THE GENEVA GAZETTE,
AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

NO. 19.---VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1832. WHOLE NO. 1217.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS—BY
JAMES BOGERT,
AT HIS PRINTING OFFICE, BOOKSTORE & BINDERY,
Main-Street, nearly opposite the Hotel,
GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY. NEW-YORK.

TERMS.

To village subscribers, $2·50 cents a year.

To those living out of the village who call at the Bookstore, and to those who receive the paper by mail, $2.

To Companies of not less than ten, $1 50 cents, payable when the papers are taken.

Single papers, six pence.

☞ No papers discontinued without payment of arrearages.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at the usual rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks,* and all kinds of PRINTING, executed at the shortest notice and lowest prices.

DYE WOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from N. Y. a fresh supply of the following articles:

Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua, Coro Wood, Hatchwood. Camwood, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitriol. Quercitron Bark, Span. Fl. Indigo, Manilla do. Bengal do. Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, Nutgalls, } Gd. & Stick

Curcuma, Crem Tartar, Red Tartar, Extract Logwood, Grain Tin, Cochineal, Aq. Fortis, Spt. Sea Salt, Olive Oil, Jacks, Press Papers, Tentre Hooks, Brushes, Plates, Cranks, Screws,

SHEARING MACHINES.

Together with every other article required by *Clothiers*, now received and for sale by the subscriber; together with a large Stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, which will be sold very low for cash.

H. H. MERRELL,
No. 12, Seneca-Streets.

Geneva, Sept. 19, 1831. 62

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
JAMES GILLESPIE,

HAS just received, and is now opening in the Store North of *James Bogert's Bookstore*, on the Public Square, a large and very carefully selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

comprising almost every article in the line; together with choice

Fruits, Preserves, *Porter, Wines,* Fish;
Cheese, Dried Beef, Pork, Hams, Soap;
Sperm and Tallow *Candles,* Brushes, Brooms;
Linseed & Lamp *OILS,* Flour & Corn Meal;
Common and Table *Salt,* Messrs. Miller's, and Chapman's and Sargent's celebrated *SNUFF and TOBACCO.* Also—

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY,

GLASS, EARTHEN & STONE-WARE;

Furnaces, Cordage, Manilla Door Mats, French Fancy Baskets, Willow Market and Clothes Baskets, Wagons and Cradles, Toy Cradles, Wooden Butter Prints, Ladles, Spoons and Bowls. Also, an assortment of Children's TOYS, and Mantle Ornaments, &c. &c.

The subscriber in thus offering his Stock of Goods to his friends and the public generally, would respectfully solicit a *share* of their patronage by assuring them that no pains have been spared in selecting *first rate articles,* and none will be wanting on his part to give every satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

Geneva, May 30, 1832. 98

JOHN BACKENSTOSE,

IS still up and doing a small business on the Hill. He has just received in addition to his former Stock of GOODS, the following Articles, which he offers to his friends and the public at a very small advance from cost:—

2 hhds. St. Croix	SUGAR,		*lbs*2800
1 do. P. Rico	do.		1133
1 do. New Iberia	do.		1140
2 do. New-Orleans	do.		2749
4 boxes Philadelphia Lump	do.		947
1 do. do. Loaf	do.		240
3 do. 3d Refined do.	do.		727
3 do. common Lump	do. at s1 p. lb.		742
4 chests Young Hyson	TEA.		
2 do. Hyson	do.		
4 half chests Hyson	do.		
3 chests Skin	do.		
1 hhd. New-Orleans	MOLASSES.		
2 hhds. P. Rico	do.		
1 hhd. LAMP OIL, (pure;)	1 tierce Rice		
3 quarter casks Port	WINE		
1 do. do. Madeira	do.		
3 kegs Ginger; 1 do. do. pure			
12 half, quarter, and whole boxes Raisins			
6 drums Figs; 2 kegs Malaga Raisins			
2 kegs Zante Currants			
8 bags assorted COFFEE, -			1689
6 boxes sperm. Candles, 4's, 5's and 6's			
12 dozen Corn Brooms, (Shakers)			
2 kegs very best Plug	Tobacco		
1 do. do. Cavendish	do.		
3000 best Segars, (none better)			
75 lb. Arrow Root, in lb. ½ lb. and ¼ lb. papers			
15 do. Patent Barley, ½ lb. papers			
15 do. do. Groats, lb. and ½ lb. papers			
40 do. Oat Meal; 12 dozen Magic Matches			
8 barrels	No. 1 Boston	MACKEREL	
12 do.	2 do.	do.	
7 half barrels	1 do.	do.	
6 do.	2 do.	do.	
6 qr. barrels	1 do.	do.	
6 do.	2 do.	do.	
4 barrels Connecticut mess SHAD, No. 1			
12 half brls. do.	do.	do.	1 & 2
12 boxes smoked Herring; 1 barrel pickled do.			
½ barrel Alum;	½ barrel Sal Nitre		
½ do. Epsom Salts;	½ do. Madder		
25 pounds best Indigo.			

