

THE INDIANS.

An association has been recently formed in the City of New-York, for the emigration, preservation and improvement of the Aborigines of America. An Address was delivered before the Association, by THOMAS I. McKENNEY, Chief of the Office of Indian Affairs, in the Year Department, & various letters and official documents have been published, relating to the concerns of the Indians, the objects of the Association, &c. We have room for a short extract only, from the interesting & sensible Address of Mr. McKenney, and for the subsequent Letters, which we select, on account of the official character of one of them, & its formal elucidation of the views of the Executive, in relation to those of the Indian tribes, which remain within the limits of some of the States.

To the President of the United States.

New-York, Aug 14, 1824.

Sir: The condition of the Indian tribes and their present relations to the General and State Governments, have occasioned among the friends of these interesting People, feelings of deep anxiety, and awakened a disposition among various citizens of the Union, to harmonize, if possible, the present discordant relations, and in a way that shall secure to the Indians peace and prosperity for the future. Participating in this common feeling, an Association of citizens of various denominations have been formed, with a view of contributing to ends so important.

The principles on which the Association proposes to act and be governed, are disclosed in the accompanying documents, which embrace the preliminary proceedings, the origin of the association, and the Constitution of the Board.

By a resolution therein, you will perceive that it is made my duty to communicate, for the information, and with a view to obtain the approbation and co-operation of the Executive, a copy of those proceedings to you.

The Board look with confidence to the Executive of the United States, for such patronage as it may have the power to bestow; and with deep anxiety to Congress, to whom it doubts not the Executive will submit the subject for those ways and means upon which reliance is placed for the promotion of its benevolent intentions.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI BALDWIN,

Corresponding Secretary of the Ind. Board, &c.

To the Rev. Eli Baldwin,

Rip Raps, Va. August 25, 1829.

Sir: Last evening, by the steamer Norfolk, from Baltimore, your letter to the President was received at this place, with a transcript of the Constitution, relating to the Indians, recently adopted at New-York by your Convention. With the course pursued at your meeting, the President is much gratified, and desires me so to declare to you. He cannot but appreciate highly the views taken by you of a course of policy which justice to principles recognized, and humanity towards our Indian brethren, constrained him as matter of conceived duty to adopt. He regrets that so many inaccuracies, both as to object and motive, should have found a place in the public journals of the day, evidently misrepresenting, and calculated to produce incorrect impressions. The great consolation entertained by him though is, that time will prove that his only end, and object, and purpose, is to do full and impartial justice, to the extent that his official discharge of duty will sanction.

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course, to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of People, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted. The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the State of Georgia was authorized to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance, no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government contest with Georgia the authority to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine ever where maintained be true, that a State is sovereign so far as by the Constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must it follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State, there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority, within her jurisdictional limits: they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain that in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must? The answer heretofore presented from the Government, and which you, by your adoption, have sanctioned as correct, is the only one that can be offered. Georgia, by her acknowledged confederative authority, may legally and rightfully govern and control throughout her own limits, or else our knowledge of the science and principle of government, as they relate to our own focus, are wrong, and have been wholly misapprehended.

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character; but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in

the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia; do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcilable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the State of Georgia, conscious in the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the States to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole? If nothing else can be traced through such an appeal and in such an issue, I think the good and humane may at least perceive that in it, peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed, that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversation had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feeling, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in that condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own condition and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that the exercise of such a right can properly be conceded. What would the authorities of the state of New-York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations, to establish within their limits, a separate and independent Government? and yet their authority to do so, would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia or Alabama. Would they agree that the Indian law of retaliation on the next of kin should be enforced for the accidental killing of one of their tribe? Or, that nothing of trade and commerce, by her citizens, should take place within their limits, except in conformity to the provisions of their municipal code? Would they assent to have their citizens rendered liable to be arraigned at the bar of an Indian Court of Justice, and to have meted out to them the penalties of their criminal code? It is obvious that no State of this Union would grant such authority. Concede, however, that these Indians are entitled to be considered sovereign within their own limits, and you concede every thing else as matter of consequence. Admit the principle and all is admitted—and what then? The sword, the alone arbiter in any community, where questions of adverse sovereignty and power are to be settled, would in the end, have to be appealed to: and when this shall be the case, the humblest prophet in our land cannot but discern what will be the finale of the contest. Is it not preferable, and does not their own peace, and quiet, and happiness, demand, that they should surrender at once, such visionary opinions, and, by retiring beyond the Mississippi, place themselves where every conflict, as to State authority, will cease; and where the most enlarged and generous efforts, by the government, will be made to improve their minds, better their condition, and aid them in their efforts of self-government? For your efforts and those associated with you in convention, furthering this liberal and only practical scheme, the time will come when all good and generous men will thank you.

