

CONGRESS.

REMARKS OF MR. FISHER.

On the amendment from the Senate increasing the appropriations for the Quarter Master's Department, so as to carry the Expedition up the Missouri river to the Mandan Villages.

Mr. FISHER said, on the present occasion he should have observed his usual course, that of listening and voting in silence, but for the circumstance of having changed his views on this subject since it was last before the House. He was then of opinion, that the expedition ought to stop at the Council Bluffs. He thought now that the interest of the country required that it should proceed to the Mandan Villages. Mr. F. said he would briefly state some of his reasons for the opinion which he now entertained. In speaking of the Yellow Stone Expedition, as it is called, the first enquiry, said Mr. F. that presents itself to the mind, is—what is the object of this expedition? This question has been fully answered by the Secretary of War, in his letter of the 29th December, communicated to this House. He says, "the expedition is part of a system of measures which has for its objects the protection of our north-western frontier, and the greater extension of our fur trade." These being the objects, said Mr. F. the next enquiry is, are these objects of sufficient importance to justify an expedition of this kind, and to this extent? He thought they were. As to the first object, no one would deny that it was the duty of the government to afford protection to the frontier. The only question, then, that could arise on this part of the subject, was, whether this is the best way to furnish that protection? He thought it would so appear, in the course of the remarks he was about to make on the other object proposed—the extension of the Indian trade.

Sir, said Mr. F. the Indian trade is important to us in the same respects in which it has been valuable to the British government. 1st as a means of controlling the Indians. 2d. The profits of it.—That the British government set great value on this trade may be proven from many circumstances. It has always received her particular fostering care. Of such high importance did she esteem it, as to make it the subject of serious negotiations in her treaties. In the treaty of 1794, called Jay's treaty, among other advantages surrendered to Great-Britain as equivalents for advantages gained, was the right of trading with the Indians within the limits of our territory. (1)—This right, thus acquired, she took care to exercise to the greatest extent, even to the present time, though the right itself expired with the commencement of hostilities in 1812. It has always been a leading feature in the Canadian policy to encourage this trade with the Indians, and maintain an influence over them.—Hence, talks were periodically held, and presents annually distributed among the Indians. (2) Presents were sometimes, too, received from the Indians. Mr. F. remembered reading an account of a very rare present, some years ago, from the chief of one of our northern tribes to the royal Governor of Canada; it consisted of 80 or 100 human scalps, nicely dried and hooped, torn from the heads of men, women and children, in the war in which Harmar and St. Clair were defeated. Sir, the Indians have been induced every year to visit Malden and other posts in Canada. From these places they always return laden with presents, and with their minds poisoned against our people. In the year 1815, we are told, that between 3 or 4000 of them, from our northern tribes, visited Malden & Drummond's Island alone; and at these two places, upwards of \$95,000 in presents, were distributed among them. Not a year, said Mr. F. has passed, since '94, but presents have been given to these savages, greater in amount than the sum asked for the prosecution of this expedition; and this course of policy has given to the British government complete control over the numerous tribes of warlike savages that swarm in our northern forests. How this influence has been exercised, the bloody pages of our history will tell. Sir, every Indian war that has harassed our frontiers, from the Revolution down to the present time, was brought upon us by this influence. Who, that is at all conversant with British history, but remembers even the debates in Parliament upon the policy of employing the savages in war; when a few men, with souls above the rest, in strains of indignant eloquence, denounced the practice as cruel, inhuman and diabolical. (3) Sir, was it not said to be the same kind of influence that brot on the war which was terminated by Gen. Wayne? Was it not the like influence that turned the savages loose upon our defenceless frontiers in 1812? Is it not known, that at the battle of Tippecanoe there were found, in the hands of the Indians, English rifles, English tomahawks and scalping knives? and ammunition was applied from the same source. All this took place before hostilities commenced with Great-Britain, in 1812.