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends in the village and country, not forgetting No. 9, for the very liberal support he has received, and hopes, by offering the first rate Goods at a price that will not fail to suit, that he may (no mistake in JOHN) continue to receive the same liberal support. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to please those that will look in upon him: and should any article be wanting that he has not on hand, it shall be had in a few days, if ordered.

Geneva, September 12, 1832. 13

Lottery & Exchange Office

No. 30, *Seneca-street, Geneva.*

TICKETS and SHARES in the New-York Consolidated Lotteries, authorized by the Legislature, Yates & McIntyre, Managers, will be kept for sale as they are issued from the Manager's Office, at the Licensed Lottery Office of

R. M. BAYLY.

UNCURRENT MONEY Bought and Sold.—A Premium paid for GOLD, particularly *SOVEREIGNS.*

☞ CASH advanced for Prizes as soon as the Drawing is received.

Geneva, July, 1831. tf53

POTASH KETTLES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for Sale, a supply of Taberg ninety gallon POTASH KETTLES treble bottoms, being the best kind manufactured.

JOHN L. DOX.

Geneva, April 25, 1832. 90tf

ADDRESS,
OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, ASSEMBLED AT HERKIMER, TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

In September, 1828, a convention of republican delegates assembled at this place, and recommended to your support, ANDREW JACKSON, of the state of Tennessee, for the office of President of the United States. Although he had done more in his military career to advance the glory of his country, than any other individual then living, he was, as a statesman, at that time, comparatively speaking, an untried man. Grateful for his services, and with full evidence before them of the elevated and uncompromising character of his patriotism, the delegated democracy of this state did not hesitate to advise their constituents to unite in placing in his hands a public trust, the highest and most sacred in the universe.

Your exertions, in conjunction with those of your brethren in other states, were crowned with complete success: Our highest public functionaries were driven from their stations with unexampled unanimity, by a people whose confidence they had never possessed, and whose wishes they had utterly disregarded; and the destinies of the Republic, so far as they are dependent upon Executive authority, were committed to the candidate of your choice. His term of office is about to expire, and the constitutional duty of supplying the vacancy now devolves upon the people. Notwithstanding his anxious desire to retire to private life—a desire naturally arising from his repeated and peculiar exposures in the public service—he has, upon the call of the patriotic state of Pennsylvania—the state entitled to the honor of having first brought him before the nation—consented that his name should once more be submitted to the nation.

We who now address you, have assembled to express the united sentiment of the republicans of this state, as to the manner in which the duties of the chief magistracy have been performed by the present incumbent, and the propriety of supporting him for a re-election. That sentiment, we hesitate not to say, is one of unqualified approbation in respect to his official conduct, and of deep gratitude for the deference he has manifested to the public opinion, in again sacrificing his personal happiness to the will of the people, accompanied by an universal and enthusiastic desire for his continuance in office. It would have furnished lamentable evidence of our early degeneracy, and have gone far to establish the alleged ingratitude of all republics, if it were not so. For never has so much been accomplished for a nation, in time of peace, and in so short a period, as has been effected for the American people by the administration of ANDREW JACKSON.

He found our foreign relations suffering at every point, and our domestic concerns in the very worst condition. The former are now in a better state than they have ever before been in; and the improvements made in the latter, will, with ordinary good conduct on the part of his successors, be felt so long as our political system shall be maintained. These are strong declarations, but they are not less true than strong. We invite your attention to the facts on which they rest; in stating which, we shall not imitate the pernicious examples which have been set by our opponents, but shall adhere to the course of our republican predecessors, who have ever been induced, by a sense of propriety and a just conception of the character of the people, to offer nothing to their fellow-citizens, in appeals of this nature, which could not abide the test of the most rigid investigation. Our adversaries, on the other hand, regarding, or affecting to regard, the people as an ignorant, prejudiced and giddy multitude, have usually deemed no absurdity too glaring, and no imposition too gross, for their service.

