

THE INDIANS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult. the following message was received from the President of the U. States:

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

Being deeply impressed with the opinion, that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several States and Territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude, to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions. In the fulfilment of this compact, I have thought that the United States should act with a generous spirit, that they should omit nothing which should comport with a liberal construction of the instrument, and likewise be in accordance with the just rights of those tribes. From the view which I have taken of the subject, I am satisfied that, in the discharge of these important duties, in regard to both parties alluded to, the United States will have to encounter no conflicting interests with either. On the contrary, that the removal of the tribes from the territory which they now inhabit, to that which was designated in the message at the commencement of the session, which would accomplish the object for Georgia, under a well digested plan for their government and civilization, which should be agreeable to themselves, would not only shield them from impending ruin, but promote their welfare and happiness. Experience has clearly demonstrated, that, in their present state, it is impossible to incorporate them, in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also demonstrated, with equal certainty, that, without a timely removal of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, if not impossible to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable.

The great object to be accomplished is, the removal of those tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land, to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there, a system of internal government which shall protect their property from invasion, and, by the regular progress of improvement and civilization prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state.

I transmit, herewith, a report from the Secretary of War, which presents the best estimate which can be formed, from the documents in that Department, of the number of Indians within our States and Territories, and of the amount of lands held by the several tribes within each of the state of the country lying northward and westward thereof within our acknowledged boundaries; of the parts to which the Indian title has already been extinguished; and of the conditions on which other parts, in as amount, which may be adequate to the object contemplated, may be obtained. By this report, it appears that the Indian title has already been extinguished to extensive tracts in that quarter, and that other portions may be acquired, to the extent desired, on very moderate conditions. Satisfied, I also am, that the removal proposed is not only practicable but that the advantages attending it to the Indians may be made so apparent to them, that all the tribes, even those most opposed, may be induced to accede to it at no very distant day.

The digest of such a Government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated; to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instructions, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful con-

sideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated. It is not doubted that this arrangement will present considerations of sufficient force to surmount all their prejudices in favor of the soil of their nativity, however strong they may be. Their elders have sufficient intelligence to discern the certain progress of events in the present train, and sufficient virtue, by yielding to momentary sacrifices, to protect their families and posterity from inevitable destruction. They will also perceive, that they may thus attain an elevation to which, as communities, they could not otherwise aspire.

To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory, to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended.

With a view to this important object, I recommend it to Congress to adopt, by solemn declaration, certain fundamental principles, in accord with those above suggested, as the basis of such arrangements as may be entered into with the several tribes, to the strict observance of which, the faith of the nation shall be pledged. I recommend it also to Congress to provide by law for the appointment of a suitable number of commissioners, who shall, under the directions of the President, be authorized to visit and explain to the several tribes, the objects of the Government, and to make with them, according to their instructions, such arrangements as shall be best calculated to accomplish the objects intended.

A negotiation is now depending with the Creek nation, for the cession of lands held by it, within the limits of Georgia, and with a reasonable prospect of success. It is presumed, however, that the result will not be known during the present session of Congress. To give effect to this negotiation, and to the negotiations which it is proposed to hold with all the other tribes within the limits of the several states and territories, on the principles and for the purposes stated, it is recommended that an adequate appropriation be now made by Congress.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, 27th January, 1825.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 13. The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and the question being on filling the blank for the appropriation with 150,000 dollars—

