



Carborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1829.

In addition to the papers mentioned by *John Mercer* in his advertisement on our last page, as being in his Pocket-book when lost, were the following:

One note against John Pitt for about 126 dollars, due 11th January, 1828.
One note against Stephen Robins and Micajah Petway security, for a balance of 72 dollars, in favor of Mathew Whitehead.

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of N. C.
EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

For the Senate.

LOUIS D. WILSON—BENJAMIN BOYKIN.

House of Commons.

BENJ. WILKINSON, GRAY LITTLE.
MOSES BAKER,

We present to our readers, in this paper, the names of the individuals who are candidates for the honor of representing them in our next General Assembly; and in so doing, feel it our duty to offer a few remarks for their consideration. We are inclined to believe, that the next session of our Legislature will be one of unusual importance; several important measures have for some time past only partially engaged the attention of the people, and consequently have not been decisively acted upon by their legislators; among these may be placed the introduction of Common or Free Schools—the further and more energetic prosecution of the system of internal improvements, or a total abandonment of it and a dissolution of the Board of Internal Improvements—the better regulation of our paper currency, circumscribing the operations of the Banks, gradually withdrawing our Treasury notes from circulation, and establishing a Bank of the State—revising our Civil and Criminal Code, erecting a Penitentiary, &c. These subjects are all of vast importance to the welfare and prosperity of our citizens, and their representatives should be so instructed, that they may not be at a loss when called upon to assent or dissent to these or any similar measures which may come before them. We would particularly direct public attention to the consideration of the utility of Common Schools; on this subject the Directors of the Literary Fund reported to the General Assembly of 1826, that—

"It is fortunate for our State that she has so managed her finances for a few years past, that she has it now completely in her power to set apart a portion of her funds to the use of Common Schools, which may bring them into operation in two or three years without disturbing the principal of the sum which may be pledged for that purpose."

We trust that the time has at length arrived when Common Schools shall be established in this State. The benefits derived from them in a political, moral and religious point of view cannot be questioned; and their successful operation in other States, must remove all doubts as to the practicability of introducing them here. The following paragraph from the last Raleigh Register, fully demonstrates the absolute necessity of doing something on this subject:

"From actual investigation, made during the past week, there were found forty-nine out of one hundred and fourteen families in this (Wake) county, destitute of the Bible. In twelve of these forty-nine families, there was not an individual who could read. In another part of the county, there is a neighborhood, in which there are ten families living within four or five miles of each other, in which none of the parents can read."

The Mails.—There was no Department of the National Government which it was universally conceded, was managed with so much ability and judgment under the late Administration, as that of the General Post-Office; and yet we learn from the Petersburg and Richmond

papers, that a regulation has lately been introduced by the present Head of that Department, by which the merchants in those places will have their correspondence with the northern cities accelerated about 24 hours, and with Charleston and other Southern cities about 40 hours. So much for *Reform*.

The Indians.—We lay before our readers two-day two papers, touching the Indian affairs, which have just been published in Georgia, and seem to have obtained universal satisfaction in that quarter. We have read them with great attention. The *Talk* of the President is one of the most appropriate and eloquent that has ever been penned. The Secretary of War's letter is a very clear and forcible composition, and lays down the law, and gives advice to the Indians with no "forked tongue." If the productions of the present Cabinet should correspond to the character of these papers, it is no great compliment to them to say, that they will equal those of the Coalition—they will be decidedly superior to them. There is nothing in the style and common sense of the papers of the last Administration, which can be compared with this *Talk* and this letter—taking the whole range from the "Light House" Message down to the elaborate Instructions of the expiring Panama mission.—*Richmond Enq.*

Milledgeville, May 26.—Since the publication of our paper of the 25th, the following documents have been received by the Governor. They are believed to furnish intelligence sufficiently important, and gratifying to the public, to warrant the issue of an extra sheet.—*Georgia Journal.*

INDIAN TALK.

From the President of the U. S. to the Creek Indians, thro' Col. Crowell.

Friends and Brothers: By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the U. S. and now speak to you as your Father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight, and not with a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth—Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sicken and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your Chiefs and Warriors in Council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers, listen: Where you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a

part of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your Father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your Father, the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live, your white brothers have always claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shews you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my Agent —, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you west of the Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your Father, the President, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a Father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them, and their families in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama, have extended their law over your country. If you remain in it, you must be subject to that law. If you move across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your Father, the President. You will be treated with kindness, and the lands will be yours forever.

Friends and Brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your Father requests you to hear his counsel. (Signed,)

ANDREW JACKSON.

March 23, 1829.

State Rights.—We regret our inability to lay the entire letter of the Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation before our readers; more especially as the course pursued by the present Administration forms such a striking contrast to that of the late Administration on the same subject. There is no jesuitical cant about "superadded obligations" in these papers; no threat of military violence—the constitutional limits of the

power of the General Government, the rights of the States, and of the Indian tribes within their borders, are herein clearly defined, and must put the question forever at rest. The following is extracted from the Secretary's letter to the Cherokees:

"The course you have pursued of establishing an independent, substantive government, within the territorial limits of the State of Georgia, adverse to her will, and contrary to her consent, has been the immediate cause, which has induced her, to depart from the forbearance she has so long practiced; and in virtue of her authority, as a sovereign, independent State, to extend over your country, her legislative enactments, which she, and every State embraced in the confederacy, from 1783 to the present time, when their independence was acknowledged and admitted, possessed the power to do, apart from any authority, or opposing interference by the General Government.

"But suppose, and it is suggested, merely for the purpose of awakening your better judgment, that Georgia cannot, and ought not, to exercise such power.—What alternative is then presented? In reply allow me to call your attention for a moment to the grave character of the course, which under a mistaken view of your own rights, you desire this Government to adopt. It is no less, than an invitation, that she shall step forward to arrest the constitutional acts of an independent State, exercised within her own limits. Should this be done, and Georgia persist in the maintenance of her rights, and her authority, the consequences might be that the act would prove injurious to us and in all probability ruinous to you. The sword might be looked to as the arbiter in such an interference—but this can never be done. The President cannot, and will not, beguile you with such an expectation. The arms of this country can never be employed, to stay any State of this Union from the exercise of those legitimate powers which attach, and belong to their sovereign character. An interference to the extent of affording you protection, and the occupancy of your soil is what is demanded of the justice of this country and will not be withheld; yet in doing this, the right of permitting to you the enjoyment of a separate government, within the limits of a State; and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to that State within her own limits, cannot be admitted. It is not within the range of powers granted by the States to the General Government, and therefore not within its competency to be exercised."

Appointments by the President. Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. States to Spain, in the place of Alexander H. Everett, recalled.

William Pitt Preble, of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. to the Netherlands.

Washington Irving, of New-York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U.S. to Great Britain.
Charles Carroll Harper, of Md.