This erroneous estimate of your discernment and capacity, is an inherent trait in the character of ancient federalism; and it continues to influence those who, against the lights of experience and of liberal opinions, *still cling to the heresies* of that exploded faith. What Napoleon said of the Bourbons, may justly be applied to them—"They learn nothing, and they forget nothing."—It is in no small degree owing to this obnoxious opinion, that the still struggling disciples of that faith have fallen so low in the estimation of the people. Hence also the striking fact, that although they have been able, through fortuitous circumstances, and by the union of discordant factions, occasionally to possess themselves of the power of the state, they have never been able to retain that power longer than a single year.

Guided by the principles to which we have referred, we approach you with an exposition of public affairs, to which we respectfully invite the dispassionate consideration of the candid men of all parties; and into the accuracy of which we challenge the severest scrutiny.

Our Foreign Relations.

Among the many interesting and important subjects which, in 1829, demanded the prompt attention of the new executive, the condition of our TRADE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES in our vicinity, was deservedly placed in the front rank. Every prior administration had labored to effect an arrangement, by which that trade could be placed on terms of reciprocal advantage. Their best efforts had proved unavailing; and although, from the nature of the subject, either party might have originally declined any arrangement, and even refused all intercourse, without thereby affording to the other just cause of offence, the matter, during the preceding administrations, had taken a direction which made its amicable adjustment indispensable to the preservation of friendly relations between the two countries. Our government had, from time to time, abandoned the several points in dispute, until at length it had come down to the terms which Great Britain had herself proposed. Even those terms, though twice offered by her, not only to us but to other nations, she now refused to us; and refused too in a manner which, though courteous in point of form, had carried with it a sting but little calculated to reconcile us to the result. So hopeless, in the opinion of the late President, had all attempts to adjust the matter become, that in his last message upon the subject, he not only announced to congress the entire failure of all previous negotiations on our part, but added that the British government, "by the principles it had assumed, with reference to the subject, had precluded even the means of negotiation."

Not apt to be discouraged by adverse circumstances, and sensible that his constituents would expect from him at least one serious effort to bring about an equitable settlement of this question, the President bestowed upon the subject his earliest attention. It appeared from the official reports of Mr. Gallatin, that the failure of his negotiation was principally chargeable to excited feelings on the part of British statesmen, which had grown out of the course of our government, and which had impressed them with a belief that we desired to take advantage of the supposed dependence of the colonies upon our trade for their necessary supplies, and to exact from them unequal and unreasonable terms. The sagacious mind of the President was not long in arriving at the conclusion, that unless these unfavorable impressions could be effectually removed, no benefit could be expected from the mission of Mr. McLane. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal relations with Great Britain, and anxious to place his country in this respect, as well as in all other matters, clearly in the right, Mr. McLane was instructed, in conformity to what had always been the President's own views of the matter, and in unison with the well ascertained sentiments of a great majority of the people, to make such explanations as were consistent with the facts as they actually existed.

In thus adopting a course, demanded by that spirit of frankness and sincerity which has so eminently distinguished his public conduct, the President did but act in accordance with the practice of other nations similarly circumstanced. He was also induced by like considerations to provide for the event of the failure of his efforts. With this view Mr. McLane was authorized, explicitly to state, that "the President would consider it his duty, in case the negotiation should eventuate unfavorably, to recommend to Congress an extension of the interdict then existing as to the West India possessions of Great Britain only, to those which she holds in the northern parts of this continent, and the adoption of proper measures for enforcing its rigid observance, as a course which would in his judgment, best comport, in such an event, with the interest of the United States, and correspond with the respect which is due to the character and past conduct of this government." By this he intended to put to its only effectual test, the retaliatory system upon which we had acted, but which had been hitherto only partially executed.

The honest and intrepid warrior then at the head of the British cabinet, who, whatever may have been the errors of his political faith, desired no unnecessary bickerings between the two governments, responded in good faith to the overtures addressed to him. The laudable design of the President was accomplished; existing prejudices were subdued; a just confidence on the part of the British cabinet in the sincerity and rectitude of our intentions was established, and a willingness avowed to meet the question in a proper spirit. The principal difficulty was thus happily overcome.—The terms to which we had offered to agree, had been repeatedly placed before the British government by the late administration. The President was determined to accept of nothing less; and he would, as matters then stood, have made himself ridiculous by asking more. They were at length assented to by Great Britain, and an arrangement, *upon that precise basis,* was finally concluded.—This arrangement, and the circumstances under which it was made, were calculated not only to secure to the respective parties the full advantages of a trade highly favored by nature, and which nothing but the perverseness and obliquity of human passions could ever have interrupted, but also to establish those liberal and friendly relations between the two countries, which it is so much our interest and true policy to cherish with all nations.

