

I hereby certify, that I am, either personally, or by information on which I can rely, acquainted with the persons before named, all of whom I believe to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion; and who have, with few exceptions, long resided on the tracts reserved, and made considerable improvements thereon.

RETURN J. MEIGS,
Agent in the Cherokee nation.

(Copy.) Cherokee Agency,
Milledgeville, Georgia.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Councilors of the Cherokees, in full council assembled, do hereby give, grant, and make over, unto Nicholas Byers and David Russell, who are agents in behalf of the states of Tennessee and Georgia, full power and authority to establish a Turnpike Company, to be composed of them, the said Nicholas & David, Arthur Henley, John Lowry, Atto, and one other person, by them to be hereafter named, in behalf of the state of Georgia; and the above named persons are authorized to nominate five proper and fit persons, natives of the Cherokees, who together with the white men aforesaid, are to constitute the company; which said company, when thus established, are hereby fully authorized by us, to lay out and open a road from the most suitable point on the Tennessee River, to be directed the nearest and best way to the highest point of navigation on the Tugolo River; which said road, when opened and established, shall continue and remain a free and public highway, unimpeded by us, to the interest and benefit of the said company, and their successors, for the full term of twenty years, yet to come, after the same may be open and complete; after which time, said road, with all its advantages, shall be surrendered up, and reverted in, said Cherokee nation. And the said company shall have leave, and are hereby authorized, to erect their public stands, or houses of entertainment, on said road, that is to say: one at each end, and one in the middle, or as nearly so as a good situation will permit; with leave also to cultivate one hundred acres of land at each end of the road, and fifty acres at the middle stand, with a privilege of a sufficiency of timber for the use and consumption of said stands. And the said Turnpike Company do hereby agree to pay the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars yearly to the Cherokee nation, for the aforesaid privilege, to commence after said road is opened and in complete operation. The said company are to have the benefit of one ferry on Tennessee river, and such other ferry or ferries as are necessary on said road; and, likewise, said company shall have the exclusive privilege of trading on said road during the aforesaid term of time.

In testimony of our full consent to all and singular the above named privileges and advantages, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Oatabelle, his x mark,
Nora, above, his x mark,
The Lagathabee, his x mark,
The Raven, his x mark,
Two Killers, his x mark,
Tee-see-see, his x mark,
John Boggs, his x mark,
Quorquaskee, his x mark,
Candee, Dick, his x mark,
Oss-see, his x mark,
Tee-chalee,
Ghio,
Dick Justice,
Washaway,
Big C-bhin,
The Bark,
Nette Carrier,
Seek-see,
John Walker,
Dick Brown,
Charles Hicks.

WITNESSES PRESENT,
W. L. Lovely, Assistant Agent,
William Smith,
George Colville,
James Carey,
Richard Taylor, } Interpreters.

The foregoing agreement and grant was amicably negotiated and concluded in my presence.

(Signed) RETURN J. MEIGS.
I certify, I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.
Washington City, March 1, 1819.

CHARLES HICKS,
Cherokee Agency, Jan 6, 1817.
We, the undersigned Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, do hereby grant unto Nicholas Byers, Arthur H. Henley and David Russell, proprietors of the Unicoy Road to Georgia, the liberty of cultivating all the ground contained in the bend on the north side of Tennessee river, opposite and below Chota Old Town, together with the liberty to erect a grist mill on Four Mile Creek, for the use and benefit of said road, and the Cherokees in the neighborhood thereof; for them, the said Byers, Henley and Russell, to have and to hold the above privileges during the term of lease of the Unicoy road, also obtained from the Cherokees, and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof we hereunto affix our hands and seals in presence of
John McIntosh, The Gloss,
Charles Hicks, John Walker,
Paul Killer, Path Killer, jr.,
Tuchalar, Gung Snake.

Witness, RETURN J. MEIGS,
United States Agent.

The above instrument was executed in open Cherokee council, in my office, in January, 1817.

(Signed) RETURN J. MEIGS,
Cherokee Agency, July 8, 1817.

The use of the Unicoy road was for twenty years.

(Signed) RETURN J. MEIGS.
I certify I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.

CH. HICKS,
Washington City, March 1, 1819.

