYTH concluded his remarks thereupon, after speaking about two hours. Mr. FORSYTH moved a reference of the resolution and the amendment to the Committees on Finance, Manufactures, and Agriculture jointly. Mr. ROBERTS has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, was again considered in Committee, and various amendments agreed to. Mr. VANCE moved an amendment authorizing the President of the United States, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all Deputy Postmasters, whose compensation amounted to \$200 or upwards. This amendment was rejected—Yeas 54. Nays 74. A bill to confirm certain claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas, was passed. Some time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Union, in the consideration of the bill in addition to an act to provide for certain persons in the land and naval service, in the revolutionary war. The Committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

March 2, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. WEBSTER was taken up, and Mr. WEBSTER briefly explained the character of the amendment, and opposed the bill in its present shape as unequal and unconstitutional. The bill was laid on the table. The special order was passed over, and the bill for adjusting the claims of the State of Virginia for revolutionary services was taken up, and after explanations from Mr. TAZEWELL, was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the settlement of the claim of the State of Connecticut the United States, for the services of her militia during the late war. Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the Tariff act of 1828. Mr. E. EVERETT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of certain Diplomatic functionaries. Mr. E. EVERETT, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill making an appropriation for the collection of American State Papers. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. CLAYTON for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. MITCHELL of South Carolina, CAMERLUNG and FOSTER supported, and Messrs. DENNY, WATMOUGH and ELLWORTH, opposed the resolution. Mr. WATMOUGH proposed a substitute directing the Committee of Ways and Means to make various specific enquiries touching the alleged abuses and mismanagement of its affairs on the part of the Directors of the Bank. Mr. MITCHELL of S. Carolina, proposed to amend the amendment by directing the Committee to enquire of the Directors if they have, in any manner or form, acted dishonestly, unjustly, or contrary to law. At the instance of Mr. McDUFFIE, who intimated an intention to yield to the investigation proposed in the original resolution, although his opinion on the subject was unchanged, Mr. WATMOUGH withdrew his amendment. Mr. CLAYTON rose to address the House, but it being four o'clock, an adjournment took place.

March 3, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to liquidate the revolutionary claims of the State of Virginia was passed. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of South Carolina, for advances made to the United States during the late war, was passed. The consideration of Mr. CLAY's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. ROBERTS spoke two hours in its support. Mr. MORE has the floor for Monday. The Senate, after spending some time in Executive business, adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the reports from the Standing Committees, Mr. CLAYTON's resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was taken up. Mr. CLAYTON addressed the House in support of his resolution, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Mr. ROOR submitted a resolution, recommending to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in substance that the citizens of each State shall vote directly for President and Vice President, and that the person obtaining the largest number of votes in a State, shall be entitled to a vote corresponding with the number of all the members of Congress to which said State may be entitled; if there shall be a tie when all the votes of the United States are canvassed by the Supreme Court, then the President to be chosen, from those having an equal number of votes by joint ballot of both Houses of Congress, and upon a like contingency, the Senate to select the Vice President; also, that the President shall be ineligible after serving one term. The bill for the benefit of Mrs. DECATUR was further discussed in Committee, by Messrs. DAVIS of Massachusetts and CARSON. The Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate, late of John Holland, deceased, by the Probate Court of Knox county, Indiana, and that said estate is probably solvent.

JOHN C. HOLLAND,

Adm'r of John Holland, dec'd.  
March 14, 1832. 6—3t.

### BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### STATE OF INDIANA,

KNOX COUNTY.

Knox Circuit Court, March Term 1832.

John C. Holland, Administrator of John Holland deceased,

vs.

John J. O'Brien, and Michael Burns, surviving Executors of Thomas Jones, deceased.