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, rose, and said that he wished clearly to understand what would be the effect of the provisions of the bill, and for that purpose he had risen to inquire what was the present condition of this fund of 2 per cent. of the sales of the public lands? If he had been correctly informed, the proceeds of that fund were all exhausted on the Cumberland road, and the money now to be appropriated was to be advanced on a fund which would not yield any returns, perhaps, in fifty years, perhaps never. He wished to meet the question fairly; and, if the money was to be given out of the Treasury for the object proposed, he wished at once to know it, that the House might not put on the statute-book an act in a deceptive form, purporting that the money granted is to be returned, when no such thing is expected. As the matter now stood, he should vote against the bill; but he wished for further information, and hoped that some of the gentlemen who had the charge of the bill would favor him by stating the true situation of the fund.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, observed, that, as it was his purpose to oppose the bill, he might as well take this time as any other to present his objections to it. He felt assured that he should not be so far misunderstood as to have it supposed by any gentleman on that floor that he was otherwise than friendly disposed toward the system of internal improvement

on which the House and the nation had last year entered, and he was equally certain that his friends from the West would not suspect him of being hostile to their interest; for, if any part of the whole Western country might be said to be closely connected in interest with the state he represented, it was that in which the contemplated object was proposed to be carried into effect. But, he did not think the course proposed was the best to be at present pursued. The great system of Internal Improvements ought not thus to be commenced in detail. What had last session been done as a commencement of the system had been done on a scale, and in a manner, worthy of the nation. The first step in such a plan was to have a full survey of the whole field of operation, and then to consider what parts of the general system required the first attention.

The observations which had so repeatedly been made by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Beecher) as to the comparative expenditures on the east and on the west side of the Alleghenies, were calculated to show that the commencement of the plan, in the manner now proposed, or in any manner similar to it, had a direct tendency to arouse sectional feelings and awaken local jealousies. If, indeed, as had been contended by the gentleman, the government is bound by contract to make the road, why, then, it must be made; but, if not, and if this measure stood on the same ground of its own independent merits as any other object of internal improvement, then it was proper to pause and consider whether the course proposed was the wisest and the best. It was his own opinion that the government is not bound by any contract to go on with the Cumberland road. The first act on this subject was that in 1802, when 2 per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was reserved for the purpose of making a road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the navigable waters of the Ohio. The great object of this reservation was, that a chain of communication might be opened and secured between the states on the Atlantic and the states on the Western waters. This leading object of the original contract was to be taken as a guide in the interpretation of all the subsequent contracts which were entered into the same general subject. None of those contracts except the first, stated where the stipulated road was to run from. One said it was to run to Indiana; another, that it was to run to Illinois, &c.; but, for aught in those contracts, it might start from Detroit, or from Boston, or from Charleston, or any other point in the Union. The great object was to secure a line of connection between the Atlantic and Western states, and this must constantly be kept in view in interpreting the terms to and from, as they occur in those contracts. This construction presents an object which was worthy of the legislature of our government. It was well known that the three great Western states were already sufficiently bound to each other by their relative situation, their interests were all closely allied, and they needed nothing to draw the bands closer, or render them stronger. But it was not so with respect to them and the Atlantic states. Between them was interposed a barrier of mountains, the natural effect of which was to separate their interests, and alienate their attachment from each other. Congress wished, so far as possible, to do away this barrier, and consolidate the interests of the Eastern and Western parts of the Union, by establishing a chain of direct and easy intercourse between them. Another reason in favor of this construction was the uniform course of this legislation which had been pursued on this subject. The original contract with the state of Ohio was made in 1802. In 1806, the appropriation was made for the Cumberland road; and every subsequent act from 1806 to 1809, had had the same uniform design and tendency, viz. to connect the Eastern and the Western states. The last pledge of the 2 per cent. fund was made in 1819; those prior had been only of so much of the fund as arose from lands in Ohio; then followed the pledge of the 2 per cents. from Ohio and Indiana; then of those of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He presumed the latter was made with the consent of Illinois.

As to the application of this fund to the Cumberland Road, it would be found that, in December, 1823, the total amount of the two per cent. fund was \$239,000. The sum appropriated for making the Cumberland Road was about \$1,600,000—which would leave a balance of the appropriation over and above the amount of the 2 per cents., of \$1,407,000, to be made up out of that fund. From this statement it must be plain to every body that that fund would never replace what had been expended already.

