



INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The late Address of the Governor of the State of New-York, to the Legislature, contains so much excellent matter, that we believe our readers will be gratified by a few extracts from it.

"The progress of our internal improvements has equalled our most sanguine expectations. In the course of the next season, the northern Canal extending from Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain to Fort Edward, on the Hudson river, a distance of 23 miles, & the whole of the middle section of the western canal, comprising 94 miles, and reaching from the Seneca river to the Mohawk river at Utica, will be completed and in a navigable state. Thus, in less than two and an half years, canals to the extent of 170 miles will be perfected: And, as the eastern and western sections of the canal from Lake Erie to Hudson river will be about 260 miles, it is evident that, by the application of similar means & the exertion of similar powers, the whole of this internal navigation can be finished in six years from the present period, including also the improvements essential on Hudson river from Fort Edward to the head of sloop navigation. It is satisfactory also to know that, so far as we can judge from the lights of experience, the actual expenses have not exceeded the estimates of the commissioners: And with all the advantages arising from increased knowledge, from improved skill, and from circumspect experience, we are firmly persuaded that the aggregate expense will fall short of the total estimate. It is also a most gratifying consideration to find that from the progressive and flourishing state of the fund appropriated to this object, the whole undertaking can be completed without providing any auxiliary resources, and without imposing any taxes on the community.

"From the commencement of the next year, the finished portions of the canals will be in a state productive of considerable revenue.

"By the act respecting navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean, passed the 15th April, 1817, the commissioners are only empowered to make canals between the Mohawk and Seneca rivers, and between Lake Champlain and the Hudson river. Possessing, however, under that act, and the act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state, passed the 17th April, 1816, authority to make the necessary surveys, and to lay out the proper routes for the whole of the western & northern canals, they have not overlooked the latter, altho' their attention has been principally devoted to the former object. By that initiatory arrangement, it was obviously the intention of the legislature to bring the calculations of the commissioners to the touchstone of experiment, and to determine whether the resources of the state are adequate to the whole operation. This trial has taken place in the most satisfactory manner, & there cannot exist a doubt of the feasibility of the work or of the ability of the state. It is therefore highly expedient that a law should be passed during the present session, authorising the completion of the whole work as soon as possible. In the course of this year, the routes can be then so far definitively settled as to enable the formation of contracts to take effect in the spring of 1820, by which means a whole year will be saved to the operation, and the state will have the benefit of experienced contractors, who might under a different state of things be employed in other undertakings. And when we contemplate the immense benefits which will be derived from the consequent promotion of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, from the acquisition of revenue, from the establishment of character, and from the consolidation of the federal union, we must feel ourselves impelled by the most commanding motives, to proceed in our honorable career, by perfecting with all possible expedition this inland navigation.

"At the present period, a ton of commodities can be conveyed from Buffalo to Albany by land for one hundred dollars, and to Montreal principally by water for twenty-five. Hence it is obvious that the whole of the vast region to the west of that flourishing village, and the greater part of the

extensive and fertile country east of it, are prevented from sending their productions to our commercial emporium, and they must either resort to the precarious markets of Canada, or to places more distant, less accessible and less advantageous. When the great western canal is finished, the expense of transportation from Buffalo to Albany will not exceed ten dollars a ton. Almost all the ascending trade of the west will be derived from the city of New-York, and a great portion of the descending products will accumulate in that important depot. If half a million of tons are at the present period transported on the waters of Hudson river; it is reasonable to suppose that the time is not distant, when the commodities conveyed on the canals will be equal in amount.

"A small transit duty will consequently produce an immense income applicable to the rapid extinguishment of the debt contracted for the canals, and to the prosecution of other important improvements. In these works then, we behold the operation of a powerful engine of finance, and of a prolific source of revenue.