This, said Mr. F. is not all. This same influence brought on the Creek war in the south; (4) the first spark of that war was kindled by the breath of the prophet from the north; the first blood spilt, was by the hands of a few stragglers, returning from the north, where they had caught the spirit of hostility. If we go back, even beyond the Revolution, we will find that the same kind of influence, though in different lands, always moved the Indians in their wars against us. The War in which Braddock fell, and Washington rose—the war in which Putnam suffered, were produced by the same means. Now, sir, count the expenses of these wars; estimate the cost of the last one we had, and it will exceed by twenty fold the cost of the expeditions in question. And, sir, will you make no effort to destroy an influence so prolific in wars, in bloodshed, and destruction? Justice demands it; humanity calls for it; and true economy dictates it. Sir, it is a matter of no surprise that the British government should strive to retain this influence—it has been of too much consequence to them to let it pass out of their hands without a struggle. Hence the stand that was made at Ghent upon this subject.—In that negotiation, they asked not merely for a renewal of the right to trade with the Indians in the manner formerly acquired by Jay's treaty—No; that would have left the power of future control in our hands; but, by fixing a boundary between us and the Indians, their influence over the savages would have been complete in their hands; and we know how it has been exercised. But, sir, the scheme at Ghent failed; the Indian trade within our limits was lost to the British; and, sir, the object of this expedition is to destroy their influence too, and thereby afford the best protection to our frontiers. The necessity of this measure was seen and felt during the last war, by the government, and by our suffering settlements. The 14th Congress saw it, and acted upon it; they passed an act, 29th April, 1816, regulating the trade with the Indians, by the last section of which the President was authorised to use the military forces of the nation to execute the law. This law contains the policy of this expedition—it is a wise policy, and I hope, will prove a successful one.

But gentlemen may ask, how is it to be executed? Sir, by driving out the British traders, now scattered over the territory within our limits, and keeping them out by a chain of posts. Their most valuable trade is within our line: the richest and rarest furs on this continent, it is said, are produced and taken on the head waters of the Missouri. This is confirmed by Lewis & Clark. Several of the trading establishments of the Hudson Bay Company are south of the 49th parallel of latitude. Drive out these traders, and turn the trade into our own hands. This will at once give us the control of the Indians; for whoever has their trade holds the cord that binds them. Trade is every thing to them. "Withhold their trade," says Col. Atkinson, in his letter to the Secretary of War, and you bring them to any terms. Afford it, and you make them do any thing." But, gentlemen may say, trade is a civil pursuit: why use the military? Sir, not only to be able to drive out the persons just alluded to, but also to make a display of our power to the savages. It cannot be denied but the policy of the British has been to make the Indians believe that they are the great power, and that we are a poor and feeble set of people. In these tribes should be undecided. We should show them that we too have power; that we too have forts, soldiers and big guns! then they will fear us and respect us.—Again: the military is necessary to expel another class of traders; a vagabond and abandoned set of men, from Canada and the United States, called private traders. It is the conduct of these wretches that impresses the Indians with mistaken ideas of our people: they abuse each other, cheat the Indians, and foment quarrels. This class of men are well described in a very sensible letter from Major Thomas Biddle to Col. Atkinson, [from which Mr. F. read several extracts.] These wretches must be driven out from among the Indians, and the trade confined to honest & fair dealers. There are still other important objects that may be accomplished by these expeditions up the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Some of them are stated in the report of the Secretary of War on the subject. The opposers of this expedition have laughed at these, as wild and chimerical. For his part, Mr. F. said, he saw nothing in them impracticable.

- (1) The right of trade with the Indians was first guaranteed to each other by the English and French, in the treaty of Utrecht, as early as the year 1713. The North West Company was established in the year 1793.
(2) Mackenzie says, "St Joseph's Island is a place of no trade, and the Indians visit there only to receive the presents which government allows them." That the Americans pay very little attention to the Indians; but that the British Commanders, in the name of their father distribute presents among them.
(3) The Earl of Chatham, in 1777, speaking of the ministers, said, "They have let the savages of America loose upon their innocent unoffending brethren; loose upon the weak, the aged and defenceless; on old men, women, & children; on the very babes upon the breast, to be cut, mangled, sacrificed, broiled roasted; nay, to be literally eaten. These, my lord, are the allies Great-Britain now has."
(4) Lord Tonyn, when Governor of East Florida, in a proclamation, offered a reward for every American scalp, delivered to persons disposed to receive them.

Sir, it is in this way you are to protect your frontiers, by annihilating the very causes that hitherto produced the Indian wars; and if, by accident, an Indian war does come upon us, they will not be able to injure us as much as formerly; for where will they get supplies of arms and ammunition? Their trade with Canada is cut off, and we will hardly furnish them with instruments of destruction to wield against ourselves.

