

"This confidence, Gentlemen, will not be lost. I know all the duties of Royalty. My efforts, my love for my people, and, I trust, the aid of God, will give me the courage and firmness necessary to fulfil them properly.

"I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign Governments have not undergone any change; they leave no doubt of the preservation of the friendly relations that exist between them and me.

"The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them, gives the nations the strongest guarantees they have ever had to check the scourges which have so long desolated them.

"I shall neglect nothing to maintain this happy agreement, and the peace which is the consequence of it. It is with this view that I have consented to protract the stay in Spain of a part of the troops that my son left there, after a campaign which, as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious.

"A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure, which is calculated to conciliate the interests of the two Monarchies.

"The just security which we derive from our external relations will favor the development of our internal prosperity: I will second, Gentlemen, these salutary movements, by causing those ameliorations which the interests of religion require to be successively proposed to you.

"The King, my brother, experienced great consolation in procuring the means to close the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment is come to execute the wise plans which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit us to accomplish that great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the taxes, without cramping the different parts of the public service.

"For these results we are indebted to the order established by your concurrence, to the fortune of the State, to the place which we enjoy.

"I entertain the firm conviction that you will enter into my views, and that this act of reparation will be performed with a great harmony of will between my people and me.

"I intend that the solemnity of my Coronation shall terminate the first Session of my reign. You will be present at that august ceremony; and in the presence of him who judges nations and Kings, I will take the oath to maintain the institutions granted by my brother.

"I thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me to repair the last misfortunes of my people, and I conjure it to protect this beautiful France, which I am proud of governing."

The Pope had issued a bull appointing the year 1825 a year of Jubilee for the whole Catholic Church, and inviting the faithful sons of the Church to make a pilgrimage to Rome.

An English gentleman by the name of Hunt, and his wife, were murdered by banditti at Paestum in the Neapolitan dominions, which produced much excitement at Naples.

The British arms continued to be successful against the Burmese, whose armies had been pursued into the interior.

OFFICIAL PAPER

REPORT UPON INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
24th January, 1825.

To the President of the United States:

In obedience to your instructions, directing a statement of the Indian tribes now remaining within the limits of the different states and territories, the number of each tribe, and the quantity of land claimed by each; also, an estimate of the amount of appropriation necessary to commence the work of moving the Indians beyond the Mississippi, to be laid before you; I herewith enclose a report from Col. Thomas McKenney, to whom is assigned the charge of the office of Indian Affairs, which contains all the information required, except the estimate of the sum that will be necessary to be appropriated to commence the removal.

It appears, by the report enclosed, that there are, in the several states and territories, not including the portion of the Michigan territory west of Lake Michigan, and north of the state of Illinois, about 97,000 Indians, and that they occupy about 77,000,000 of acres of land.

The arrangement for the removal, it is presumed is not intended to comprehend the small remnants of tribes in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Virginia and South-Carolina, amounting to 3,023. To these also may be added the remnants of tribes remaining in Louisiana, amounting to 1,313, as they are each of them so few in number, that it is believed very little expense or difficulty will be found in their removal, making together 4,336, which, subtracted from the 97,000, the entire number in the states and territories, will leave 92,664 to be removed. Of these, there are residing in the northern parts of the states of Indiana, Illinois, in the peninsula of Michigan, and New-York, including the Ottawas in Ohio, about 13,150, which I would respectfully suggest might be removed with advantage to the country west of Lake Michigan, and north of the state of Illinois. The climate and the nature of the country are much more favorable to their habits, than that west of the Mississippi; to which may be added,

that the Indians in New-York have already commenced a settlement at Green Bay, and exhibit some dispositions to make it a permanent one; and that the Indians referred to in Indiana, Illinois, in the peninsula of Michigan, and Ohio, will find in the country designated, kindred tribes, with whom they may be readily associated. These considerations, with the greater facility with which they could be collected in that portion of the country, compared with that of collecting them west of the Mississippi, form a strong inducement to give it a preference. Should the propositions be adopted, the Indians in question might be gradually collected, as it became necessary, from time to time, to extinguish the Indian title in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, without incurring any additional expense other than what is usually incidental to such extinguishment. Deducting, then, the Indians residing in the northwestern parts of Indiana, Illinois, in Michigan and New-York, with the Ottawas in Ohio, amounting to 13,150, from 92,664 will leave but 79,514. It is proper to add, that a late treaty with the Quapaws stipulates and provides for their removal, and that they may also be deducted from the number, for whose removal provision ought to be made. They are estimated at 700, which, deducted from 79,514, will leave 78,814 to be removed west of the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, should the views of the Department be adopted.

