

The Constitutionalist,

PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE AND STATE GAZETTE.

"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF FREEDOM—THE SCOURGE OF TYRANTS"

BY CHARLES R. HANSAY.

RALEIGH, N. C. MAY 28, 1833.

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The Constitutionalist

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The Statesman.

Will be published twice a week in the City of Raleigh, in a common newspaper form on a super Royal Sheet, with good type, at four dollars per year to all who pay within six months from the time of receiving the first number, or five dollars to all who pay afterwards.

The Statesman, in fixing his permanent residence at the seat of the State Government, and assuming the editorial duties of the Statesman, (in which he will be assisted by several gentlemen of talent and leisure,) is assisted by the wishes of many of his friends, who think there is room even in Raleigh for a paper of this description. We shall see.

The Statesman will vigorously support the rights of the States, and at the same time the rights of the United States, (as embodied in the Federal Government by the Constitution,) as the best and surest guarantee of the Union itself, and of the continuance of that protection to life, liberty and property, which it has afforded to the States for the last half century, in their career of greatness and prosperity. Although without a parallel in the history of the world. As it will have come in only at the death of those distracting parties which lately agitated the country, it will claim no share of the spoils. Peace to their ashes! But the Statesman's principal care shall be North Carolina—our own loved, our native land. The improvement of her institutions, the prosperity and happiness of her people, the assertion of her just rights and the due and proper honor of the talents and virtue of her sons shall be its principal concern.

Although she was the first of her sisters to snuff tyranny in the breeze and dared to be free—and ever since her Meclenburgh Declaration of Independence, and on every emergency, whether threatened by foreign or domestic dangers, she has met every crisis as a patriotic and brave people; and even hesitated not to give her own daughter, Tennessee, to add another star to the proud banner of the Republic, and another arm to the National defense. And although possessing a territory, soil, climate, population and wealth, and with intelligence and moral worth, which entitle her to rank among the first of her sisters, yet strange it is, she is almost unnoticed by them, and by the Federal Government also, except to make her pay taxes in peace and fight for them in war; her citizens scarcely participating at all in the honors and emoluments of the own Government! But who says North Carolina sleeps? They will find her wide awake to her rights, and resolved to maintain them; they shall the Statesman claiming for her—her rightful portion of the public wealth—and for her sons, a full participation in the public honors of the country—and refusing to take a denier.

The Statesman will search for hidden mischief and ferret it out of our institutions which has produced the present state of things. Something must be wrong, else, beside all the rest, why is it that with all our resources, the public expenditure exceed the income a hundred thousand dollars a year? The people should know these and the certain bankruptcy which is staring their State Government in the face. If as probable, the radical fault is in the present basis of representation, the Statesman will contend that it should be changed and made equal and satisfactory to all; if in our Legislature, we say diminish the number of Representatives and have only biennial meetings, and by a change of policy, immolate our unwise feuds on the altar of the good, and present to the Union and the world, the united and affectionate people. The Statesman, too, will advocate general Education, and a judicious system of Banking, commensurate with the wants of our people; nor will he forget to urge the speedy appropriation of the mountains with the sea board, by means of a Central Railroad, via Raleigh to Beaufort; and also the complete opening of those great arteries of the State, the Cape Fear, the Pamlico and the Albemarle. Raleigh, too, shall have her full share of the benefit of our laws. In 1830 she had them, in our exertions to promote the expense of the State, for the better security of the public property, a Fire Engine of capacity and power sufficient to throw a heavy column of water on the dome of the late Capitol, with Hose and one hundred fire buckets; she had them by our vote and exertions to secure the continuance of the seat of Government where it was; and she shall have evidences of our good will.

In conclusion, the Statesman will support the administration of President Jackson, but at the same time contend for the rights of a free government; it will always be very good natured to its friends, but plucky cross and snooty to its enemies, for whom a rod will always be kept in pickle; early and regular reports will be given of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress; and the best speeches which may be made in both those bodies; interesting law cases in our Courts will be collected and spread before its readers; and in a word, its columns will ever contain something useful and amusing to the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic and the Scholar, and gratifying to the Christian. There will be pretty things for the ladies, buttermilk for the gentlemen and even sugar plums for the children; so that all may be satisfied for their money. Like a good ship, the paper will be well found, and with plenty of sea room, that is, plenty of good subscribers, it will weather many a storm, and safely enter the desired haven. Should this happen, look out for a merry making at every new year; when we invite all our punctual subscribers and patrons to call on us and receive our best wishes with a hearty pump handle shake, and a glass of the very best Supperings or old Nash Peach, and the cellar affords.