In conclusion, the President desires me to thank you for the communication made to him, and to offer you an assurance, that every legitimate power of his, will be freely bestowed to further and assist the laudable and humane course which your Convention has adopted. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. EATON.

The following, is the Extract from Mr. McKenney's Address.

"We esteem it to be our duty on this occasion to correct an error which has obtained in regard to this business of emigration. It seems to be thought by some, that the Indians are opposed to removal; and that force is meditated to be employed to compel them to go. In regard to the disposition of the great body of the Indians within our States, we speak advisedly when we say that they are anxious to remove. The present excitement is occasioned in great part by the opposition of those persons whose interest it is to keep the Indians where they are. Protection has actually been sought of the Government by those who wish to better their destiny, against the threats of others, in which an enrolment for emigration has been forbidden on pain of death! This may be received as the real state of the case, obtained in good part by us, on personal opportunities, and from official information confirming our observation and experience. In regard to the employment of force to drive the Indians from the country they inhabit, so far from this being correct, they have been told by the Executive, in one of the documents read to you to-night, that if they choose to remain, they shall be protected in all their rights; but they are advised to remove, for reasons relating wholly to themselves. Is there any thing in this that looks like hostility to this people? There is nothing of cruelty cherished either by our Government or people towards the Indians. The only point in controversy at present, is that which divides those who differ on the question of emigration. And surely this difference may be permitted, without involving those

of us who think the salvation of the Indians depends on a change of their relations to us, (and which cannot be realized, as we firmly believe, but on the basis of a removal,) in the charge of meditating evil, or cherishing a spirit of vindictiveness against these hapless people!

But it may be expected of us to state the terms on which we propose this removal.

It is proposed, in the first place, to give them a country, and to secure it to them by the most ample and solemn sanctions, suitable, in all respects, in exchange for theirs; to pay them for all their improvements—and see them, free of cost, to their new homes—to aid them after their arrival there—and protect them.—To put over them, at once, the framework of a government, and to fill this up as their advancement in civilization may require it; to secure them the privilege of participating in it; to establish schools over their country, for the enlightening of the rising generation; and give them the Gospel. In fine, it is proposed to place them in a territorial relation to us, and in all respects; and in the enjoyment of all the privileges consequent upon such a relation, civil, political, and religious. Thus would they attain an elevation to which in their present relations they can never aspire.—And thus would new influences be created, ennobling in their tendencies, and animating in their effects. Under these the Indian would rise into the distinction to which he has always been a stranger; and live and act with reference to the corresponding honors and benefits of such a State.

We have in the United States about 300,000 Indians, about 70,000 of whom it is proposed to advance at once into this state of exalted privileges. The country on which it is proposed to settle these, is immediately beyond, and west of Missouri and Arkansas. It is believed to be unexplored in extent, soil, and salubrity. Our information is derived from actual surveys which have been made of it."

EXTRACT.

We are every now and then reminded (says the New-York American) by some startling fact or incident, of the brief period of time which separates the condition of actual security, prosperity and civilization in the Western States from that of the wildness and the perils of the wilderness, that so recently covered all that portion of the Union. One of the most remarkable of these mementos, we are now about to present to our readers: it is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators in Congress from Kentucky, to a number of his fellow-citizens, who, without distinction of party, gave him a public dinner on the 18th ult. at Louisville.

Gentlemen (said Mr. R. in reply to some sentiment complimentary to him,) you have justly designated me as "the son of the wilderness." My father, at the close of the Revolutionary war, under the illusive hope of repairing the ravages, which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample paternal estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native State, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived in this place in the month of March 1783. In the spring of the following year, he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green River; a place, computed at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behoove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her an infant son about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambush, and rushed upon them, discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she was closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow, and twice burned with the powder of the guns which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county, and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life."