Sir, a few words as to the value of this trade. That it is very valuable, we all know, but the amount of its profits is hidden from us. It is valuable to the British, as furnishing rich materials for their manufactures, and as affording an article of commerce in their eastern trade. It will be valuable to us in the same way. By furnishing materials for our manufactures, it will be the best protection they could ask; and such of the peltry as is not used in our own country, will supply the place of specie in the China trade. We hear complaints from every quarter that the China trade drains the country of specie, and it will continue to do so, unless we can find a substitute for Spanish milled dollars; and, sir, here is a substitute: to the amount of this article supplied in that trade, to that amount in specie will you retain at home.

Sir, there are still other advantages to flow from these expeditions. Science will receive new lights; new resources of our country may be discovered, and every department of natural history may be enlarged. To the friends of Indian civilization it opens the way for the execution of their humane plans. The Indians will be brought in contact, as it were, with us, and from the intercourse that follows they will learn some of the habits and arts of civilization.

These remarks, said Mr. F. regard only the policy and expediency of this expedition, and the advantages to flow from it. Much fault has been found with the manner in which it has been conducted; corruption and favoritism have been alleged. If it is so, I will only say, let gentlemen bring the actors to light; expose and punish them; but let them not urge these as objections to the measure. If the measure is right in itself, errors in its execution cannot make it wrong.—Correct the errors, and let it proceed.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act for the relief of certain sufferers by fire, at Savannah, in Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the credit allowed by the existing laws upon the duties due and remaining unpaid to the United States, at the custom house at Savannah, upon imported merchandise, which was destroyed by fire at Savannah, on the 11th day of January last, & then belonging to the importers thereof, and not insured against fire, be, and the same is hereby prolonged for four years, from the respective times when such duties may be payable; Always provided, That said bonds be renewed, with sufficient surety, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the said District of Savannah. Approved—April 11, 1820.

An act for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be repaid, from the Treasury, to the following persons, to wit: Jonathan L. Stevens, Joseph Briant, Samuel Littlefield, Holbrook and Brooks, Doty Little, Rowell and Haskell, John Minot, Withers and Jarvis, John H. Jarvis, Caleb B. Hall, Ebenezer Noyes, Samuel Bartlett, John Baylitt, John Buck, Swazey and Folsom, John N. Swazey, Benson and Bledget, John Benson, Solomon Skinner, Eliphaz Parker, Henry Darling, Henry Rice, who made payment, or to their legal representatives, all sums which have been paid into the Treasury as, and for duties upon goods imported into Castine, while in possession of the British forces, during the late war with Great Britain, the same not being by law subject to the payment thereof; upon which goods, duties were also levied and paid to the British authorities, upon their importation into Castine: Provided, That it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the claimants above named were residents of Castine or Bucksport, or were purchasers from residents of the goods on which the duties have been imposed. Approved—April 11, 1820.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS May be had by applying at this Office.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

R. R. JOHNSON.

HAVING purchased and taken possession of the House in Warrenton formerly occupied by Mr. Ruffin, and recently by Col. Dancy, will accommodate Travelling Families and Individuals. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their company; and their Horses will be well fed and carefully attended to. April 6, 1820.

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfield District South-Carolina, about the last of May, 1819, a Negro Man named JIM. He is a tolerable coarse Shoemaker, spare made, very black and full eyed, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—He was bought in Prince William county Virginia, and it is probable he may wish to get back there again. His clothing not recollected. Any person that will apprehend said Negro, and commit him to any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and my thanks. JOHN HARRISON. April 1, 1820 73 31

\$50 REWARD.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the Thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and bore off my WATCH & Establishment. It is a Gold Watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the Key also of fine gold, and the Chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the Watch or the Thief. W. M. H. WHITTED Hillsborough, April 3 73 3w

\$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. his negro fellow, named BOB; had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trousers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woollen cloth, a country made wool hat and likewise a big blue great coat; but he has taken other clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about forty or fifty years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said Negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the State, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward; or without the State, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavor to pass as a free man, and make people believe such, and will no doubt endeavor his best to obtain a free pass. JACOB BATES. Columbia, S. C. March 26 74 3c

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819—It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the States contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and domestic Economy—and to developé the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the ephemeral occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, & folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All Gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned, in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first Volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the Bank of Chillicothe will be received at par and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be deposited here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All Communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore April 7, 1820 73 4w

