



Our sare the plays of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to livelike Brothers.

VOL. XX.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1819.

NO. 1036.

CHEROKEE LETTER.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales,

I send you a letter which I have just received from one of the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation whom I had the pleasure of seeing when I visited their country last summer. The letter is offered to exhibit some views and opinions of a leading man of the nation, and as a specimen of Indian talents and acquirement under circumstances extremely unfavorable to the development of genius. The writer's opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, but the letter, such as it is, I have no doubt, was indited and written by himself, and I believe there are some among ourselves who are even selected for their wisdom and learning by an enlightened community to legislate on the multifarious concerns of a great State, that would scarcely be able to write a better. The original will be left with the printer for the gratification of those who may choose to examine it. There is one great road, the only carriage road in the nation, leading from Augusta to Nashville, opened by Mr. Erwin of Augusta, formerly of this State, a few other merchants, and by the Indians. On this road, in the heart of the Cherokee nation, lives John Ross, the writer of this letter, who has a well assorted store of dry goods and groceries and keeps a post office, the only one in the nation, under a deputation from the Postmaster-General of the United States. Mr. Ross is a half-blooded Cherokee, and in every sense of the word, a gentleman. He has a sister, a young lady, who possesses a fine understanding much improved by reading. She told me she had never been but once out of the nation, and then for a few days only, on a visit to Nashville, in the vicinity of which she had seen, for the only time in her life, what she had often read of in novels, a ten party and ball. To Mrs. Phinizy of Augusta, who was lately at Mr. Dupre's and had a couple of years ago travelled through the nation, I spoke of our mutual acquaintance, Miss Bliza Ross, Mrs. P. informed me, that she happened to have been present at the party of which Miss Ross spoke, that on her being asked to dance, she declined, saying she has only danced among Indians and was not qualified to exhibit in a polished society. Through much persuasion, however, she did dance, and performed with great propriety and elegance, and the company, as well as Mrs. P. were quite delighted with her appearance, manners & conversation. No particular disposition of mine, or desire to gratify the idle curiosity of others, leads me into these minute details. I think them essentially necessary to delineate truly the capacities and condition of these much abused people. It gives me great pleasure to learn that the President during his late southern excursion had an opportunity of inspecting the principal school in the nation. It will be one of the chief glories of the administration of this illustrious man, that he has been the uniform, firm and efficient friend of the Indians, & this visit, I trust, will form a memorable era in the annals of their civilization and happiness. Before dismissing this notice of the Ross family, I should add that a brother of the chief was last summer, and probably now is, a clerk to Col. Meigs, the Indian agent, who resides at Highwassee about 40 miles from the post-office, and I have seldom transacted business with a man more polite, capable and intelligent. I have spoken of but one family of Indians. Although my acquaintance in the nation is not extensive, I could yet speak of other families who would appear to great advantage, but I am now by the occasion limited to the observation of this. The purpose of the visit to Washington, alluded to in the subjoined letter, was to negotiate a treaty, which was effected, afterwards ratified by the President and Senate, and has lately been published in the newspapers. If this publication should ever meet the eye of Mr. Ross, I trust he will excuse the exposure of a private letter and the mention of the name of a modest and sensible female, in consideration of the public good intended to be promoted by it—my sole object being to interest the feelings and en-

list the justice of my countrymen in behalf of a brave, generous, and unfortunate nation.

CALVIN JONES.

THE LETTER.

Rossville, Cherokee Nation, July 3, 1819.

Sir—When you are informed that I was from home at the time the last southern mail passed here, I hope you will believe I had not willingly neglected replying to the very friendly sentiments contained in your letter of the 26th of May. Your supposition relative to the object of my late journey to Washington City is correct, and it is with pleasure of the utmost gratification I acknowledge that I am convinced of the favorable disposition of the Government towards the object of ameliorating the condition of the American aborigines, and also of the more liberal sentiments which are beginning to prevail among the people generally towards them. I hope the time is now at hand when the dark cloud of prejudice, which has so long hung over the heads of the Indians will vanish, and that the calamities which have been pointed at their intellectual powers will be silenced into shame. The Cherokee nation owe much to your visit and description of the Mission School at Brainerd, for the animation which seems to be prevailing throughout the United States for the amelioration of their condition. I trust the time is not very far distant when the Cherokees will evince to the world that American Indians are capable of civilization and improvement in the highest degree. Time and good management will realize this fact. Could I enter in the least particle of doubt in my mind of the practicability of their improvement in civilization &c. I should feel shame in acknowledging myself an American and a descendant of this nation. But as the most intelligent persons now seem to entertain a favorable opinion of their capacity, and as they are disposed to make a trial of realizing the correctness of that opinion, I hope their foundation to build upon will be laid rightly, & that their workmen may understand & judiciously conduct the job they undertake; their labor would doubtless then be crowned with success. Though it must not be expected that a nation of people in the crude state of nature would at once agree to lay aside their long-continued, favorite prejudices, habits and customs, to adopt new ones, yet the seed of education must be sown and replenished by the mists of patience, perseverance and good management. When it has taken root and sprouted, it will ultimately bear down the old growth of natural habits and customs, and finally root them out. Much good is anticipated to result from the Mission School at Brainerd. The number of scholars at present exceeds 60 and is open for 100. The visit of the President, to that school, and the flattering encouragement given by him for its continuance, was highly gratifying to the mission family as well as to the nation. Agreeably to your request, I shall do myself the pleasure of dropping you a line occasionally, and permit me to assure you that nothing would be more satisfactory to me than to hear from you at all times. * * * and * * * tender my respects to you, and accept, sir, assurances of the regard and esteem of your very obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS.