The Editor respectfully requests the North Carolina editorial corps, to give this Prospect an insertion or two in their respective papers, and the favor shall be reciprocated as opportunity serves. And he also requests Editors, Postmasters and his friends generally, but especially those Members with whom he has served in the General Assembly, to interest themselves in their respective towns and counties in behalf of the Statesman and forward, (by the first day of August next,) as many good subscribers as they can conveniently procure.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Raleigh, N. C. May 6, 1833.

Notice is hereby given, That application will be made to the President, Directors and company of the State Bank of North Carolina, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of certificate for Twenty Shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of the subscriber.

JAMES S. BATTLE.

Nash County, March 9, 1833.

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The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsomely printed covers, and on fine white paper, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting \$20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK, No. 5 Franklin Place, Philada. N. B. The usual exchange to editors who advertise.

April 13.

WALDIE'S, Circulating Library.

NOTE FROM THE PUBLISHER.

THE first volume of the "Library" being closed, the work may now be considered as fairly before the public, and permanently established. How far the proprietor has redeemed his original pledge, public opinion must of course decide. Where he has fallen short of expectation, he trusts he may claim some indulgence, from the consideration that the path on which he ventured had been previously untrodden—that, as a pioneer, he had to clear his way of many unforeseen obstacles which necessarily beset an undertaking of such novelty and extent—and to discover, as he went along, the true nature of the ground over which he was traveling. In his progress, he has certainly been encouraged and supported by a large share of public liberality and confidence, his grateful sense of which would be very inadequately expressed by a common place "return of thanks." Unknown as he was beyond a very limited circle—possessed of no name whose talismanic influence might elicit confidence—giving no guarantee, indeed, but his own promise—when he considers the extent of the confidence shown by the public in these promises, he sincerely and truly feels the inadequate offers fully to express his gratitude. He brought to the undertaking an unflinching honesty of intention, to substantiate, as far as was in his power, the professions he made; and his motives now are doubly powerful to continue the most strenuous exertions fully to accomplish them. In what has been done, and what he expects to do, he readily acknowledges that no such result would have been produced, nor durst he promise so boldly for his future exertions without the efficient aid of the editor, whose general acquaintance with books, and pecuniary advantage of situation, eminently qualify him to fulfill his arduous duties.

The publisher hesitates to occupy much of the reader's time with his own affairs, yet he ventures to draw attention to the fact, which he believes the Nos. of the "Library" already furnished fully establish, that the publishers of books in the usual form do not always choose the best. Books are minutely examined, previous to their insertion in our columns—they are not selected merely from an attractive title—therefore, should we err, it is not from inattention. Not one of the works which we have published had previous been printed in this country—and we rather invite than shun a comparison of the books which we have given, with those of the same class that have issued through other channels during the same period.

Some objections have been made to the size and shape of the page; but in no other form could so much matter be put on a sheet, and yet retain a book form; and in a bound volume, it will have a more satisfactory appearance than in single Nos.

Again expressing his acknowledgments for public favor, and renewing his assurances of vigilant attention hereafter, he respectfully solicits a continued and extended patronage.

Philadelphia, April 20.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gide on B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by L. I. vine Hitchcock, at \$6 per annum.

Contents of No. 6. Vol. 15.

Editorial: American Wine; A worthy Example; To Destroy Cockroaches—On the Culture of Indian Corn, by Jesse Buck; Time of Planting; Preparation of the Seed; Manner of Planting; Harvesting the Crop—On the Planting of Live Fences; Advantages over all other kinds; Plants to be preferred in different situations—Experiments on the Culture of Squashes and Melons on ridges—Culture of Asparagus—Henry D. Gover on Sheep Husbandry; Feeding and Care of Sheep in summer and winter—To Prevent Swine from Destroying their Young—And her mode—And another—Tarred Rope used to relieve Cattle when Choked—On Making and Repairing Fences—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

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POLITICAL.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

The commencement of a new term presents a proper occasion for a review of the first four years of this Administration, placing before the people, in a more connected form than they have hitherto received its most important and striking results. This is alike due to the character of the country, to the venerable Patriot under whose direction they have been accomplished, and to those who have given him their support.