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 30th of June, for carrying the Mail on the following Post Route, viz. From Raleigh by Harrison's Store, Franklin County, Paterson's Store and Sills's Store to Nashville or Nash court house, once a week: Leave Raleigh at 6 o'clock a m every Saturday and arrive at Nashville on Sunday at 10 o'clock a m; and leave Nashville every Sunday at 11 o'clock a m returning by the same route, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 4 o'clock, p m. B. B. SMITH, P. M. Post Office, Raleigh, 18th April 1820

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain Wm Read, of Irredel County, in the State of North-Carolina, did on or about the 28th of December, 1819, obtain from me a Deed of conveyance for one hundred acres of Land, lying in the County of Surry, and State aforesaid—the circumstances attending this conveyance are such, as justify me in retaining possession of said Land; and I hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any conveyance of the said tract of Land, from the said Wm Read; as I will not give possession to any person claiming under him. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM. April 15, 1820. 75 2w

NEGROES TAKEN UP.

TWO Runaway Negroes were taken up in this city, on the 24th inst and committed to the Jail of this County, who call themselves Alfred Bibbin and Bob, and say they lately belonged to Jonathan Landary and Thomas C Ferebee, of Currituck, but had lately been purchased by persons who were carrying them to the State of Alabama for sale; from whom they escaped about a fortnight since near Marlboro' Court-House. They are both young active fellows. Their owners, on proving their property and paying expenses, may have a restored. JOHN DUNN, Jailor. Raleigh, April 26. 75 3c

APPRENTICE ELOPED.

STERLING ANDREWS, a small Boy, about 12 years of age bound to the Paper-making Business, absconded from the Paper-Mill, near Raleigh, about a fortnight ago.—Two of his brothers enlisted with the Recruiting party which lately left this City, and it is believed they have persuaded this Boy to go off with them. The advertiser has no other desire that he should return to his own welfare; as the acquiring a good business would certainly afford him a better chance of becoming a useful and respectable member of society, than strolling about the country after a recruiting party. Any person apprehending and securing said Boy, will receive a reward of Five Dollars, from the Printer hereof. April 20, 1820.

WEAVING AND DYEING.

AMONGST other Books lately received, J. Gales has the Domestic Manufacturer's Assistant, in the arts of Weaving and Dyeing, comprehending a plain system of Directions applying to these arts and other branches nearly connected with them in the manufacture of Cotton and Woollen Goods; including many useful Tables and Drafts, in calculating and forming various kinds and patterns of Goods, designed for the improvement of Domestic Manufactures. By J. & R. Bronson. Price \$1 50.

LAND IN HALIFAX COUNTY.

THE subscriber living in the upper end of Halifax county on Fishing Creek, and in the neighborhood of Gideon Alston, wishes to sell the Lands on which he resides, containing about 1000 Acres. Also one half of 333 Acres adjoining the above lands, on which there is a newly erected Saw and Grist Mill. The above lands would be divided so as not to injure the sale thereof.—The quality ranks with the land in the neighborhood, and I think I would be justified in saying it is as healthy as any in the State. However, those wishing to purchase will please call and view for themselves, as I am determined to sell. WILL. BRINKLEY. September 1. 41 tf

CLARENDON BRIDGE.

THE Proprietors of this Bridge have the satisfaction of informing the public, that it is now in a state to afford a safe and convenient passage for any kind of carriage, and will in a short time be completely finished. It is thrown across the Cape-Fear at Lower Fayetteville, and is built upon the most approved plan, and of the best materials. It is so high as to be beyond the reach of the highest Freshets and is level from bank to bank so as to exclude any material ascent or descent. The greatest care will be taken to have the roads leading to & from the Bridge, kept in good and sufficient repair. This Bridge affords a safe, convenient and ready passage to all persons travelling from North to South, and all who come from the East side of the river. The Toll is moderate, and care will be taken to prevent any delay, as the Toll-keeper will pay constant attention day and night. As the Proprietors have encountered great risk and expense in the execution of this Bridge, which is indeed an honor to the state and a stupendous specimen of Architectural skill, they hope to receive a ample share of public patronage. They are assured that if travellers and others will make use of the Bridge, they can never think of crossing the River again by any other way. By order of the Pres't & D rectors. J. A. CAMERON Sec'y. Fayetteville, N. C. April 10, 1820.—74 4t