

"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 on 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 their 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 retracing 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 instruction.

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 retracing 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 gratitudo 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. Tallmadge, Thomas Armstrong, Levi Bradbury, John F. Hubbard, J. W. Edmonds, Chas. L. Livingston, Gideon Ostrander, John M. Williamson, Peter Wood, E. Howell, Elihu Litchfield, William Seymour, Aaron Bower, James Hughston, Wm. H. Angel.

Congressional.

From the *Globe*

March 1, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CLAY introduced a bill, giving a donation, in land, to Augusta 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. HAYES'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 Committee on Finance, Manufactures, and Agriculture. Jointly. Mr. ROBINSON 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—Yea 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 Apportionment 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 to 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, CAMERLENG 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 inquiries 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. CLAYTON's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was resumed, and Mr. ROBBINS 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. ROOT 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,

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 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 deceased, 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 defendants, 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 decreed, That George W. Ewing, Esquire, Master in Chancery, be appointed Commissioner, whose duty it shall be upon the expiration of ninety days from this date, and upon the application of the complainant, accompanied with an affidavit made before some Judge of this court, that publication 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, Executors 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, 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 assigns, and all persons whatever, claiming by or under them, or the said deceased, 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.R.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 *Minature Encyclopaedia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing an epitome of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important 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 language 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, without 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 simple 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 superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious 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 approach 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 perusal of the whole volume, though requiring but 100th part as much time. Having these five pages then, as a *general bivis*, or *index* to the volume, the contents may be referred to, when occasion requires, without loss of time; and all the important facts familiarized, without the drudgery of an entire 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. 51

17 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, Paid half yearly in advance

THIS popular journal is printed on an extra size imperial sheet, of the largest dimensions. 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 commenced 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 parallel 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 added 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, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c.; notices of the fine arts; Humour; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of Life and Manners; Police Reports; Prices Current of the grain market; Foreign and Domestic 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 merit. One hundred dollars were paid for a *Prize Tale* which was published in this paper on the 7th of January, and other inducements have been offered to secure original 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

Prepared only by Doctor JOHN EOFF, Wheeling, Va.

\*DR. EOFF'S TONIC and ANTI-

DYSPEPTIC PILLS will be kept con-

stantly for sale at the store of SAMUEL

& WILLIAM J. WISE, Market-street,

Vincennes, Indiana.

Dec. 31, 1831.

47-1f

many others whose names are equally dis-

tinguished; besides a number, whose produc-

tions under fictitious signatures, have

elicited general approbation.

In the selection of literary matter, the publishers of the *Courier* have extensive fac-

ilities. Their exchange list includes the

most valuable American journals; & among

other periodicals which they receive from

abroad may be specially enumerated Bul-

wer's new Monthly, Campbell's Metropoli-

tan, Frazer's Magazine, London Literary

Gazette, Blackwood's La Belle Assemble,