IN CHANCERY

AND at this time George W. Ewing,

Esquire, one of the Masters of this

court, in pursuance of the order of reference

herein to him before made, reported;

And on motion of the complainant's counsel,

IT IS ORDERED that the said report be

confirmed: And on further motion, It is

ordered, adjudged, and decreed, That the

complainant, Administrator as aforesaid,

recover against the defendants, Executors

as aforesaid, the sum of eight hundred and

twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three and

three fourth cents, of the assets of the said

decendent, Thomas Jones, in their hands to

be administered, together with interest on

that sum from this day at the rate of six

per centum per annum, and also his costs

and charges in this behalf expended; And

it is further ordered, That the said de-

fendants, Executors as aforesaid, pay to the

said complainant, Administrator as aforesaid,

the said sum of eight hundred and

twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three and

three fourth cents, with interest as aforesaid,

and the costs and charges as aforesaid,

within ninety days from this date.

And it is further ordered, That publication

of this decree for three weeks successively

in the Western Sun, a newspaper printed

at Vincennes, shall be deemed as full

notice to the defendants hereof. And

it is further ordered, adjudged, and

decree, That George W. Ewing, Esquire,

Master in Chancery, be appointed Com-

missioner, whose duty it shall be upon the

expiration of ninety days from this date,

and upon the application of the complain-

ant, accompanied with an affidavit made

before some Judge of this court, that pub-

lication has been made as aforesaid, and

that the defendants, Executors aforesaid,

have failed to pay the money decreed as

aforesaid, to execute to the complainant,

Administrator as aforesaid, an assignment

in the names of the said defendants, Ex-

ecutors as aforesaid, of all their right, title,

interest and claim whatsoever to the

money which was recovered by the said

Thomas Jones, deceased, in his life time,

against the said Francis Vigo, in the Knox

Circuit court, and afterwards revived by

Sciara Facias, by the judgment of the

Knox Circuit court, on the twenty-eighth

day of September, eighteen hundred and

twenty-four, in favor of the said John,

James, and Michael, Executors as aforesaid,

against the said Francis, for execution,

for the sum of five hundred and thirty

dollars thirty-seven and a half cents,

with interest, and costs, &c.—and of, in,

and to, that certain mortgage deed, dated

the third day of July, eighteen hundred

and twenty-seven, executed by the said

Francis, in favor of the said John, James,

and Michael, Executors as aforesaid, to

secure the payment of the money due by

the judgment aforesaid, revived as aforesaid:

And it is further ordered, adjudged,

and decreed, That until the payment

to the complainant, of the money to him

herein before adjudged, by the said John,

and Michael, Executors as aforesaid, the

said Francis Vigo, his heirs, executors

and administrators, be, and they hereby

are enjoined from paying to the said John,

and Michael, Executors as aforesaid, the

money by him to them due, by virtue of

the judgment and mortgage aforesaid, and

the said John, and Michael, and their as-

signs, and all persons whatever, claiming

by or under them, or the said decendent,

Thomas Jones, be, and they hereby are

enjoined from receiving or collecting from

the said Francis, his heirs, executors, or

administrators, all, or any part of the said

sum of money, or interest thereon, adjudged

to the said Thomas, deceased, by judgment

as aforesaid, and revived as aforesaid,

and secured by the mortgage deed aforesaid:

And it is further ordered, That the

said Commissioner report his proceedings

to this court.

Attest,

D. C. JOHNSON, Clk. c.c.k.c.

March, 1832. 6—4t

Introduction to the First Volume of the

AMERICAN REPERTORY,

OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.

The object of this work is, to furnish, in

numbers, to the rising generation, a Minia-

ture Encyclopaedia, or General Cabinet, em-

bracing an epitome of the most interesting

topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three impor-

tant principles will be constantly in view:

First—To select from the great mass of

human knowledge that only which is useful

or ornamental.

Second—To condense matter and lan-

guage as far as practical utility will admit.

Third—To systematize and arrange the

whole in such manner, that each and every

portion may be turned to at pleasure, with-

out the usual alphabetic order of the several

articles, or the trouble of a common

index.