Now, therefore, by the President of the United States, James Monroe, President of the United

States of America, having seen and considered the said articles, have by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed, the same and every clause thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Sec'y of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is an extract of a speech delivered by Lord Castlereagh in the British House of Commons, on the 7th of June, in answer to the remarks of Mr. Tierney, in relation to the financial state of the kingdom:

"There would be a period (said Lord Castlereagh) when Parliament must look at the interests of all parties, and perhaps put a stop to the accumulation of the sinking fund, for the national benefit and security. His lordship, therefore, protested against the misrepresentations which the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had attempted, and from which his own better knowledge ought to have repelled him. (Hear.) The first question which the country ought to look at in a fearless and manly way, was, whether it ought to be satisfied with its financial situation in time of peace; or whether some effort ought not to be made, to enable it to meet the burdens of a new war, should such a calamity unfortunately visit it? This was a subject of immense magnitude; a subject independent of all parties, and of all party interests; and I conjure you (said his lordship with great warmth) not to suffer any feelings of respect for the government, if such exist, to divert you from the strict discharge of your duty. If you do not, in your conscience believe that the existing government can be trusted; if you think them incompetent in talent, or in prudence or industry, you owe it to your own character, to the best interests of the state, and to the great nation whose representatives you are, not to hesitate a moment in carrying that opinion to the foot of the throne, and to call for their dismissal; of those individuals you hold unworthy of their station. (Loud cheers.) I should hold that the government was indeed degraded, that it was unworthy of the confidence of the Prince who has so trusted it, of the people who have so long relied upon it, if, after the expression of such an opinion, it were base enough for a moment to continue in office. If the house refused, ministers its support; if it denied them the means of conducting the affairs of the kingdom, they ought instantly to retire to make way for others, in whose favor the wishes and hopes of the country were united. (Hear.) I conjure you, gentlemen, not to trifle or coquet with this mighty question; let them put government wholly out of their view, and let them decide upon the broad and substantial merits, not upon any consideration of who may, or who may not be in power; the question is not between ministers and their antagonists; it is between parliament and the country—between representatives and their constituents; and it would be disgraceful to the house if, at such a time as this, it could at all contemplate party interests and political motives. I say, and I say it with all humility, and consciousness of a crime, we should be the enemy of our stations, if, while parliament withheld the means, we still persisted in retaining the reins of government; we claim to be armed with weapons to meet the difficulties and dangers of the state, and if we are not to be entrusted with them, we are willing to resign to more favored, perhaps more able, but not more zealous champions."

FROM CADIZ.

Washington City, August 8.
We understand that Capt. Read, commander of the United States sloop of war Hornet, reached this city yesterday, and was the bearer of dispatches to the government, as late as the 23d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our Minister Plenipotentiary in Madrid; that the treaty with Spain was not ratified by the King at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him; that a few days before Capt. Read left Madrid, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo was disgraced, and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as first Minister of State and Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and that the brother-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Saluon, occupied those offices, ad interim.

In addition to the above, the New-York papers afford us the following particulars, by the above arrival:

New-York, July 31.
By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States' ship Hornet, Capt. Read, from Cadiz, which place he left on the second of July, we are informed as follows:

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 4 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbor of Cadiz. It was currently reported there, that 18,000 men would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the pro-

tection of the Floridas, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of one frigate and 6 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th of June, between the Spanish national gun brig, Voluntario, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig Independencia, of 18 guns—when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated. The Voluntario had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States!

The officers and crew of the Patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz, in dungeons. General O'Donnell, Governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all foreigners. He, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know: 70 Americans are among the prisoners.

The United States' ship Franklin arrived at Cadiz, on the 20th June, with the Hon. Jonathan Russel and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the Hornet, they returned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchant ship for the U. States.

All our squadron is at Gibraltar. The French national corvette, La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for New-York, to invite home all the French exiles.—Mr. Tunis, our consul there, will return in her.

Dr. Hays and Lt. Berry, of the navy are passengers in the Hornet.

Advoc'y.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our readers will have seen, by the time they read this, that, by the latest & most authentic accounts, the Treaty with Spain had not been ratified on the 22d of June.

We are not among those who attach great importance to this negative information. Still lets do we believe, that Spain intends or desires to provoke a rupture with this country. There is no motive which could influence her to do so. That she has seen with mortification, privateers swarming from our ports, and preying on her defenceless commerce, there can be little doubt; but she has also seen that the government of the United States, sensible of the enormity of such unlicensed robbery, has used its exertions to put a stop to it, and is therefore guiltless of having encouraged such practices. She has seen, too, that the People of this country, had the government displayed the same inclination, have been well enough disposed to have wrested the Floridas from Spain, by a weapon very different from negotiation, and to have taken ample indemnity in Mexico, as well as Florida, for Spanish spoliations on our commerce. But the alternative of War with Spain has been cautiously and seriously avoided; and a treaty has been framed, in conformity to her Minister's instructions, quite as favorable to Spain as she could have expected. That Treaty, under such circumstances, is scarcely possible she will not ratify.