ADDRESS

Of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of National Industry, to the Citizens of the United States.

No. 8.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1819.

When we first ventured, fellow-citizens, to call your attention to the subject of political economy, we were influenced to adopt that measure, by the calamitous situation of our affairs, public & private. Agriculture had received a deep wound by the reduction of the prices of its staple articles from twenty to forty per cent. real estate was reduced in the same proportion; navigation and commerce were languishing—manufactures were prostrated by an inordinate influx of foreign commodities, calculated to excite a spirit of luxury and extravagance in our citizens—the narrow, illiberal and selfish maxims, "to buy goods where they could be had the cheapest," and "not to tax the many for the benefit of the few," had produced a system whereby the wealth of our nation was converted into a means of fostering and encouraging the industry of a distant hemisphere, and supporting foreign governments, while our own citizens were turned adrift for want of employment, and many of them reduced to mendicity, and our country impoverished—we were involved in heavier debts than ever before, with diminished means of payment—and the character of our country, from the inability of her merchants to pay their debts, and their frequent bankruptcy, was greatly impaired in the eyes of the world. In a word, under whatever aspect our affairs were viewed, they presented the most serious cause of uneasiness and apprehension.

We looked around for the causes which, in the short space of four years, without pestilence, or failure of any of the bounties of heaven, had reduced to this state, from the pinnacle of reputation and happiness—a people justly celebrated for their enterprise, their industry, their mechanical skill, their wealth, and enjoying in the highest degree, every gift of heaven, in soil, climate, and extent of territory.

Several causes, we found, had combined to produce this calamitous result.—The prosperity of the country had engendered a spirit of extravagance—and the inordinate spirit of banking, carried in many cases to a culpable excess, had done much mischief. But the great paramount evil, in comparison with which all the rest sink into insignificance, is the immoderate extent of our importations, whereby we are involved in debts, for which our produce, at the highest prices, would have been inadequate to pay: and their great recent reduction, of course, increases our disabilities. The evils arising from other sources would have gradually cured themselves—or involved in ruin only the deluded parties. Whereas the loss of our industry, the drain of our specie, and the consequent impoverishment of our country, affect all classes of citizens, the economical and the extravagant; the laborer, the artisan, the cultivator of the soil, as well as the land owner, the manufacturer, the trader, and the merchant.

On the most mature consideration we have given the subject, we are persuaded that the only radical remedy of those evils is to limit the importation of such articles as we can manufacture ourselves, & thus foster our domestic industry. Other measures may be adopted to co-operate and aid in this work. But without the grand restorative of "buying less than we sell," which a proper tariff alone can effect, they will operate as mere palliatives of an evil whose immense extent and magnitude require prompt and decisive remedies. All our efforts have been directed to convince our fellow-citizens of this truth, so important to their virtue, their happiness, their independence.

We are, like other men, liable to error. We may have viewed the subject through an incorrect medium. But we declare, as we can with truth, that should we be mistaken—should any man or body of men devise a better plan—we shall rejoice in the discovery, abandon our present views, and support theirs with all our effort. We contend not for victory. That is no object in the discussion of such a momentous question, involving the happiness or misery of millions. We contend for the happiness of our citizens—and for the honor and prosperity of our beloved country.

A document has just reached us, which does honor to the head and heart of the writer, as well as to the respectable body of citizens by whom it was adopted, and which deserves the serious attention of our citizens throughout the nation. It is the presentment of a late grand jury of Newcastle county, which points out with infallible certainty, the road to prosperity. We warmly recommend associations throughout the country to carry its salutary objects into operation, and thus arrest the impoverishment of our citizens. Should they be general—would the plan proposed be faithfully adhered to, and the tariff be properly modified—the thick clouds that environ our horizon will disappear—the sun of prosperity will again shine on us—we shall recover from our disastrous situation—and only remember our sufferings to warn us to avoid the fatal source, a false and mistaken policy from whence they burst forth on us with destructive violence.

Delaware claims the high honor of having first adopted the federal constitution. It will be another just cause of pride, that she has taken the lead on this occasion, more particularly should the sound views she has given of the causes of our distresses, and the excellent remedies she has prescribed, lead to their radical cure.

Grand Inquest of Newcastle County, State of Delaware.