How was this result received by the leaders of the opposition? As an index of character, and a test of their claims to public confidence, the question is by no means an unimportant one. Did they, as good citizens, rejoice in the accomplishment of an object in respect to which they had affected so much interest and solicitude? Far, very far from it. The course of *some* of them, on the contrary, was marked by feelings and practices unworthy of the stations they occupied, and calculated to excite the deepest disgust in every candid bosom. Whilst the negotiation was in progress, and when Congress were asked, in anticipation of the event that followed, to pass a law which would enable the President to carry the arrangement into effect if agreed upon in the recess, the supposition that such a settlement of the question was at all practicable, was scouted at as a "cunningly devised fable," invented by the administration, and designed to influence the then approaching elections! And although the communication of the papers was of necessity confidential, the names of members of Congress were referred to in the opposition journals, for authority that they had seen nothing to warrant such an expectation! When their worst fears were realized by the accomplishment of that very measure, the anticipation of which they had derided as unfounded and deceptive, every engine that party spleen and personal jealousy could devise, was set in motion to misrepresent its character, and detract from the value. Voluminous essays were written, and speeches without number delivered, to prove that a circuitous, and in its moral character, a smuggling trade, was preferable to an equal and direct, an open and an honorable intercourse; and that the arrangement concluded upon—for their efforts to obtain which, the late administration had claimed so much merit—was absolutely worthless!

Finding that this palpable hypocrisy deceived nobody, and injured none but those who practised it, the more intelligent, though not more scrupulous of the party, gave a different direction to the labors of faction. They suggested that the patriotic and successful exertions of the President in this important matter, could not only be dispensed with the people; but that other feelings could at the same time be gratified, by rejecting the nomination of the late Secretary of State, who had been a conspicuous actor in the negotiation, and whom, by a strange and unnatural combination of interests, they had gotten within their power. To give color to the act, documents which had been twice formally communicated to Congress, once before and once after the conclusion of the arrangement, and which for more than a year had escaped censure or remark, were selected for perversion and sinister condemnation; and the more effectually to conceal from the people the real motives of its authors, charges of a sacrifice of national character, and lamentations over the wounded honor of the country—of which it is hard to say whether the falsehood or the folly is most conspicuous—were fulminated from high places, and echoed through the land! Full surely did they think the game a safe one; and already did they fancy their intended victim at their feet. But the absurd and hypocritical pretences by which the concealment was attempted to be accomplished, were, too soon for those who uttered them, exposed to the scorn and condemnation they deserved. Whilst the actors in this conspiracy were enjoying, in anticipation, the fruits of their deception and violence, THE PEOPLE were, in their own way, arriving at the real truth, notwithstanding the artful disguises it had been made to wear.—The found no difficulty in discovering that the true motives which recommended the rejection to its authors, and to those who sought to justify it, were to be found in a vain hope on the part of some, that they might thus expunge the record of their traitorous propensities during the late war with Great Britain, by playing the braggart towards her in time of peace; in an equally vain hope on the part of others, that by raising a new and more exciting question, they might divert the public attention from the contemplation, and consequent condemnation, of their official agency in the former unsuccessful negotiations; and in the personal hatred of others, who, like their associates, chose to regard the individual to be immolated, in the character of a rival. An interpretation, the truth of which is vouched for by the just judgment of the people, and which will be given to the transaction so long as its memory shall endure.—It is also gratifying to believe that the nation will soon place upon it an additional mark, which will prominently and for ever shine forth in the history of our country, to assure the faithful public servant that he may rely upon the people in the hour of persecution; and to admonish unprincipled intriguers, that their best concerted schemes, when directed to the accomplishment of selfish and improper ends, will prove both abortive and disgraceful.

Our claims upon FRANCE had occupied a large share of the attention of Government, and been the subject of reclamation and discussion for twenty years; during which our ministers at the French court, Messrs. Barlow, Crawford, Gallatin and Brown, had successively been charged with their prosecution. The best exertions of those ministers had not only been unsuccessful, but no material advances had been made. On the contrary, the negotiation had in effect been for several years suspended, by a preliminary question, in respect to which each party had, to all appearance, taken its final stand in favor of its own pretensions. The subject was spoken of in the President's first message, in a manner which excited the lively sensibility of the French Government, and attracted the attention of the European press. The new character thus given to the affair, was followed up by an active, and on our part, a persevering prosecution of the negotiation; the preliminary question was disposed of without prejudice to our rights; and the discussions upon the merits pushed with such zeal by our minister, as to have left little doubt of success when the revolution of 1830 broke out. That event of necessity produced delay; but the business was resumed at the earliest practicable period, and as is well known, terminated in a treaty by which about *five millions of dollars* were agreed to be paid to our citizens. By this arrangement they will realize a very large sum of money, the receipt of which they had long ceased to hope for, except as the result of some unforeseen emergency in which the friendship of this country might be indispensable to France. Thus was another long-standing and fruitful source of irritation speedily and happily extinguished.