"It is certainly more important that the productive classes of society should have good markets out of the state, than that they should be exclusively confined to indifferent or fluctuating markets in it. In the former case wealth is diffused over the whole country, while in the latter it is limited to a very few towns. A wise government ought to encourage communications with those places where the farmer and manufacturer can sell at the highest and buy at the lowest price. And as the acquisition of many markets increases the chance of good ones, it diminishes in many instances the expenses of transportation, and guards against the pernicious fluctuations of price. I look forward with pleasure to the speedy arrival of the time, when the state will be able to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna, the Allegany, the Genessee and the St. Lawrence, to assist in connecting the waters of the great lakes and of the Mississippi:—to form a junction between the western canal and Lake Ontario by the Oswego river, and to promote the laudable intention of Pennsylvania to unite the Seneca Lake with the head waters of the Susquehanna.

"But there are other and more important considerations connected with this subject, which enter into the very essence of our liberty and prosperity. The gloomy and comfortless doctrine, which supposes man incapable of free government, necessarily implies that he must be subject to a bad one, because it presupposes his utter incompetence to govern either others or himself. In hereditary and elective monarchies, and indeed in all governments not founded on the broad basis of equal representation, the actual ruler is the prime minister for the day, elected from time to time by the Prince to govern the country. Whether this right of choosing be vested in an hereditary elector, or in an elector for life appointed by a diet or conclave, or, in an elector chosen by an army of janissaries, it is clear that it is a faint recognition of the representative principle transferred from the body of the people to an irresponsible individual totally unfit, from his situation and education, to exercise it with patriotism and intelligence. Who then can doubt the superior excellence of a free government—its entire accordance with the dignity of man, and its almost exclusive devotedness to his happiness? But in the United States, our liberty and our union are inseparably connected. A dismemberment of the republic into separate confederacies would necessarily produce the jealous circumspection and hostile preparations of bordering states: Large standing armies would be immediately raised—unceasing and vindictive wars would follow, and a military despotism would reign triumphant on the ruins of civil liberty. A dissolution of the union may therefore be considered the natural death of our free government. And to avert this awful calamity, all local prejudices and geographical distinctions should be discarded—the people should be habituated to frequent intercourse and beneficial intercommunication, & the whole republic ought to be bound together

by the golden ties of commerce and the adamant chains of interest. When the western canal is finished and a communication is formed between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, or between the Ohio and the waters of Lake Erie, the greater part of the U. S. will form one vast island susceptible of circumnavigation to the extent of many thousand miles. The most distant parts of the confederacy will then be in a state of approximation, and the distinction of eastern and western, of southern & northern interests, will be entirely prostrated. To be instrumental in producing so much good, by increasing the stock of human happiness—by establishing the perpetuity of free government, and by extending the empire of improvement, of knowledge, of refinement and of religion, is an ambition worthy of a free people. The most exalted reputation is that which arises from the dispensation of happiness to our fellow creatures, and that conduct is most acceptable to God which is most beneficial to man. Character is as important to states as to individuals, and the glory of a republic founded on the promotion of the general good is the common property of all its citizens.

"Important however as the improvements are, yet they ought not to engross all our attention or command all our resources. There are other objects of primary consequence which demand the munificence of the government, and I am happy to say that ample means are at our disposal.

"The fund appropriated for the benefit of common schools, consists of a million of dollars invested in bank stock, and in bonds and mortgages and about eighty thousand acres of land. Heretofore sixty thousand dollars have been annually divided among the common schools, and at the present period seventy thousand may be distributed; but it is supposed that this cannot be done with propriety, in consequence of the varying and increasing state of our population, until a new census is taken. There is also a considerable fund denominated the literature fund, and the regents of the university distributed during the last year among several academies, the sum of four thousand dollars, which they will be able to continue.

"Without advertent to a million of acres of unappropriated land, some of which is very valuable, and the whole of which is competent to the extinguishment of the public debt, it is sufficient to observe, that the surplus of ordinary revenue, beyond the current demands of government for the present year, will be about ninety thousand dollars; which will be augmented by the payment of arrearages of taxes, seventy thousand dollars; and also, by the payment of the debt due from the United States: so that without taking into view large sums of money which may come into the treasury from other sources, there will be in all probability, three hundred thousand dollars applicable to objects of public utility.