The scanty limits here allowed forbid

even the enumeration of the topics upon

which, it is believed, the future pages of

this work will be usefully occupied—a sim-

ple hint at its origin and present design must

therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from

an almost infinite variety of substances, that

only which is adapted to its particular wants

and mode of life, to the exclusion of all su-

perfluous or extraneous matter, and the in-

genious method pursued in arranging its

small, tho' precious, stores, for future use,

suggested the idea of a small periodical, of which this is a specimen.

Though the primary aim of the work will be, to extract, abstract, and concentrate, within convenient limits, that which is evidently useful—still, whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavoring to draw within these narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to excite in the minds of our readers a thirst for all that is intrinsically valuable, even beyond the scope of this periodical—particularly by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish the best practical system for accumulating, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the varied purposes of life, in whatever department it may fall. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time-saving art, *Short-Hand*; after which they will exhibit in their progress, a model place book, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, which is fully explained in its proper place. This will furnish to every reader an infallible key to every part which he may wish to re-examine—and, at the same time, suggest to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time, labor, and space; for it is asserted, without fear of refutation, that a young man, who first acquires a facility in short-hand writing, and then proceeds to write daily, upon the plan about to be suggested, can acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration;—two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, in the usual way, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to deliberate upon each chapter, section, or topic; and while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, agreeably to the plan about to be communicated, the substance, or, at least, the names of important subjects, and the pages where they are found. Upon the completion of the volume, the latter will have drawn out, perhaps upon five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of this summary will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re-perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a general *index*, or *index* to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time; and all the important facts familiarised, without the drudgery of an entire re-perusal. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to demand a question, or merit a reply.

The following pages may be looked upon as the brief notes of one practising upon this plan—they present a variety of prominent facts and dates, that cannot fail to call up much other valuable matter not expressed, which, but for these notes, could never be recalled by human memory.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step further, and prepare a key to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a *long life* may be referred to as easily as the merchant refers to items of debit and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c.

M. T. C. GOULD.

Jan 28, 1832

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Subscriptions received at this Office.

THE

### Saturday Courier,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Weekly Newspaper in the United States, is

published every Saturday, by

WOODWARD AND SPRAGG,

Price \$2. Payable half yearly in advance.

THIS popular journal is printed on an ex-

tra size imperial sheet, of the largest di-

mensions. It contains twenty eight columns

of reading matter, each column being equal

to eight pages of a duodecimo book.

The publication of the *Courier* was com-

menced in April last, since which time it has

received a patronage so unexampled that

more than seven thousand copies are now

distributed weekly through all parts of the

United States. This fact, which has no pa-

rallel in the annals of the periodical press,

will show the high estimation in which the

*Courier* is every where held; and that the

same ratio of increase will continue, may

fairly be presumed, inasmuch as since the

commencement of the present month, nearly

one thousand new names have been ad-

ded to the subscription list.

The *Courier* possesses advantages over all

other weekly newspapers. Its immense size

admits of the greatest possible variety, and

its contents furnish an extensive, useful, no-

vel, entertaining and instructive miscellany,

comprising the different branches of popular

literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays,

Criticisms, &c.; notices of the fine arts; Hu-

mour; Sporting Anecdotes; sketches of Life

and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Cur-

rent of the grain market; Foreign and Do-

mestic Intelligence, of the latest dates; and

an abstract & summary of all matters which

may possess interest for the general reader.

The Literary Department of the *Courier*

is watchfully superintended, and no article

is admitted which does not possess positive

merit. One hundred dollars were paid for

a Prize Tale which was published in this

paper on the 7th of January, and other in-

struments have been offered to secure origi-

nal contributions. Among the voluntary

correspondents of the *Courier* are Miss

Leslie, (author of several publications, which

have been highly applauded by American

and European critics;) Richard Penn Smith,

the celebrated Dramatist, Novelist, and

Magazine writer; Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,

the accomplished author of the prize-tragedy,

"De Lara;" Miss Bacon, the fair writer

of the pathetic "Love's Martyr," &c. And

many others whose names are equally distinguished; besides a number, whose productions under fictitious signatures, have elicited general approbation.

In the selection