But important as the adjustment of our claims upon France undoubtedly was, it was by no means the most interesting branch of the late negotiations with that country. Under the eighth article of the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to us, France claimed perpetual privileges in our ports of entry within the ceded territory; which would have conflicted, at the present time, with many of our most important commercial regulations, and have curtailed most injuriously the power of our government over the subject in future; a claim which we contended was not warranted by a just construction of that instrument, whatever plausibility it might derive from its phraseology, and to which nothing short of necessity could have induced the United States to submit. This important demand was nevertheless strenuously insisted on by France, and had been wielded by her with so much success as to enable her not only to avoid the settlement of our claims, but also to avoid an admission, or even an explicit denial, of their validity. This interesting and embarrassing subject was also disposed of by the treaty, in which France relinquished for ever the claim referred to. By the same treaty, she reduced her duties upon our fine cotton to an amount which will place it in her markets upon an equal footing with cotton of the same quality grown elsewhere—thus removing a discrimination which had operated very injuriously to us—in consideration of a stipulated reduction of our duties upon her wines; a reduction which it comported with the policy of the United States to make, and which subsequent legislation has shown, would have been made if that treaty had never been entered into. The whole affair was also so arranged, as to relieve the country from the embarrassments which resulted from the treaty of 1801, by precluding all pretence that any portion of the private claims had been applied to the extinguishment of the demands of France; thereby avoiding those incessant applications to Congress which have grown out of that treaty. The whole matter, as well between the two countries, as between us and our citizens, was for ever disposed of, and the relations between the former rescued from any incumbrance which might impede their improvement or generate future contention; leaving the government and people of France most favorably impressed towards us, and sincerely anxious to extend their social as well as commercial intercourse with the United States.

The results of this negotiation were so brilliant, and to the opposition so overpowering, that in spite of their habitual proneness to misrepresentation, they have been compelled to allow the whole affair to pass to its consummation without cavil or even criticism. Although the subject was one of much complexity, and of great and conceded difficulty, no curiosity has been evinced to pry into the instructions and correspondence, to see how the difficulties, preliminary and otherwise, which heretofore proved so insurmountable, have been obviated; and whether perchance our national character may not, in some form or other, have been compromitted. The subject has been treated, as is the habit of republicans when the servants of the people perform their duties successfully, with general expressions of approbation; and on their part, with sincere manifestations of continued confidence. Had the union of public good have been accomplished by one of the opposition, what shouts of applause would their man-worshipping spirit have drawn out, and to what labored expositions of the various advantages acquired would the public have been condemned to listen!

Our claims upon DENMARK, were not less ancient, and our previous efforts to obtain satisfaction quite as ineffectual. That government had offered, as its ultimatum, a sum which the U. States could not for a moment think of receiving, it being considerably less than one third of the amount agreed upon. Such was the state of things when the first instructions of the present administration were sent to our minister at that court. The whole affair was finally and speedily adjusted, upon terms which it was previously ascertained would be satisfactory to the claimants themselves. The sum of *six hundred and fifty thousand dollars* was secured to our citizens, in satisfaction of claims which had, for the last twenty years, been the subject of unavailing reclamation.

The course pursued by the opposition towards the administration in regard to this negotiation, is illustrative of that which has been adopted in almost all other respects. Not knowing that the amount agreed upon had received the previous sanction of the claimants, the country was flooded with false and exagerated accounts of the nominal amount of the claims, and the administration every where charged with having sacrificed the interests of our citizens to promote its own popularity; and to fill the measure of injustice and ingratitude, a vast majority of the claimants under the French and Danish treaties, who are beyond all doubt indebted to the elevation of General Jackson to the presidency for the millions they had looked upon as lost, but are now to receive, do, at this very moment, countenance the grossest and vilest misrepresentations of his character and of the measures of his administration.

To conclude a treaty with the Sublime Porte, by which our trade with TURKEY would be placed upon a favorable and permanent footing, and a free pas-sage to the Black Sea secured to our navigation and commerce, had long been an object of deep solicitude with our government, and had engaged its attention as far back as the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Successive efforts had subsequently been made to effect it, and more particularly by the late administration and that which immediately preceded it; but though prosecuted with assiduity, those efforts proved unsuccessful. The negotiation, which had been recently broken off, was revived by the present Executive; and with that good fortune which has in so eminent a degree distinguished his public life, and which can never long continue without good conduct, our utmost wishes have been realized. Although there was some cavil in Congress about the appointment of the commissioners, the vast importance of the interests acquired by the treaty, the well-directed and ably-conducted efforts by which it was secured, and the satisfactory character of the terms of the agreement, have been assented to and warmly applauded by all candid men.