If, after this view of the subject, people will anticipate an ultimate refusal to ratify the treaty, let the fact of the promotion of Don L. de Onis speak for itself. It is not to be supposed that the King of Spain would elevate, to the highest office and honors in his gift, a man who had just returned from a Foreign Mission, which had resulted in a Treaty so odious, that the Sovereign intended to reject it.

That a few courtiers about the person of the King, interested in large grants of land in Florida, of a date too late to be recognized by the Treaty, will exert themselves to defeat its ratification, is quite probable. We trust they will utterly fail: we hope it, as we deprecate War, which, we believe would, sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence of a breach of faith in this instance on the part of Spain.

The time limited by the Treaty, within which, on ratification, it shall peremptorily bind both parties, is currently reported to be six months; which term will expire about the 24th of this month. If not ratified before that day, the government of the United States, on its part, ceases to be bound by it.

It is proper to state, that the private letters received in this city from Madrid give no reason to suppose that the treaty will not be duly ratified.

THE HORNET.

From the Democratic Press.

We republicans to-day the accounts said, by the National Advocate and New-York Gazette, to have been brought by the U. S. ship Hornet, from Cadiz. Having had an opportunity of a con-

versation with one of the most intelligent gentlemen who came in the Hornet and one of as good opportunities as any in the vessel, we feel bound to accompany the extracts from the New-York papers with some remarks.

The most important assertion, and the one in which the papers most generally agree is, that the *TREATY will not be ratified*. We are of a different opinion. The Court of Spain have until the 26th of this month. It appears that Ferdinand had made *but not signed*, three grants of Land in Florida, previous to the treaty having been signed by the United States; and a question had arisen, whether those grants should or should not be allowed—Mr. Forsyth resisting, and the Spanish ministry advocating the grants, as included in the treaty.—This circumstance had caused a delay, but was not expected to prevent the ratification of the treaty within the time allowed.

The story of the banishment at midnight and assassination of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, rests upon the facts of the Marquis having received a written order to leave Madrid, which he forthwith did, retiring to a distance of 20 miles, whither he was the next day followed by the Marchioness and family.

The force of the Spanish squadron in the harbor of Cadiz, at the time of the Hornet's sailing, is greatly overrated. There was but one line of battle ship and 3 frigates in the harbor. The Russian ships had sailed for Chili several weeks before the Hornet sailed. Many of them were considered so rotten that many navy officers had refused to sail in them, and had in consequence been dismissed the Spanish service. There is no doubt but the squadron, transports, &c. are destined for South-America.

BUENOS AYRES.

The New-York Gazette affords us a sketch of the new Constitution of Buenos Ayres, which was to have been proclaimed on the 25th of May last, and a copy of which has been received by the ship Diomedea recently arrived at New-York from that port.—We are highly gratified to find it so Republican in its features, and willingly join the exclamation (which we presume attended its annunciation) of *esto perpetua!*

The following are given as "the most striking items" of the new constitution:

"The legislative power is invested in a national congress, to be composed of two houses—a house of representatives and a senate. The house of representatives to be composed of deputies sent by the states, and each state is to elect a deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants.

"None will be admitted to be a deputy if he has not been seven years a citizen, 25 years of age, owning property to the amount of 4,000 dollars, or exercising a useful profession.

"The functions of a deputy will last 4 years, and the house will be one half renewed at the end of every two years.—The house of representatives only has the initiative in all questions of taxes; has the power of accusing the members of the three great bodies, the ministers of state, the ambassadors, the bishops, the generals, governors, and supreme judges, for all crimes of treason, mismanagement of public money, violation of the constitution, &c. The senators will be named by the provinces, and each province will have an equal number of senators. None will be admitted to be a senator if he be not thirty years of age, has not been a citizen for nine years, if he be not owner of some property to the amount of 8,000 dollars, or does not exercise a profession commanding respect.

"The functions of the congress are to make laws, to declare war, make peace, establish duties, to decree taxes to be levied equally all over the union for a time not to exceed two years.