Of these, there are estimated to reside in the states of North-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee; Alabama and Mississippi, 53,625, consisting of Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws; and claiming about 33,573,476 acres, including the claim of the Cherokees, in North-Carolina, 3,032 in Ohio, and in the southern and middle parts of Indiana and Illinois, consisting of Wyandots, Shawnees, Senecas, Delawares, Kaskaskas, and Miami and Eel rivers; 5090 in Florida, consisting of Seminoles and remnants of other tribes; and the remainder in Missouri and Arkansas, consisting of Delawares, Kickapoo, Shawnees, Weas, Ioways, Piankeshaws, Cherokees, Quapaws, and Osages.

The next subject of consideration will be, to acquire a sufficient tract of country west of the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, in order to establish permanent settlements in that quarter, of the tribes which are proposed to be removed. The country between the Red river and the Arkansas, has already been allotted to the Choctaws, under the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820. The country north of the river Arkansas, and immediately west of the state of Missouri, is held almost entirely by the Osages and Kansas. The principal settlement of the former being on the Osage river, not far west of the western boundary of Missouri; and the latter on the Missouri river, near Cow Island. There is a band of the Osages situated on the Verdigris, a branch of the Arkansas. Governor Clark has been already instructed to take measures to remove them from the Verdigris, to join the other bands on the Osage river. To carry this object into effect, and to extinguish the title of the Osages upon the Arkansas, and in the state of Missouri; and also to extinguish the title of the Kansas to whatever tract of country may be necessary to effect the views of the government, will be the first object of expenditure; and would require an appropriation it is believed, of not less than 30,000 dollars. After this is effected, the next will be, to allot a portion of the country to each of the tribes, and to commence the work of removal. The former could be effected by vesting in the President discretionary powers to make the location; and the latter, by commencing with the removal of the Cherokees, Piankeshaws, Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoo and Delawares, who now occupy different tracts of country, lying in the northwestern portion of the Arkansas territory, and the southwestern portion of the state of Missouri.

It is believed that the Cherokees, to whom has been allotted a country lying between the Arkansas and White rivers, will readily agree to removing their eastern boundary farther west, on the consideration that, for the lands thereby ceded, they may have assigned to them an equal quantity farther west, as they have evinced a strong disposition to prevent the settlement of the whites to the west of them. It is probable that this arrangement could be effected by an appropriation of a few thousand dollars, say five thousand, for the expense of holding the treaty. Nor is it believed that there will be any difficulty in inducing the Piankeshaws, Weas, Shawnees, Kickapoo and Delawares, to occupy a position that may be assigned to them, west of the state of Missouri, or that the operation will be attended with any great expense. The kindred tribes in the states of Ohio and Indiana, including the Wyandots, the Senecas, and the Miamies and Eel rivers in those states, and the Kaskaskias, in Illinois, it is believed, might be induced, without much difficulty, to join them, after those residing in Missouri are fixed in their new positions west of that state. Of the sum that will be necessary for this purpose, it is difficult to form an estimate. These tribes amount to 3032. The expense of extinguishing their title to the lands occupied by them, will probably be high, in comparison with the price which has been usually given for lands in that quarter, as they (particularly the Indians in Ohio,) have made some advances in civilization, and considerable improvements on their lands. The better course would be, to remove them gradually, commencing with those tribes which are most disposed to

leave their present settlements, and, if this arrangement should be adopted, an appropriation of \$20,000 would be sufficient to commence with.

It may, however, be proper to remark, that these tribes, together with those in New-York, have indicated a disposition to join the Cherokees on the Arkansas, and that a deputation of the former, with a deputation from those Cherokees, are now on their way to the Seat of Government, in order to make some arrangement to carry the proposed union into effect. Should it be accomplished, it would vary the arrangement, which has been suggested in relation to them, but will not probably materially vary the expense.

It only remains now to consider the removal of the Indians in Florida, and the four Southern tribes residing in North-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

It is believed that immediate measures need not be taken with regard to the Indians in Florida. By the treaty of the 18th September, 1823, they ceded the whole of the Northern portion of Florida, with the exception of a few small reservations, and have allotted to them the Southern part of the peninsula; and it is probable that no inconvenience will be felt, that these tribes, together with those in New-York, have indicated a disposition to join the Cherokees on the Arkansas, and that a deputation of the former, with a deputation from those Cherokees, are now on their way to the Seat of Government, in order to make some arrangement to carry the proposed union into effect. Should it be accomplished, it would vary the arrangement, which has been suggested in relation to them, but will not probably materially vary the expense.