PORTUGAL having for a long time evaded the payment of claims upon her in behalf of our citizens, which though inconsiderable in amount, were conceded to be just, had more recently committed extensive depredations upon our commerce, and maltreated our citizens, under the pretence of alleged violations of the blockade of Terceira. She also prohibited the introduction of our rice, by the imposition of discriminating duties in favor of that of Brazil; thereby compelling our merchants to pay in money for her wines, and rendering our trade with her unequal and unprofitable. Measures of redress were promptly resorted to; and notwithstanding most of the captured vessels had been condemned in her prize courts, a fair liquidation of all our demands has been effected, and the first instalment actually paid, as the remaining ones doubtless will be, whatever may be the result of the contest now waging for the throne of that kingdom. A large reduction has also been made in her duties upon our rice; but it not being sufficient to satisfy our just demands, the negotiation upon the subject has been renewed, and will, without doubt, eventuate in a full compliance with our wishes.

In regard to SPAIN, we have had to complain of embarrassment and injury to our commerce, from a pertinacious adherence to her system of discriminating duties, and from the imposition of such as were unequal and oppressive in her colonies; as well as of her refusal to make indemnity to our citizens, for the injuries they had sustained by her extensive depredations upon our commerce, during her South American war. Every attempt to bring her to terms upon either of those important subjects, had hitherto been unavailing. That government had offered, nevertheless, the early attention of President Jackson; and notwithstanding the proverbial repugnance of the Spanish government to make any changes in their commercial regulations, and the well-known difficulty of bringing them to a decision upon any subject, his remonstrances in regard to the duties, have been crowned with success. That government had given to the late administration an explicit refusal to satisfy our claim; and the whole subject had been laid by the late President before Congress, where it remained at the time of Gen. Jackson's accession to office.—Not satisfied with the reasons on which Spain rested her refusal to do us justice, the President directed the negotiation to be renewed, under new instructions, and it has ever since been prosecuted with unremitted attention. The question is now understood to be an open one, and to promise a successful issue.

It only remains for Gen. Jackson to effect a satisfactory settlement of these claims, and those upon NAPLES, (which were very properly deferred until after an adjustment with France,) to give the crowning grace to his administration of our foreign European affairs; and, as the results of a direct and frank diplomacy so creditable to our national character, and so much in accordance with the republican habits of our people, to place our relations with all the governments of the old world, upon a basis of durable honor and prosperity.

The state of our relations with several of the American States, was still more unpropitious.—With the neighboring republic of Mexico, they were of a peculiarly delicate and difficult nature. Correctly considered, more importance is to be attached to our intercourse with this than with any other nation: for, in addition to other interests, there is none which more directly tests the character of our government. Situated as we are in regard to that country, an appropriate opportunity was presented for proving the truth of those pretensions to moderation, disinteredness and strict justice, which we claim to be the distinctive attributes of a republican government, and which were so happily illustrated by the President's rule of "asking for nothing that is not clearly right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong;" or on the other hand, for justifying the misrepresentations of the nature and tendencies of free governments, so constantly propagated by those whose interest and inclination it is to subvert them every where. It was evident that the course of affairs between us and our neighbor excited the attention, and was closely watched by some of the governments of the old world; probably with the expectation, and possibly with the hope, that we would justify these aspersions, by the exhibition of a desire for unjust acquisition, and a want of true respect for the rights of others. Unfortunately the temper and conduct of the Mexican authorities were such, at the time of Gen. Jackson's induction into office, as to render the establishment and preservation of a liberal and friendly intercourse with that country a matter of extreme difficulty. The deep-rooted prejudices of the people of several of the States composing that confederacy, had been manifested in proceedings of the most offensive nature; proceedings which violated the respect due to the diplomatic character, and placed the personal safety of our minister resident there in no small degree of danger; proceedings which the general Government had neither the power nor the inclination to prevent.—The ratification of a commercial treaty, which had been negotiated, under many embarrassments, with the executive authority was for years suspended in their Congress, and ultimately acted upon in a spirit which indicated neither a regard for the United States, nor a disposition to cultivate just relations with us. Suspicions and jealousies against our government, of the most unfounded nature, were freely circulated, and not discountenanced by the Mexican authorities. So extravagant had they become in this respect, that scarcely a meeting of our militia could take place on the frontier, which did not give rise to reports of an intention to invade their territory; and the sailing of one of our national vessels, with the design of touching upon their coast, was readily tortured into a warlike movement on our part; and to consummate the difficulties, the government had passed into the hands of that party in the country, which then considered opposition to the supposed views of the United States as one of its most material duties.