MADISON, ADAMS, AND LA FAYETTE.

The characters of these three distinguished men are thus sketched by Mr. Jefferson, in his Memoir just published.

MADISON.

Mr. Madison came into the House in 1776, a new member and young; which circumstances, concurring with his extreme modesty, prevented his venturing himself in debate before his removal to the Council of State, in November, 1777. From thence he went to Congress, then consisting of a few members. Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession, which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind, and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly afterwards of which he became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely, in language pure, classical and copious, soothing also the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia which followed, he sustained the now Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the

palm against the logic of George Mason, and the fervid declamation of Mr. Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue, which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the powers and polish of his pen, and of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing—they have spoken, and will forever speak for themselves. JOHN ADAMS.

You know the opinion that I formerly entertained of my friend Mr. Adams—and the Governor were the first who shook that opinion. I afterwards saw proofs, which convicted him of a degree of vanity, and of a blindness to it, of which no gear appeared in Congress. A seven months' intimacy with him here, and as many weeks in London, have given me opportunities of studying him closely. He is vain, irritable, and a bad calculator of the force and probable effect of the motives which govern men. This is all the ill which can be possibly said of him. He is as disinterested as the being who made him; he is profound in his views, and accurate in his judgment, except where knowledge of the world is necessary to form a judgment.—He is so amiable that I pronounce you will love him if ever you become acquainted with him. He would be, as he was, a great man in Congress.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The Marquis de la Fayette is a most valuable auxiliary to me. His zeal is unbounded, and his weight with those in power great. His education having been merely military, commerce was an unknown field to him. But his good sense enabling him to comprehend perfectly whatever is explained to him, his agency has been very efficacious. He has a great deal of sound genius as well remarked by the King, and is rising in popularity. He has nothing against him, but the suspicion of republican principles. I think he will one day be of the ministry. The Count de Vergennes is ill. The possibility of his recovery renders it dangerous for us to express a doubt of it; but he is in danger. He is a great minister in European affairs; but has very imperfect ideas of our institutions, and no confidence in them. His devotion to the principles of pure despotism renders him unaffectionate to our Government. But his fear of England makes him value us as a make weight. He is cool, reserved in political conversation; but free and familiar on other subjects, and a very attentive, agreeable person to do business with. It is impossible to have a clearer, better organized head; but age has chilled his heart.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, September 8.

We had barely time yesterday to announce the arrival of the Columbia, without scarcely looking into the papers.—The following is a summary of their contents. There is not much news.

The British Ministry.—For some months past, the public mind has been agitated by continual reports of changes about to take place in the Ministry; all agreeing that the present Lord Chancellor must go out; and almost all asserting that Mr. Huskisson was to be brought in. The Crops in England.—The crops appear every where to be promising, and the barns and granaries are pretty well cleared.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A London paper, of the evening of the 30th, says:

"The contents of the continental journals received this morning, lead us to expect some very important accounts from the theatre of war in the East, and that, too, perhaps, before many hours have elapsed: for notwithstanding the rumored negotiations of peace, which by the way are not so plentiful as they were a few days ago, there appears to be neither sleep nor slumber, no relaxation of activity, in the respective armies of the belligerents; indeed it is not improbable that the Standard of the Prophet has been already unfurled on the plains of Adrianople, with what result a few days will inform us.

"The accounts from Odessa, which are to the 8th inst. state that, according to the latest advices from Marasch, General Count Pahlen had penetrated to Silario (we suspect there must be a mistake in the name of this place) and Gen. Prince Matadoff to the neighborhood of Ajdos.—The Russians were, consequently, sanguine in their expectations of being enabled to reach Adrianople before the termination of the present campaign.

"The advices from the frontiers of Moldavia, which are of the 10th instant, mention that a second army of reserve, consisting, it is said, of 40,000 men, were in full march towards the principalities of the Danube. On the other hand, accounts had been received at Belgrade from Constantinople, of the 1st. instant, which state that the Camp of Reserve at Adrianople, had received orders from the Sultan to march immediately upon Shumla.—It was also understood at that date that the Sultan would immediately take the field at the head of the corps d'armee, which had been collected at Terapia.—The most active preparations were making for his departure."

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN ASIA.