A proper respect for the integrity of public sentiment compels the belief, that a candid exhibition of these results, and of the measures by which they have been effected cannot fail to secure for both the general approbation of the country. As they have successively and partially unfolded themselves to the public view, they have had to contend with the misrepresentations and indiscriminate denunciations, but too incident to heated political contests, but which though sometimes extended by the blameworthy exaggerations of indiscreet friends are in cooler moments, by common consent consigned to reproach. Besides the general spirit of opposition and detraction, engendered by individual rivalry and party animosity, many of the measures to be considered have had to encounter that repugnance to the claims of truth and justice to which they are particularly exposed when founded on services which force a contrast between the ir own marked success and the failures of political antagonists in the same field.

Time and circumstances have, however, now deprived of much of their force these obstacles to a candid judgment. Nothing is more certain than that Andrew Jackson will never again be a candidate for the office before the American people. The days of his political existence are numbered: the measure of his honors is full, and he cannot have any other end in view than preserve, by a steady perseverance in the course by which it has been earned, the large share he holds in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. During the remainder of his term there are no other embarrassments to be apprehended for his administration than such as may arise from honest difference of opinion, and such as may be suggested by personal hate. We have reasonable security in the past, that the interests of the country will not suffer materially from the former; and the intelligence and virtue of our countrymen affords a strong one, that the number of those who may be induced to enlist under the latter banner cannot be great.

Should a single error of fact, or a single unfair deduction find its way into this communication, it shall be altogether unintentional. None however, it is confidently believed, will occur: nor shall there be any thing in its temper to afford just cause of offence to any opponent of the administration, or to deter such editors as love justice and seek truth, from laying it before their readers.

The detailed view which full justice to all the important measures of the Government during the period in question would require, would fill a volume. This will not be attempted. Many of those measures, and many of the circumstances attending those which shall be noticed, must be left to the impressions of the day, and entrusted to the recollections entertained by the people of the facts, and of their accordance with the general character of the administration. It is proposed, only to bring forward the most prominent points of such as appear.

1. To our Foreign Relations.
2. To such portions of the internal affairs of the country as are of general and permanent interest.
3. To such acts as denote the political principles by which the conduct of the President has been regulated.

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

When Gen. Jackson came into office, he found the country nominally at peace with all nations. Its relations with most of the important European governments, and with several of those of our own continent, were, however, embarrassed by the most serious difficulties, some of them of a nature to render their speedy settlement highly important, if not indispensable to our national character, and to the welfare of the country. These embarrassments were in almost every instance, of very long standing, and had accumulated all the obstacles to harmonious discussion and satisfactory settlement, which are apt to spring from that cause. The fourteen years of peace which had succeeded the late war with Great Britain, embracing the close of Mr. Madison's and the whole administration of Messrs. Monroe and Adams, had been employed in earnest and repeated efforts for their adjustment, without effecting any material advance towards it.

In our relations with European Governments the Colonial Trade question was properly regarded as second in importance, and more pressing than any in its claims upon the immediate attention of the Executive. This subject has been so fully discussed, and is, it is hoped, so well understood, that nothing more than a brief notice of it is here necessary.

The efforts to place this trade upon terms of reciprocal advantage were commenced by General Washington, and occupied the unremitting attention of every succeeding administration. Every previous attempt had been unsuccessful and negotiation upon the subject had to all appearance been brought to a final close under the administration immediately preceding that of Gen. Jackson. So hopeless, in the opinion of the late President, had become all further efforts to adjust the matter upon admissible terms, that in his last message to Congress he announced to Congress the entire failure of all previous negotiations, but added that the British Government, "by the principles it had assumed with reference to the subject, had precluded even the means of negotiation."