"The supreme executive power of the nation will be invested in the power of a director. None will be elected director if he does not enjoy the rights of a citizen, be not a citizen born, has not been a resident for six years before his election, and if he be not 35 years of age. The director is the supreme chief of all the land and sea forces.

"The nation has the right of amending the constitution, taking care to observe the constitutional forms. All men are equal before the law. The press is free. Private actions, when injuring nobody, are subject only to the tribunal of God. Every one may do all that is not prohibited by the laws, and may dispense with all the laws do not require. The dwelling of a citizen is a sacred asylum, not to be violated without crime, &c."

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Huntsville, July 3.

It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the convention yesterday, that a doubt exists in that body on the expediency of accepting the propositions made to the people of this territory, contained in the 6th section of the act of Congress, authorizing them to form a constitution and state government. From the hasty view which we have been able to take of this subject, we are inclined to the opinion that the ordinance of Congress of 1787, if taken together with the articles of cession and agreement be-

tween the states of Georgia and the United States, entered into on the 14th April, 1802, puts it out of the power of this convention to form a constitution of state government which would be accepted by Congress, without recognizing the title of the United States to the vacant and unappropriated lands in this territory, and the lands purchased of government, space of five years thereafter. We would be understood to say, that if the law of Congress authorizing the constitution and state government, should be deemed in the least ambiguous, or a subject of this importance, the ordinance and articles of cession above referred to, would govern.

In the 4th article of the ordinance of 1787, we find this clause: "The legislature of those districts or states (meaning the states that shall be carved out of the N. W. Territory north of the Ohio) shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil, by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents."

And in the articles of cession and agreement between the state of Georgia and the United States, the principles contained in the ordinance of 1787, are recognised.

ART. I. SEC. 5th. "That the territory thus ceded shall form a state, and be admitted as such into the Union, as soon as it shall contain sixty thousand free inhabitants, or at an earlier period, if Congress shall think it expedient, and in the same manner as is provided in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th July, 1787, for the government of the western territory of the U. S. which ordinance shall, in all its parts, extend to the territory contained in the present act of cession, but article only excepted which forbids slavery."

The Alabama Republican contains a list of the members of the Convention for forming a State Constitution, now in session at Huntsville, and the proceedings in organising it. Judge Walker, of Huntsville, was chosen President, and Messrs. Clay, Pickens, Bibb of Limestone, King, Taylor, Hitchcock, Murphy, Chambers, Hopkins, Saffold, Phillips, Watkins, Hughes, Bibb of Montgomery, and Ellis, were selected to draft a Constitution.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Huntsville, July 3.

On Monday last the Register of the Land Office at this place commenced offering for sale a portion of the public lands, lying in Blount & St. Clair, on the road leading from this to the Falls of Tuscaloosa. The lands now offering are of an inferior quality, being mostly mountain land, interspersed with an occasional tract suitable for cultivation, or a tavern stand on the road. And even these few acres, it is generally supposed, will be sold off at a very low price, owing probably to the scarcity of money of any kind, more particularly such as will be received in payment for lands by the government.

The rule adopted by the Treasury Department, making no money receivable at the land offices except specie, or the notes of such banks as pay specie, begins to operate with great severity upon the people of this country. Many squatters on public lands, who had made some improvements at an early period, and who had carefully selected the best current paper, and laid it up for the purchase of their farms, now experience much inconvenience and some loss, in exchanging it for such as will be received. A report having gained circulation that the State Bank of Tennessee had come into the measure adopted by the Nashville and Fayetteville Banks, such additional embarrassment is experienced by commercial men, and all confidence in the paper currency of the country appears to be lost by the people at large.—Rep.

FOR SALE.

WHAT valuable situation near Edenton, called PEMBROKE, the residence of the late Stephen Cabarrus, Esq. containing upwards of 1500 Acres, on which is a large well finished Dwelling House, Outhouses, a Barn, stables; all in good order. Connected with the plantation is an excellent Fishery, believed to be, under all circumstances, amongst the most profitable in the State. This property will be disposed of on the 5th day of November next, on the following terms—one third of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale—one third in 18 months, and the remainder in 18 months; the purchaser giving bond with two sufficient securities. The Executor, in giving this notice, follows the directions of his testator, by advertising the property "in all the newspapers of this State."
SAMUEL TREDWELL, Ex'r.
Edenton, July 16 3819
The Editors of the different newspapers throughout the state will please give the above advertisement insertion from the first of July to the first of November, and forward their accounts to me for payment. S. T.