The character of our government required, and justice to all our public functionaries demanded, that the authorities of Mexico should be made sensible of the illiberality and injustice of their course. It was matter of high obligation to make them understand that acts of suspicion, so extensively compromising our national character and national rights, could no longer be tolerated. To do this effectually, and yet preserve what was so sincerely desired—peace and honest friendship between the two republics, called for the full but discreet exercise of that decision, energy and sagacity for which Gen. Jackson is so eminently distinguished. Those invaluable qualities were accordingly most successfully employed. His expostulations with the Mexican ministry were of a nature to carry conviction, to reluctant minds, of the sincerity and fairness of his motives, and of his determination, at the same time, to sustain at all hazards the interests and the honor of his country: and the effect was accelerated by their knowledge of his character. A radical change was effected. The new minister sent to Mexico was received with great kindness; the commercial negociation which had been so long pending, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by a treaty, which has been duly ratified, and which, besides placing our commerce in the Mexican ports upon the footing of the most favored nations, contains several valuable stipulations for the security of the inland trade between the two countries; good feelings between the two republics have been restored; and although disturbancies have recently arisen in the states adjoining to us, in which Americans who have expatriated themselves, have doubtless taken part, against the wishes of their government, the slightest suspicion of an interference on our part has never been expressed. Mexicans of all parties appear to entertain true views of the character of the President, and to place a proper estimate upon his and the country's just and friendly feelings towards them. Although an important question of boundary remains to be adjusted, and although conflicting settlements have been made under the respective authorities, the quiet of the frontier has hitherto been preserved by concerted action; and there is good reason to believe, whoever may be placed in authority in Mexico, that the very best understanding will be maintained between the two countries.

Our affairs with the Republic of Colombia partook largely of the same character. Gen. Bolivar, the rectitude of whose intentions, and the purity and disinterestedness of whose patriotism are now, when selfish and party interests have been extinguished by his death, universally admitted, at that time controlled the movements of that government. From causes which it is not now necessary to inquire into, he became impressed with the belief that our goverment was hostile to his country, and also to himself personally. The same sentiment extended itself to the members of that government generally; and the effect was visible in the feeling manifested towards our minister, notwithstanding the general mildness of his temper and the urbanity of his manners—in a refusal to listen to the just claims of our citizens—in the imposition of prohibitory duties upon our flour—and finally in other indications of a decidedly unfriendly spirit. This suspicion was unjust. The paramount interest of the country required its removal, and the measures deemed necessary and proper to effect it were promptly adopted. A new minister was sent out, with instructions, (whether or not of a nature to compromit the national character, those whose habit it is to cavil about such matters have not yet taken the trouble to inquire,) through which, and by his own good conduct, he succeeded in removing injurious impressions; in calling out from the constituted authorities of Colombia, the strongest official and public expressions of respect for the country and for the President; in effecting a speedy settlement of the claims of our citizens; in the abolition of the objectionable duties, by which our trade has been so injuriously affected; and in establishing the most friendly relations between the two republics.

We point, fellow-citizens, with pride and gratification, to the elevated and honorable position which, under the present administration, our government has assumed and maintained in its intercourse with all the nations of the world; with pride, as American citizens, jealous of the character and scrupulous of the honor of our country; with gratification, as the friends of the Patriot and Statesman, to whose purity of intention, firmness and honest diplomacy, we may ascribe these great results. Since the foundation of the government, no such evidences of universal confidence—of a cordial desire to cultivate friendly relations—have been manifested toward us. In all countries the rights of our citizens have been respected, and the character and conduct of the President admired; and in no instance, during his administration, has our national reputation been allowed to suffer, or have our national interests been involved. The uniform results of his labors have been to remove old sources of dispute and irritation, without creating, in a single instance, except the stand taken in behalf of our hardy whalemen, new grounds of contention. Wherever the rights of our citizens have been invaded, there also has the protecting arm of the government been felt. This duty, however, has been so performed as not to invade the rights of others; and although in a recent instance of prompt interference in behalf of our greatly injured countrymen, it was attempted to make the severe but just and salutary punishment inflicted upon the authors of the aggression, subservient to the interests of faction, the experiment not only failed, but was made to recoil upon its inventors. Such, as we sincerely believe, was the state of our Foreign Relations when ANDREW JACKSON assumed the direction of them; such were the difficulties he has had to encounter; and such are the signal benefits he has achieved for his country.