In the course of the most recent of those negotiations, our Government had finally and distinctly proposed to that of Great Britain the terms upon which the United States could, without prejudice to their rights, interests or honor, make a settlement of the question. These terms were refused by Great Britain, for reasons and under circumstances which it is unnecessary to repeat. The negotiation was renewed by President Jackson, and an adjustment of the whole subject effected upon terms and conditions identical with those which had been proposed by his immediate predecessor. They were better than any which had ever been accorded to our trade, and incomparably more favorable than those which we were willing to agree to in the earlier stages of our Government. Gen. Jackson could not under the circumstances, without exposing his advances to rejection and himself to reproach, have gone beyond them, and he determined at the outset to accept of nothing less. The country is now enjoying the advantages; and as the recollection of the bearing which the subject had upon party politics is dying away, public sentiment is yielding its assent to the wisdom of the arrangement, as it will doubtless soon do, to the merit also of its accomplishment.

The attempts of the friends of the late administration to cast censure on the President for agreeing to terms which, had, with their approbation, been several times proposed will never more be heard of. It could only find a momentary countenance in the unprecedented animosity and warmth of a party contest. The effort to withdraw the public attention from the merits and demerits of the respective negotiations, by an attack upon a prominent actor in one of them, has been so signally rebuked by the solemn judgment of the American

people, that it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon the subject for the purpose of refutation, and there is no desire to do so a matter of exaltation.

That the depressed state of the colonies and the opening of new markets while the discussion between the two governments were pending, may have made the trade less valuable than it would have been heretofore under similar regulations, (circumstances over which the President could have no control) is quite probable; but that the greatest attainable advantages have been acquired for this branch of our commerce, and that the footing upon which it now stands is, by far, more favorable than any on which it before stood, are positions which no honest and well informed man will pretend to controvert.

But the advantages secured for the trade in question are by no means the only, nor even the greatest benefit which has been gained by that negotiation. Although from the nature of the subject either party might have originally declined any arrangement of commercial trade, and even refused all intercourse, without thereby adding to the other just ground of offense, matters had taken a turn which materially changed this aspect of the affair. Our government had from time to time yielded important points under discussion, until it had come down to the terms to which Great Britain had before assented. Even those terms, which she had twice offered to us, and which she had actually extended to other nations, she now refused—refused too, in a manner which, though courteous in point of form, carried with it a sting but little calculated to reconcile us to the result. Of the injurious effects which this state of things was calculated to produce no well informed man could be ignorant; and there were but few who did not regard a speedy and amicable adjustment of the matter as exceedingly important to the preservation of friendly relations between the two countries.

Of the present improved character of these relations, no one at all conversant with public affairs is ignorant. Each government will doubtless exert itself to secure for their respective countries all the advantages of trade which may be within the scope of a fair and honorable competition. Such is human nature, and those who look for the adoption of a different policy by any community must expect to make up their account with disappointment. But it is undoubtedly true, that there exists the best disposition, better than ever before existed between the two governments, to discuss every subject of difference in a spirit of friendly liberality, and to cherish the most harmonious relations. This disposition, as every intelligent observer who has recently visited England bears testimony, is fast extending itself to the great body of the people, and promises permanence and indefinite improvement, to that good understanding which is so desirable to nations assimilated as we are in manners, habits and language, and naturally endearing by the ties of a common origin.

The interests involved in the negotiations with France can scarcely be regarded as inferior in importance to those already considered. Between the years 1807 and 1810, a series of depredations were committed upon our commerce, under certain decrees of the French Government, which besides being in themselves palpable infractions of the law of nations, were in many cases executed in the most irregular and illegal manner.