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It is known, that there are many individuals of each of the tribes, who are desirous of settling west of the Mississippi, and should it be thought advisable, there can be no doubt, that if, by an adequate appropriation, the means were afforded the government of bearing their expense, they would emigrate. Should it be thought that the encouragement of such emigration is desirable, the sum of 40,000 dollars, at least, would be required to be appropriated for this object, to be applied under the discretion of the President of the United States. The several sums which have been recommended to be appropriated, if the proposed arrangements should be adopted, amount to 95,000 dollars. The appropriation may be made either general or specific, as may be considered most advisable.

I cannot, however, conclude, without remarking, that no arrangement ought to be made which does not regard the interest of the Indians, as well as our own, and that, to protect the interest of the former, decisive measures ought to be adopted to prevent the hostility, which must almost necessarily take place, if left to themselves, among tribes hastily brought together, of discordant character, and many of which are actuated by feelings far from being friendly towards each other. But the preservation of peace between them will not alone be sufficient to render their condition eligible in their new situation, as it is in their present. Almost all of the tribes

proposed to be affected by the arrangement, are more or less advanced in the arts of civilized life, and there is scarcely one of them which have not the establishments of schools in the nation, affording at once the means of moral, religious, and intellectual improvement. These schools have been established, for the most part, by religious societies, with the countenance and aid of the government, and, on every principle of humanity, the continuance of similar advantages of education ought to be extended to them in their new residence. There is another point which appears to be indispensable to be guarded, in order to render the condition of this race less affecting. One of the greatest evils to which they are subject, is that incessant pressure of our population, which forces them from seat to seat, without allowing time for that moral and intellectual improvement, for which they appear to be naturally eminently susceptible. To guard against this evil, so fatal to the race, there ought to be the strongest and the most solemn assurance, that the country given them, should be theirs, as a permanent home for themselves and their posterity, without being disturbed by the encroachments of our citizens. To such assurance, if there should be added a system, by which the government, without destroying their independence, would gradually unite the several tribes under a simple but enlightened system of government and laws, formed on the principles of our own, and which, as their own people would partake in it, they would, under the contemplated improvement, at no distant day, become prepared. The arrangements which have been proposed, would prove to the Indians and their posterity a permanent blessing. It is believed that, if they could be assured that peace and friendship would be maintained among the several tribes, that the advantages of education which they now enjoy would be extended to them, that they should have a permanent and solemn guarantee for their possession, and receive the countenance and aid of the government for the gradual extension of its privileges to them, there would be, among all the tribes, a disposition to accord with the views of the government. There are now, in most of the tribes, well educated, sober, and reflecting individuals, who are afflicted at the present condition of the Indians, and despondent at their future prospects. Under the operation of existing causes, they behold the certain degradation, misery, and even the final annihilation of their race, and, no doubt, would gladly embrace any arrangement which would promise to elevate them in the scale of civilization, and arrest the destruction which now awaits them. It is conceived, that one of the most cheap, certain, and desirable modes of effecting the object in view, would be for Congress to establish fixed principles, such as has been suggested, as the bases of the proposed arrangement, and to authorize the President to convene, at some suitable point, all of the well informed, intelligent, and influential individuals of the tribes to be affected by it, in order to explain to them the views of the government, and to pledge the faith of the nation to the arrangements that might be adopted. Should such principles be established by Congress, and the President be vested with suitable authority to convene the individuals as proposed, and suitable provision be made to meet the expense, great confidence is felt, that a basis of a system might be laid, which, in a few years, would entirely effect the object in view, to the mutual benefit of the government and the Indians, and which, in its operations, would effectually arrest the calamitous course of events to which they must be subjected, without a radical change in the present system. Should it be thought advisable to call such a convention, as one of the means of effecting the object in view, an additional appropriation of 30,000 dollars will be required, making in the whole 125,000 dollars to be appropriated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Public Sale.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction at Beaufort, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, the cargo of the brig General Macomb from Matanzas:

CONSISTING OF ABOUT
200 hds. & a few bbls. MOLASSES,
6 boxes White, } SUGAR,
26 boxes Brown, }
3 hds. } Muscovado SUGAR,
6 bbls. }
2 hds. } COFFEE,
24 bags, }
2 tierces HONEY,
26 lbs. TORTOISE SHELL.

ALSO,

The brig General Macomb, With her Spars, Sails, Riggers, and all her materials, as she now lies in the Port of Beaufort, where she arrived in distress from damage received at sea on her passage from Matanzas to Boston. Said brig is 163 tons burthen, 4 years old, sheathed about seven months since in the most faithful manner.