The Grand Jury of Newcastle county beg leave to represent—that they are deeply impressed with the distressed and calamitous situation of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the State; that in their opinion these evils have arisen from—

- I. A failure of crops;
II. An unfavorable balance of trade, the result of excessive importations of foreign goods, exceeding to an immense amount the value of our exports;
III. Thus draining the state of its specie, and circulating medium;
IV. Depressing the value of real estate;
V. Increasing poverty and distress.
The only practical remedies for these evils, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, are—
I. A regular and strict economy in the expenses of the people.
II. A retrenchment in the use of imported goods, and foreign luxuries.
III. A steady attention to the improvement of our agricultural products;
IV. And the encouragement of a market at home, by fostering and protecting domestic manufactures.

Unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

ARCHD. ALEXANDER, Foreman. Attest—S. H. BLACK, Clerk of G. J.

N. B. The failure of crops, stated in the preceding document, has not prevailed in other parts of the United States—but the distress is equally felt elsewhere.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, made and concluded at Madrid, on the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, by Charles Pinckney, at that time minister plenipotentiary of the U. States in Spain, and Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, First Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Posts and Post Offices, fully authorised and empowered by their respective governments; was duly ratified by the then President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four; and was ratified by the King of Spain, on the ninth day of July last past: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-first day of December, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States; and Don Louis de Onis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain, on the part of Spain; which convention is, as follows:

A Convention between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages, or injuries, in consequence of the excesses of individuals, of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations,

His Catholic Majesty, and the government of the United States of America, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries: his Catholic Majesty has given, for this purpose, full powers to his Excellency, Don Pedro Cevallos, Counsellor of State, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in employment, first Secretary of State and universal despatch, and Superintendent General of the Posts and Post Office, in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary near his Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows:

- 1. A Board of Commissioners shall be formed, composed of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by his Catholic Majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth Commissioner, each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot; And hereafter, in case of the death, sickness or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.
2. The appointment of the Commissioners being thus made, each one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss, and decide, on the claims, which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.
3. The Commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where, within the term of eighteen months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims, which, in consequence of this Convention, may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, as by the citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages, or injuries, sustained by them, in consequence of the excesses committed by Spanish subjects of American citizens.
4. The Commissioners are authorized, by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said demands, and to receive, as worthy of credit, all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted.
5. From the decisions of the Commissioners there shall be no appeal; and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjudged to the claimants; and the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.
6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the abovementioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls, or tribunals, in their respective territories

which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens, respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims, at such times as may be most convenient to them.

7. The present Convention shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this 11th day of August, 1802.

[L. S.] PEDRO CEVALLOS. [L. S.] CHARLES PINCKNEY.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of Independence the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE, By the President. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

THOMAS COBBS, COACH MAKER, RALEIGH, N. C.

AS employed from the Cities of New York and Newark, a number of first rate Workmen, of the several branches of his Business, viz. Body-Making, Carriage-Making, Trimming, Painting, Smiths, &c who have been carefully selected by his friend in New Jersey. He has also received from the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive Stock of the best and most fashionable Materials. He is grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Carriages of any description or price, can be had at a short notice. Orders from any part of the Continent are solicited.

Reference for excellence and elegance of his work, and the character of the advertiser, is made to his numerous acquaintances in this and the neighboring States. Raleigh, Feb 17, 1819. 14 St &ctf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

As the Preparatory School at the University of this State, has at the late examination wholly ceased, in consequence of the declension of the Rev Abner W. Clopton, to continue any longer in the business of that school, The Faculty have entered into an understanding with the Rev J. Witherspoon, superintendent of the Hillsborough Academy, and with Mr Rogers, its Principal Teacher, in concurrence with its Trustees, in consequence of which this Academy will be hereafter considered as a Preparatory School to the University. In pursuance of this arrangement, after the public examination of the University was completed, the Faculty proceeded to Hillsborough to attend the annual examination of the Academy, agreeably to previous appointment. The examination began on the 13th of June, and was finished on the following day.

The number of students in the Academy at this time is fifty four.

The public examination of the Hillsboro Academy, will hereafter be conducted in the presence of the faculty of the University as being under their immediate care, jointly with the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. Their sessions will close, and their examinations will take place contemporaneously. The plan of education is precisely the same; that of the Academy being modelled by the Faculty, expressly to qualify its students for the classes of the University. As the faculty will be present at the successive examinations of a student in this Academy, and participate in the formation of the reports, such youth as pass regular and approved examinations on the course of studies here, will not be called to renewed examinations on the same subjects when they wish to enter the University; but will be admitted into the classes for which they shall appear to be qualified by the examinations of the Academy. The youth who shall be placed at Hillsborough to commence their education, will not only enjoy these advantages, but the benefits of a healthy situation; of an enlightened and polished society; of boarding in good families upon the most moderate terms; and of being called to a regular attendance on religious instruction and public worship.

The Faculty in their visit at this time, have had much satisfaction in witnessing the order, and correctness both in scholarship and manners, to which this school has been formed by its present managers. Its Trustees have given evidence of practical wisdom, in their appointments to the offices of the school, and in the trust which they have afterwards reposed in unembarrassed & sound discretion of those to whom the business of the Academy has been committed.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

June 26. 35 N. B. The exercises at this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.