For twenty years had the United States suffered in their character as a nation, not less than in the private injury sustained by our citizens, from these unredressed wrongs. Under the present tone of feeling in this country, and the general consciousness of the elevation to which our national character has been raised by subsequent events, it would seem incredible that such accumulated injuries could under any circumstances have been submitted to. Certain it is, and we should glory in the conviction, that at this day no nation under the sun would dare to presume so far upon our forbearance, and that not a title of the violence then done to us would now remain a moment longer unredressed than might be absolutely necessary to call into energetic action the resources of the country. The then administration were by no means insensible to what was due to our violated rights. Remonstrances and demands for indemnity were promptly made, and prosecuted with the greatest earnestness & perseverance by each successive administration, for a period of eighteen years. Messrs. Barlow, Crawford, Gallatin, and Brown were under the administrations of Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, successively charged with the prosecution of these well grounded claims. Notwithstanding the ability and diligence displayed by these public functionaries, their exertions proved altogether ineffectual. During the administration of Mr. Adams, expectation of success was raised, and communicated to Congress, but it soon proved to be wholly illusory. So far from realizing this hope, the pending negotiation became entangled in a preliminary question which was apparently destined to preclude all future discussion of our claims, without passing upon their merits. France had interposed a claim for commercial privileges in some of our ports, under the 8th article of the Louisiana Treaty, which she asked to have settled by the same negotiation in which our claims for spoliation upon our commerce should be adjusted. Regarding the two subjects as entirely dissimilar in their nature, our Government refused to connect them in negotiation, insisting upon a separate adjustment of our claims; in answer to which France insisted on her part that both matters should be settled at one time. Each party declared its unalterable determination to maintain the position thus taken; and all subsequent discussion of necessity related, not to the merits of our respective claims, but to the propriety of the grounds occupied with reference to the preliminary point.

Thus the matter stood, and so had it stood for more than three years, when General Jackson came into office. Impressed by an examination of the records, with a strong sense of the injury which his country had suffered, the President came at once to the conclusion that it was due to the character of the United States that the delays which the question had experienced should be brought to an end, and that our demands must in future be prosecuted with more effect or be abandoned. Accordingly the subject was spoken of in his first message, in a manner indicative of the impressions which its examination had made, and which excited the sensibility of the French Government and attracted a large share of attention from the Courts and the Press of Europe. Rescued from that state of apathy and habitual postponement which had frustrated previous efforts, if soon came to be considered, not as an old affair furnishing a standing topic for general and fruitless discussion, but as a matter belonging to the present day and possessing urgent claims to immediate and pointed attention. The danger which at first threatened a rupture of the new negotiation, from the apprehension of an undue pressure on our part, was dispelled, the preliminary difficulty was obviated without prejudice or danger to our rights, and the discussion upon the merits of our claims, being once more opened, was pushed by our Minister in a manner, the best commentary on which is the Treaty whereby Five Millions of dollars were secured to our citizens in satisfaction of their long deferred claims, the receipt of which, it is well known, most of them had long since despaired of.

The merit of this negotiation has in general been admitted; but under the excitement of the late political canvass, it has been attempted to undervalue it by ascribing its success to the revolution of July, 1830. This view of the subject is altogether erroneous. The deep interest which the American people necessarily take in the cause of liberal principles, and free government

throughout the world, and the strong sympathies which so naturally exist between us and the liberal parties in Europe, far from being, as on a superficial glance would seem, productive of unimpaired advantage in our negotiations when those parties are in power, are attended with a disadvantage that more than counterbalances the favorable disposition which they entertain towards us. In England, for instance—as is well known to all who have been charged with our foreign relation—the necessity on the part of a Whig ministry, on account of their known bias to free principles, to avoid all grounds for the imputation of an undue leaning towards this Republic, has proved an obstacle in our negotiations more than equivalent to any advantage which might be supposed to grow out of the political feelings of that party. The Tory party, on the contrary, being exempt from the necessity of guarding against any such imputation, are more free to take up all affairs between the two nations upon their merits, and to do us justice with perfect safety to themselves in public opinion. As one of the most prominent distinctions and merits of the liberal party, is that their principles pledge them to strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and the utmost tenderness for the pecuniary interests of the people, it is obvious that the general consideration adverted to acquires peculiar weight in all questions where those pecuniary interests are involved, and the settlement of which in a particular way may require the imposition of any new burden upon the people. It will readily strike every one that these considerations must have had a decided influence in France after the Revolution—Although—as will be found on a reference to the Despatches of Mr. Rives—the negotiation had, before the Revolution, assumed a character which left no doubt of an equally favorable termination with that which has occurred; yet after that event, notwithstanding the more congenial spirit of the government, and the truly friendly feeling of its monarch, the negotiation had for a season to struggle with the new and serious difficulty which we have pointed out; and which cannot but greatly enhance, in the estimation of every intelligent observer, the credit due to the present government of France for the elevated course it had pursued.