"Having on a former occasion solicited the attention of the legislature to the encouragement of Agriculture, I have to express my regret at the failure of a measure, generally admitted to be proper and expedient; on account of a difference of opinion as to its modification. That this important pursuit is the foundation of wealth, power and prosperity—that it requires the energies of the mind as well as the labours of the body—that it demands the light of science to guide its progress, and the munificence of government to accelerate its movements, to extend its usefulness and to diffuse its blessings, are positions which cannot be controverted. Why should the countenance of the state be required for the arts and sciences in general, and agriculture, the most important of all arts, the most useful of all sciences be alone proscribed from participation in its bounty? A spirit favorable to this great improvement is rising & spreading in all directions, and wherever it is experienced, it carries in its train extensive and innumerable blessings. The societies already instituted have, by stimulating emulation and diffusing information, effected great good; and if they be assisted in their useful and honorable career, by pecuniary appropriations, and if a board of agriculture, connected with a course of appropriate studies be instituted, we have every

reason to believe, that the most beneficial consequences will result, in multiplying the products of the country—in increasing the value and ameliorating the quality of our commodities—in preventing the undue augmentation of the learned professions, and in maintaining the equilibrium of society, by restoring the most important interest, and the most numerous calling to its merited intellectual rank. The board of agriculture ought also to be invested with authority to make a statistical survey of the state, and to obtain periodical returns of births, marriages & deaths. A knowledge of our resources, of our animal, vegetable, and mineral productions; of the condition of our agriculture, manufactures, and trade; and generally speaking, complete information of the state of the country, with a view to its amelioration would effect great improvements in the practical pursuits of life, and would open new and important views in the science of political philosophy—a science of all others the most interesting, and the least understood. The special designation of a fund for these objects, either by some of the expedients proposed at the last session, or by others which can be easily devised, is required by every consideration of public spirit and public duty."

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America, TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS A Treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians was concluded and signed, at the Treaty Ground east of Old Town, on the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs, head men and warriors, of the whole of the said Chickasaw nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

To settle all Territorial controversies, & to remove all ground of complaint or dissatisfaction that might arise to interrupt the peace and harmony which has so long and so happily existed between the United States of America, and the Chickasaw nation of Indians; James Monroe, President of the said United States, by Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson, of the one part, and the whole Chickasaw nation, by their chiefs, headmen, and warriors, in full council assembled, of the other part, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States of America, shall form a treaty binding on all parties.

Art. 1st. Peace & friendship are hereby firmly established and made perpetual, between the United States of America & the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

Art. 2d. To obtain the object of the foregoing article, the Chickasaw nation of Indians cede to the United States of America (with the exception of such reservation as shall be hereafter mentioned) all claim or title which the said nation has to the land, lying north of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, which is bounded south by the 35th degree of north latitude, and which lands hereby ceded lie within the following boundary, viz. Beginning on the Tennessee river, about thirty-five miles by water below Colonel George Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same, thence due west with said degree of north latitude, to where it cuts the Mississippi river at or near the Chickasaw Bluffs, thence up the said Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Tennessee river, thence up the Tennessee river to the place of beginning.

Art. 3d. In consideration of the relinquishment of claim and cession of lands in the preceding article, and to perpetuate the happiness of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, the commissioners of the United States, before named, agree to allow the said nation the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen successive years, to be paid annually, and, as a further consideration for the objects aforesaid, and at the request of the chiefs of the said nation, the commissioners agree to pay Capt. John Gordon, of Tennessee, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, it being a debt due by General William Colbert of said nation to the aforesaid Gordon; and the further sum of two thousand dollars due by said nation of Indians to Capt. David Smith, now of Kentucky, for that sum by him expended in supplying himself and forty-five soldiers from Tennessee, in the year 1795, when assisting them (at their request and invitation) in defending their towns against the invasion of the Creek Indians; both which sums (on the application of the said nation) are to be paid within 60 days after the ratification of this treaty to the aforesaid Gordon & Smith.