The limits of this address will not allow us to do any thing like justice to General JACKSON'S administration of our Domestic concerns. In the discharge of the various duties of his high office, there are very many of his official acts which, though strongly indicative of the character of the man, have attracted but little notice, from the limited nature of their operation. Those who have attentively observed their general course, will have seen in them the evidences of an active and scrupulous regard for the interests of the people, and an adherence to the sound principles of the Constitution, that would have reflected credit upon the Executive department in the proudest days of the Republic. A brief notice of a few of the most prominent measures of his administration, is all that can be attempted.

The Indian Question.

Of these, his management of INDIAN AFFAIRS is recommended to your special notice, as well by the extreme importance of the subject, as by the success which has distinguished the prosecution of it. This matter having been unhappily connected with party politics, has shared the fate of all political questions—it has been made the subject of all sorts of misrepresentation, and has been subjected to a treatment in which the real interests concerned have been sacrificed to political effect. To these ends, much has been written and more said; and yet the merits of the subject may be presented in very few words.

From the administration of Gen. Washington to the present day, the policy of the federal government towards the Indian tribes in any degree subject to its care, has been one of active and unqualified benevolence. Nothing within the scope of its power that would conduce to their welfare, and in some degree atone for the injustice which our ancestors, treading in the footsteps of civilized man in every other country, had done to their race, has been omitted. Whatever those who envy and traduce us abroad, or fanatics and partisan declaimers at home, may say to the contrary, it is but justice to our country to affirm that every administration of the general government has, in this respect at least, stood without reproach. But it is equally true, that the success of their exertions has not been equal to their wishes, and that the condition of the Indians has been every day growing worse. The futility of all attempts to raise them to a state of civilization, having been rendered obvious to all rational men; their unfitness to become the subjects of civil government, being equally evident; and their progressive degeneracy and destruction, arising from their proximity to the white man, being fully established by experience; the suggestions of policy, as well as the dictates of humanity, pointed to the adoption of some more speedy and effectual remedy to arrest their increasing misery, and to prevent their early and rapid extinction. The one settled upon, after the fullest consideration, was their removal beyond the Mississippi, at the expense of the Government; where, effectually guaranteed against the approach of that civilization from which an overruling and all-wise Providence had excluded them, they might enjoy in peace the fruits of their improvement here, and the more ample territory and advantages provided for them there; and where also the labors of philanthropy might be employed among them under the most favorable circumstances, and with the best hopes of success of which their character admits. In the wisdom and humanity of this measure, until it was likely to become successful in the hands of Andrew Jackson, all men and all parties concurred. It received a large share of attention from Mr. Monroe's administration, by which the incipient steps were taken; and under that of Mr. Adams, the measure was pressed with great assiduity. A report upon the subject, earnestly recommending it, was made by Gen. P. B. Porter, then Secretary of War, and a citizen of this state, possessing considerable experience in Indian affairs. The opinions of Mr. Adams and his Cabinet in favor of the policy, were fully avowed, and every exertion made by that able but impracticable statesman to carry it into effect, but without success. The relations of the General Government with Georgia, were deeply and dangerously disturbed; but the Indians remained as they were, a distinct and savage people, in the midst of surrounding civilization, the sources of perpetual local collision, and themselves exposed to the wasting effects of the habits and consequences incident to their situation.

Gen. Jackson took the subject up where the late administration had left it, and aimed only to carry into effect the plans of his predecessors, and by the same means, viz: pacific, equitable, and voluntary agreements with the Indians themselves. As usual, his efforts have been crowned with great success. Intimately conversant with the Indian character and with Indian affairs, he found no difficulty in making those natives who were not subject to improper influence, understand and pursue their true interests. The greater part of the Indians have signified their assent to and adopted the desired arrangements. The terms of the compact which they have entered into with the government, in regard to the compensation for their improvements, the manner and expenses of their removal, the provision made for their accommodation beyond the Mississippi, and the amount of the annuities to be paid to them, have been approved by the Senate; and if any objection was made to them, it was that they were too liberal on the part of the government. Not even an imputation of imposition, coercion, or any unfairness in its dealings with them, has ever been made. So far as the measure has been carried into effect, the welfare of the Indians has been promoted to the extent hoped for or expected by the preceding administrations, and by the same means contemplated and in part unsuccessfully employed by them. And yet a clamor of unprecedented violence, has been raised against the President for the performance of this simple but important duty. A clamor which, in addition to its partisan support, has, we regret to say, received no small degree of stimulus from the pulpit, and certainly no discouragement from the bench. It is beyond all doubt owned

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