He did not see that the claim of Ohio for money for a road, was to be placed before that of the other States. Congress was not yet prepared to enter on the detail of this system of internal improvement. If in carrying that system into effect, Congress wished to do justice to the whole country, the first measure must be a general survey. If, when that was done, it should be the opinion of Congress that the point now proposed was the proper one at which to commence the sys-

tem, he should cheerfully consent to it. He had risen now chiefly to show that Congress had a right to do what they had done in pledging the two per cent. fund for the Cumberland road.

General Intelligence.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29.—By the Tally-Ho, from London, and the packet ship John Wells, from Liverpool, we have received intelligence to the 3d January.

The cotton market was rather improving.

The effects of the late tremendous hurricane have been felt on the continent, in almost every seaport, particularly in the North Sea. St. Petersburg was recovering from the shock, but had sustained a serious loss in lives and property. The Greeks continued successful—the troops under the Turkish commanders were preparing for a retreat. The Grand Seigneur, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, determined to send him a firman, inviting him to have his head taken off; but no messenger could be found willing to carry the despatches, the Pacha having resisted similar orders previously.

Spain continued in a frightful condition. The removal of the French troops had created the greatest excitement. The troops destined for South America, in Barcelona, were becoming restless, and demanding an advance of wages, which the government could not satisfy. The country was in a complete state of anarchy and confusion.

King Charles of France has rendered himself very popular by his unceremonious visits to the Lyceums and Academies of Arts and Sciences, and by a courteous and friendly address to the people, among whom he is received with flattering attention. The French ministry continue much as it was, under the late king, but more liberally disposed.

France has an eye on the movements of Austria, which country is drawing a strong cordon towards the frontiers of Greece. In spite of the vigilance of England and France, it is plain that Russia and Austria have an understanding as to the future disposition of Greece, her final independence being no longer a matter of doubt and opinion. The Divan are at a stand to devise ways and means for a new campaign—their resources are nearly exhausted, and the Jannissaries are becoming troublesome.

Extract of a letter received in London, dated

MADRID, DEC. 7.—In my last, I mentioned the American minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The king, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree revoking the cession of the Floridas.

A meeting was held in London on the 17th Dec. to raise a fund for the Spanish and Italian refugees in and about London, and 1,100 subscribed.

MADRID NOV. 30.—The King has ordered that suspected persons shall not be permitted to reside near the sea-coast. The French are not allowed to concern themselves with anything that may occur without the walls of the fortresses they occupy.

The city of Sberaz, in Persia, was destroyed by an earthquake, June 30; and, it is said, scarcely 500 persons escaped. Shocks were felt at Aleppo.

In the north western part of Spain, the state of things was distressing in the extreme, on account of the civil dissensions.

A gentleman who left Madrid on the 18th Dec. states, that petitions had been presented to the king from 40 principal towns, praying for the re-establishment of the inquisition; and also that the king has plainly declared that he will never recognize the laws of the Cortes.

While almost every part of Europe is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt—the Nile, is said to have failed this season in diffusing its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain. We derive this information from a letter, of which the following is an extract, received by an eminent mercantile house:

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 14.—The Pacha has prohibited the exportation of all sorts of grain, owing to the Nile not having overflowed its banks as usual; consequently the crop will be bad. This circumstance may have some effect on the article, especially as the demand is great in the Archipelago and the Morza.

LONDON DEC. 21.—Yesterday there was a brisk and extensive demand for cotton, nearly 1300 bags were sold at high prices. This morning the request does not appear so general or extensive.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18.—The arrivals of cotton have been very limited, and the demand has continued very good throughout the whole of the week; and prices have been gradually improving. Sea Islands have advanced 2d and 3d per lb. Other American descriptions 1-4d.—About 4000 bags of American have been taken on speculation. The sales amount to 24,800 bags.



THE PRESIDENCY.