Art. 4th. The commissioners agree, on the further and particular application of the chiefs, and for the benefit of the poor and warriors of the said nation, that a tract of land containing four miles square to include a salt lick or springs, on or near the river Sandy, a branch of the Tennessee river, and within the land hereby ceded, be reserved, and to be laid off in a square or oblong so as to include the best timber, at the option of their beloved chief Levi Colbert, and Maj. James Brown, or either of them; who are hereby made agents and trustees for the nation to lease the said salt lick or springs on the following express condition, viz. for the benefit of this reservation as before recited, the trustees or agents are bound to lease the said reservation to some citizen or citizens of the United States for a reasonable quantity of salt, to be paid annually to the said nation for the use thereof, and that from and after two years after the ratification of this treaty, no salt made at the works to be erected on this reservation shall be sold within the limits of the same for a higher price than one dollar per bushel of fifty pounds weight, on failure of which, the lease shall be forfeited, and the reservation revert to the United States.

Art. 5th. The commissioners agree, that there shall be paid to Oppassantubby, a principal chief of the Chickasaw nation, within sixty days after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five hundred dollars as a full compensation for the reservation of two miles square on the north side of Tennessee river, secured to him and his heirs by the treaty held with the said Chickasaw nation, on the twentieth day of September, 1816, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars to John Lewis, a half breed, for a saddle he lost while in the service of the United States; and to shew the regard the President of the United States has for the said Chickasaw nation, at the request of the chiefs of the said nation the commissioners agree that the sum of one thousand and eighty-nine dollars shall be paid to Maj. James Colbert, Interpreter, within the period stated in the first part of this article, it being the amount of a sum of money taken from his pocket, in the month of June, 1816, at the theatre in Baltimore—and the said commissioners as a further regard for said nation, do agree that the reservations made to George Colbert and Levi Colbert, in the treaty held at the council house of said nation, on the 26th September, 1816, the first to Col. George Colbert, on the north side of Tennessee river, and those to Maj. Levi Colbert, on the east side of the Tombigby river, shall enure to the sole use of the said Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns forever, with their suits and bounds as defined by said treaty, and agreeable to the marks and boundaries as laid off and marked by the surveyor of the United States where that is the case, and where the reservations have not been laid off and marked by a surveyor of the United States, the same shall be so done as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, on the application of the reserves or their legally appointed agent under them, and agreeably to the definition in the before recited treaty; this agreement is made on the following express conditions: that the said land and those living on it shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and all legal taxation that may be imposed on the land or citizens of the United States inhabiting the territory where said land is situated.—The commissioners further agree that the reservation secured to John McCleish, on the north side of Tennessee river, by the before recited treaty, in consequence of his having been raised in the state of Tennessee, & marrying a white woman, shall enure to the sole use of the said John McCleish, his heirs and assigns forever, on the same conditions attached to the lands of Col. George Colbert and Maj. Levi Colbert in this article.

Art. 6th. The two contracting parties covenant and agree that the line of the south boundary of the State of Tennessee, as described in the second article of this treaty, shall be ascertained and marked by commissioners appointed by the President of the U. S. that the marks shall be bold; the trees to be blazed on both sides of the line, and the fore and aft trees marked U. S.; and that the commissioners shall be attended by two persons, to be designated by the Chickasaw nation, and the said nation shall have due and reasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced; it is further agreed by the commissioners that all improvements actually made by individuals of the Chickasaw nation which shall be found within the lands ceded by this treaty, that a fair and reasonable compensation shall be paid therefor to the respective individuals having made or owned the same.

Art. 7th. In consideration of the friendly and conciliatory disposition evinced during the negotiation of this treaty by the Chickasaw chiefs and warriors, but more particularly, as a manifestation of the friendship and liberality of the President of the U. S. the commissioners agree to give, on the ratification of this treaty, to Chinnubby, King of the Chickasaw nation, to Teshua Mingo, William McGilberry, Oppassantubby, Sam'l Seely, Jas. Brown, Levi Colbert, Ickaryoucutaha, Geo. Petergrove, Imartaharmico, Chickasaw