The London Courier of July 30, says: "Success has also declared for the Russians in Asia, where they claim a victory of some importance. It appears, however, that Count Paskewitch had not moved forward, and that the action, on the contrary, was the result of the advance of the Turks against him; and as the Seraskier was at the head of 50,000 men, at no great distance, the issue of the campaign cannot be considered as influenced in the least by a first advantage."

Mrs. Delia Haywood. HAVING made a large addition to her House, she will be prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging rooms, Members of the General Assembly, and others, who may call on her for board, during the ensuing Legislative, and at other times. Raleigh, Sept 14.

MANAGERS' OFFICE. Richmond, Va. Dismal Swamp Canal, No. 22. To be Drawn at Richmond 5th October. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 3,000 3,000 1 2,000 2,000 1 1,500 1,500 1 1,250 1,250 4 1,000 4,000 10 500 5,000 Besides many other valuable Prizes. Whole Tickets \$4—Quarters \$1.

New-York Consolidated No. 12. To be Drawn 9th October. 3 Prizes of \$10,000 is \$30,000. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 10,000 10,000 1 10,000 10,000 1 6,708 6,708 10 1,000 10,000 10 500 5,000 11 200 2,200 41 100 4,100 Besides \$60—50—40—30, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Qrs. 2 50.

For chances in the above splendid Schemes send your orders (post paid) to Yates & Mintyre, Richmond, Va. where in the last Class of the New-York Lottery the Capital Prize was sold to two gentlemen of Richmond. YATES & MINTYRE.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 10. 6-52-54-46-42-47-58-39-1. 6, 52, 54, capital of \$10,000. 1, 19, 58, 3,000 1, 39, 42, 1,000 42, 47, 58, 1,000 46, 47, 52, 500 The three latter Prizes all sold at the Managers Office—and where all those who want Capitals should send their Orders. YATES & MINTYRE, Richmond, Va.

State of North-Carolina. Bertie County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829. Elijah Rayner, Adm'r &c. v. Blount B. Ruffin. Original attachment returned "John Ruffin garnished."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Blount B. Ruffin resides out of the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months that unless the said Blount B. Ruffin make his personal appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bertie at the Court-house in Windsor, on the second Monday of November next, and replevy, final judgment will be taken against him. By order of Court. E. A. RHODES, Clk.

NOTICE. WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES PALMER, Jailor. Windsor, Bertie county, June 9. Price adv. \$7. 82-6m.

MEDICAL. I HAVE been induced to resume the Practice of Physic in consequence of a connexion in business formed with Dr. Hamilton Taylor, a talented Physician from Oxford; who has pursued a long course of severe and systematic study there under his brother Dr. Wm. V. Taylor; and has lately received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at Philadelphia, after two years attendance in the Medical Schools and Hospitals of that city. This connexion, an ample library, convenient offices, the moderate expense of living here, and a society almost exclusively professional, may make this an eligible situation for students. I was have been engaged, & to o or three others, of sufficient preliminary education and really studious habits, would be received. Instruction will be imparted at all convenient times & weekly examinations had. Letters of enquiry promptly answered. CALVIN JONES. Wake Forest, Aug. 1829. 4 3t

NOTICE. MRS. SARAH GLENDENNING, late of Granville county, formerly resident in Raleigh, has lately died intestate. Many of her next of kin reside at a distance from this place, and I do hereby notify all persons concerned, that at the expiration of two years from the 1st May, 1829, as prescribed by law, I shall be ready and willing to settle the said Estate.—The Administration of said Estate having been committed to me by the County Court of Granville County in May 1829. I will attend to all communications (post paid) which may be addressed to me at Raleigh, N. C. PARKER RAND, Adm'r. Wake county, 21st May, 1829. 74 6m

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOTS in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres are Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, having 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with a wide passage on each—a garret distributed into closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cellar under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oaks; attached to it is a large falling Garden furnished with fruits selected from the north—in a lee-house constructed of rock—a stone Spring—House—a Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office in the yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair. Also, a LANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 10 1/2 acres of land attached to it, and on the premises is a comfortable two story Dwelling, with every convenience for a family residence. A better constructed and less seldom seen any where. This property will be disposed of on reasonable and accommodating terms. THO. M. LITTLEJOHN. Oxford, Sept. 1. 50m 1/2