For some time past, rumours have been afloat, that the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress were making overtures to those of Mr. Adams, with the view of throwing the weight of the former into the scale of the latter, for the purpose of defeating the election of Gen. Jackson. Such facts have now been developed as sustain, in part, these rumours. It is known that Mr. Clay will exert his influence, as far as it may go, to elect Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. But the question arises, Can he so far control the representation from any one state that is not predisposed in favor of Mr. Adams, as to influence it to vote for that gentleman? We yet believe not. It is said Clay has the promise of being made Secretary of State, provided that, through his influence, Mr. Adams is elected President. But we cannot believe, without further evidence, that Mr. Adams is so devoid of political integrity, as to seek to elevate himself to the chief magistracy by a corrupt bargaining of the high offices of his country. We await, with anxiety, the result of the balloting in the House of Representatives, which took place last Wednesday, the 9th inst.

The office of the Raleigh Star, was entered through a back window, on Sunday night the 30th ult. and a desk broken open—but no money having been found, (and the foolish robbers might have known, without an examination, that MONEY never finds its way into a printing office) the fellows left the "Star" office, and paid their compliments to that of our friend Jo. Gales—there, it seems, they were more lucky; for they robbed our brother of the type of about twenty-five dollars! Money appeared to be the only object of these rogues, for they molested nothing else in either of the offices, except making prize of the ware-room key of the Star office. What put it into the heads of these fellows to expect to find money in a printing office, we cannot divine.

Dr. R. B. Vance, representative in Congress from the Morganton district in this state, is said, in a northern paper, to have drawn a prize of \$5000, in the Union Canal Lottery of Philadelphia. We are pleased to see that fortune is beginning to smile upon the sons of North Carolina: she has long cast her frowns on us; but we hope this pecuniary favor is a presage of better times in the political condition of the state.

NATIVE GOLD.

Within a few weeks past, considerable quantities of gold have been found on the land of Mathias Barringer, in Cabarrus county, 17 miles south-east of this place. Mr. Barringer was digging for gold on the banks of a branch, when he struck a vein of the precious metal, running into a hill; in pursuing it a short distance, it became very rich. It was about 7 feet long, and about 4 inches wide; and, in that space, yielded 140 or 150 weight of ore; which, when purified, will probably make 5 or 6000 dollars worth of gold.

This gold differs considerably in its character from what has heretofore been found, either in Cabarrus or Montgomery. It is found in veins of quartz, running through slate-rock; while the other is found in loose sand and gravel, in, perhaps, an alluvial soil.

Mr. Barringer's gold appears to be combined with an ore, and appears to be less pure; while the specimens heretofore found, contain nothing but the pure metal, or, at most, but little dross. When melted, its colour is somewhat different from the metal found at Mr. Parker's, resembling more the yellow of brass. The lucky discovery of the vein above-mentioned, by Mr. Barringer, spread through the country like wild-fire; the consequence was, that the banks of his brooks were soon ornamented with men, women and children—adventurous spirits, come to dig up their fortunes out of the sand and rocks, armed with mattocks, spades, buckets, frying-pans, and other implements necessary to dig and wash gold. Neither rain, snow, nor severe cold, could daunt their ardour, so long as they could, now and then find a particle to cheer them on. But we understand the business is becoming rather dull; and, of course, the ardour of the diggers is considerably abated. They are retiring home to await a new stimulus,—when the mattock and frying-pans will again be shouldered, and arrayed on the banks of "Long Creek," or "Currel-tail branch."

MR. CLAY.

In the National Journal, of the 1st inst. we find the following "Card." We have witnessed the coarse abuse of Mr. Clay, which has, of late, appeared in many of the papers; but we think the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives has adopted rather an ungracious method of evincing his "ineffable contempt" of the editors of those "filthy papers" that have slandered him. We should suppose it would better become a man in the high and honorable station which Mr. Clay occupies, to pass by, with "silent contempt," the many calumnies that always have been, and always will be, lavished upon the competitors for almost every "office of profit and emolument."

A CARD.

I have seen, without any emotion that that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by