The above vessel and cargo will be sold for Cash for the benefit of whom it may concern. Her inventory may be seen on the day of sale, or at any time previous, on application to JOSEPH V. BACON, late Master, who will give every information in his power that may be required respecting said vessel.
Beaufort, N. C. Jan. 27th, 1825.

Newbern Prices Current

Articles	Per	D. C.	U.
Bacon	lb.	64	52
Beef	lb.	32	32
Butter	lb.	15	15
Bees-Wax	lb.	32	32
Brandy, French	gall.	1 50	1 50
do. Apple	do.	45	45
do. Peach	do.	75	75
Corn	bbl.	1 75	2
Cotton	cwt.	15	16
Coffee	lb.	18	18
Cordage	cwt.	11	12
Candles	lb.	15	15
Flour	bbl.	6	7
Flaxseed	bush.	65	7
Feathers	lb.	60	60
Gin Holland	gall.	1 00	1 25
Country	do.	1 00	1 25
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	5	5
do. 8 by 10	do.	4	4
Iron, Pig	lb.	3	3
do. country bar	do.	3	3
do. Russia	do.	6	6
do. Swedes	do.	6	6
do. Nail Rods	do.	7	7
do. Castings	do.	4	4
Lumber—Flooring	M ft.	14	14
do. Inch boards	do.	9	10
do. Square Timber	do.	18	20
do. Pine Scantling	do.	8	10
Shingles, 22 inch	1000	2	2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do.	16	20
do. R. O. do.	do.	8	10
do. W. O. bbl.	do.	7	7
do. Heading, w. o. hhd.	do.	17	20
Lard	lb.	7	7
Lead, bar	cwt.	8	10
do. white, dry	do.	15	15
do. ground in oil	do.	16	17
Leather, soal	lb.	2	2
do. upper	do.	2	2
Meal	bush	50	50
Molasses	gall.	8	8
Oil, Castor	botl.	1	1
do. Linseed	gall.	90	90
do. Fish	do.	30	30
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	1 25	1 25
do. Pitch	do.	1 50	1 50
do. Rosin	do.	1 50	1 50
do. Turpentine	do.	1 50	1 50
do. Spirits do.	gall.	45	45
Pork, cargo	bbl.	9	11
do. mess	do.	14	15
Peas, Black eyed	bush	60	60
Rice	cwt.	3 50	3 50
Rum, Jamaica	gall.	90	90
do. W. I.	do.	75	75
do. American	do.	40	40
Salt, T. I.	bush	60	60
do. Fine	do.	65	65
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	18	18
do. Lump	do.	16	16
do. Brown	cwt.	9	10
do. Havan's White	do.	10	11
Steel, Blistered	lb.	10	10
do. German	do.	18	18
Tallow	cwt.	12	12
Wine Tenerife	gall.	1 60	1 60
do. Sherry	do.	2	2
do. Country	bbl.	3	3
Whiskey	do.	35	35

GARDEN SEEDS.

AN assortment of GARDEN SEEDS lately received from Connecticut, for sale by
W. L. SANDERS
Jan. 29th, 1825—580

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for information sufficient to convict the person or persons that cut the top, apron, cushions and the of Wm. M. Heritages' Gig, and broke the hinge of my shop door, on the night of the 21st inst.
ZACCHEUS SLADE
Newbern, Jan. 24, 1825.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 15th day of February next, will be sold, at the Store of the late Nathaniel Street, an assortment of GROCERIES; and the STORE will be sold at the same time. And, on Wednesday the 16th, at the Dwelling House of the deceased, will be sold, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate. Terms of Sale—all sums under \$5, cash; over 5 and under \$100, notes with approved security; over 100, notes negotiable at the State Bank; will be required.
BY THE EXECUTOR
Jan. 22, 1825—57 60.

North American Review

FOR JANUARY, 1825,
Just received, and for sale at the Subscribers Book-Store; where subscriptions are received for the above work.

ALSO FOR THE
Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews,
Spark's Essays on Theology, &c.
SALMON HALL
Jan. 29th, 1825.

A Contractor wanted.

THE Directors of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company will receive proposals for finishing the Canal until the 1st day of March ensuing. They are anxious to enter into a contract with some one, who is well qualified to conduct the work with energy until it is completed. Plans and specifications will be furnished by the Civil Engineer.
JAMES MANNEY,
Pres't. Canal Company.
Beaufort, N. C. Jan. 29, 1825—59 62.
The Editors of the Raleigh Star, and Register will please to insert this advertisement, and forward their account to Thomas Watson, for settlement.