Important as was the settlement of our claims for commercial spoliation, it was by no means the most interesting branch of this negotiation. Under the 8th article of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired, France claimed that she was forever entitled to an entry for vessels in our ports within the ceded territory, upon the same terms as American vessels; and this, without regard to the terms which she might see fit to impose upon them in her ports.—This claim, besides its future consequences, would, if admitted, have the retroactive effect of entitling France to the restitution from our treasury of all the discriminating duties levied during a long series of years upon French vessels, and merchandise imported in those vessels, and also, to an indemnity for the several advantages of which her navigation had been deprived through the operation of the discrimination. This retroactive operation, however, sinks into insignificance before the importance of the claim in another point of view. Besides enabling France to monopolize in favor of her navigation the carriage of the whole commerce between her dominions and the ports of Louisiana—which would thereby have become thenceforth not the sole markets of our commerce with France, it would be difficult to calculate the extent to which it must have obstructed the operation of our cherished principles of commercial intercourse, and crippled the action of our government over the whole subject. The United States contended that this pretension, to which nothing short of necessity could induce them to submit, was not warranted by a just construction of the treaty, whatever plausibility it might derive from its phraseology. The demand was never, nevertheless believed in France to be well founded; it was strenuously insisted upon by the government, and had, as we have already stated, been successfully resisted not only to avoid the settlement of our claims, but to postpone for a period of apparently indefinite duration, all admission or denial of their validity.

The embarrassing subject has been finally disposed of by the late treaty—France having wholly relinquished the claim in question. She has also stipulated to reduce her duties upon our fine cotton, to an amount which places it in her markets upon a footing equally if not more favorable with cotton of the same quality grown elsewhere; thereby removing a discrimination which had operated very injuriously to us; and these important objects have been effected by means of a reduction on our part of the duties on French wines, which it comforted with the policy of this country to make, and which its subsequent legislation has shown would have taken place if that treaty and not had entered into. By it, too, a final disposition been made of the famous Bear's Ears Claim, so familiar to us all, from the extent to which it has at various periods consumed the time of Congress and which had repeatedly received the sanction of special committees of that body. This claim, including the interest, which was acknowledged to be inseparable from the principal, whenever it might come to be recognized by Congress, amounted to upwards of three and a half millions of francs; and others swelled the entire sum to little short of five millions. The whole has been settled by a stipulation on our part to pay one and a half millions of francs.

The depredations upon our commerce, committed by Denmark, were contemporaneous with those of France, and though greatly inferior in extent were no less indefensible. Negotiations equally unsuccessful had been carried on to obtain redress, in 1828, by an arrangement with an agent sent out by our claimants, the Danish Government had agreed to pay an inconsiderable sum in satisfaction of a small class of the claims deemed the strongest, and the settlement of which would, it was supposed, weaken the force of our demands; and shortly after General Jackson came into office, all negotiation with regard to the remainder was apparently brought to an end, by the offer, in full satisfaction, of the sum of \$170,000, which the Danish Government declared to be its ultimatum, and which our minister refused to accept. It was resumed under instructions from the present administration, and very soon evanished in a settlement by which the sum of \$650,000 was secured to our citizens. This amount, although less than their just due, was considerably larger than the desponding claimants would have consented to receive; who had requested the government to adjust the matter upon the best terms that could be obtained, and had appointed a

*Previous to the Revolution every rumor of a disposition on the part of the ministry to recognize our claims, called forth attacks from the opposition; so well calculated was the measure to enlist the public sympathies on the side of its opponents. And when the settlement was effected, it was made the ground of an immediate and simultaneous assault from the leading organs of every party—the Carlist, the Bonapartist and the Republican—interested in weakening the hold of the new government upon the confidence and affections of the people.

Literally, the claim set up by France was the admission of her vessels upon terms equally favorable with those on which vessels of the most favored nation are admitted. But as we abolish all discriminating duties in our ports, in favor of the vessels of those nations who extend the same privilege to ours, the claim of France was, in effect, that her vessels should be admitted into the ports of that part of our country upon the same terms as our own—without the reciprocal admission of our vessels into her ports. This favor, which other nations purchase for their vessels by granting the same to ours, France claimed as a part of the consideration given by us for the cession of Louisiana.