

One and not the least, of the evils which is to result from this system, is to paralyze the exertions, in the states. They will always expect more from you than you can perform. They will neglect to improve their roads in waiting for you, and they will wait in vain. The ordinary expenses, in Maine, of repairing and making roads, is not less than \$300,000 annually. Supposing this to be an average with the other states, and that it would cost you 2 dollars to do what they might perform for 1: the annual expenditures for ordinary repairs would exceed

18,000,000.

If you add to this the splendid scheme presented by the honorable member from Missouri in his amendment, you may at once perceive the ordinary revenues of the United States for fifty years, would not accomplish the object. TAXATION INTERNAL, DIRECT AND OPPRESSIVE, would be the inevitable result.

Again—"Sir, I have already dwelt too long on this distressing scheme, and its distressing results; for my constituents, I see nothing but taxes, taxes, without the least equivalent—I see that the constitution is made to mean just what the interests of a majority shall direct; that the rights of the states are nominal—and that this measure is to reduce them below the grade of petty corporations."

Again—"But gentlemen who would commence this mad project, are bound to show us the ways and means."—What are they? You have read of a man who began to build his house without funds, and how those who passed by, wagged their heads and said one to another "this man began to build and was not able to finish."

THE INDIANS.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, to the Rev. Eli Baldwin, Corresponding Secretary of the Indian Board, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y. JUNE 30, 1830.

Dear Sir—Since receiving your letter, my engagements have been such as until the present moment, not to afford leisure to reply to your enquiries. For various reasons, which already, on former occasions, have been presented to the consideration of the public, it is desirable that our red brothers should consent to leave their present homes within the States, and retire beyond the Mississippi; it is considered an important matter and mainly conducive to their future happiness as a people. The President, to be sure is desirous for them to remove, but in seeking to attain this object, he has not sought to oppress, nor will he oppress them.—Reason, not compulsion, is the means he would employ. If a desire to harass, and ultimately destroy, was the governing motive, the argument to be adduced to them, would be, not to remove, but remain where they are.—The President has not been, nor will be influenced by any wrong considerations. His fears are, that strife, difficulty and dangers may be consequent upon a disposition on their part to remain where they are; and these he has an anxious desire to avert, if within his power through the exercise of any legitimate means.

It is the desire of the President to speak to the Indians with the utmost frankness, and kindness, nothing disguised, and nothing in the least extenuating. It is high time they were aroused to a sense of their actual and true condition; and for them to be informed that the opinion entertained by the Executive, is, that by adopting the one course, advantages to them are presented, dangers by the other; and that it is not in his power to interfere with the exercise of the sovereign authority of a State, to prevent the extension of their laws within their own territorial limits. But while the President desires their removal, from a confident belief that thereby their best interests will be served, he will do no act, the tendency of which may be to compel them to a removal. They ought to know, they do know, that towards them he can entertain no feeling of unkindness; and under no circumstances would be induced to practice injustice towards them. For years past he has seen them the friends of white people, and gallantly in battle contending by their side. These things the President knows and appreciates; and to the extent, that the power placed within his control will permit, will be his desire to protect, not to injure. If he had ever been capable of feeling an impulse of ambitious desire upon this or any other subject, apart from what justice could sanction, that feeling has passed away. Much as he has toiled & done for his country, and favorably as it has appreciated his acts, he entertains a consciousness that his countrymen, no more than himself, would require of him any course which could carry with it a seeming injustice towards our brethren of the forest. If not identically the same people, they are at least under similar influences and feelings. Every American would desire to preserve, not to oppress them. They will never be driven from their

homes. Those who urge the probability of such a course, can be actuated only by one motive—a desire to impose on the credulity of those who have not taken the time and trouble to examine the grounds which, uniformly on this subject, have been presented and maintained.

The questions involved in this controversy are so few and plain, that it is a matter of surprise how any one can permit himself to be deceived.—Again and again may it be asserted, that there is no disposition entertained by the government to expel those people from their homes; while on the other hand, no design is had to interfere with the rights of the states. The President possesses no such power, as he has repeatedly avowed; and hence can oppose no act of a State, where the constitution does not concede to him the authority to do so. Can he say to Georgia, you shall not consider an Indian a citizen and answerable to her civil and criminal jurisdiction? Equally then may he deny to her a right to regulate any other portion of her inhabitants, without regard to their complexion and colour. Begin the argument, and the conclusion may be just what ingenuity may render it. Abstract and political rights are of a very different character and import. When we speak of the right of our Indian tribes to remain in undisputed possession of their soil and country, because they were the primitive owners, another material enquiry arises, who shall be considered competent and capable to determine the certainty of this.—Will it be urged our government has authority to decide, that the doctrine of descents in the states is wrong, and should be changed—that real estate shall be answerable to the claims and judgments of creditors, or that children must inherit, in spite of the will and wishes of the ancestor? All these things, in point of abstract right, may appear just and proper; yet the answer to be given against them is, that the states, not the general government are clothed with authority to judge and determine in relation to such matters. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and other states similarly situated, equally may claim the privilege to decide what shall be the complexion and character of their laws, in reference to the inhabitants residing within their own territory; with this single exception, that the government must—because by the constitution of the Union it is bound to do so—preserve to each member of the association a republican form of government. A restriction of her jurisdiction, of her right to control the inhabitants within her limits, is certainly no compliance with this constitutional demand; but, on the contrary, is a palpable infringement of it. There is but one mode whereby to save this country from the fate which heretofore, in times past, has overtaken other republics: it is to regard, to maintain the constitution. Let sympathy or necessity be assumed as justifiable pretexts for its violation, and shortly our constitution will become a mere name—just that which each successive administration may conclude policy and circumstance, and the supposed welfare of the country, require to be done. When this shall become the practised constitution, we may well imagine of what little use to us will be this great intended landmark of our liberties and our interests.

But why should we indulge an excess of feeling for our Indians? Does oppression follow in the wake of the suggested policy? Are they to be driven from their homes, and no resting place afforded? Far from it. Reason and their own interests are the considerations urged, and nothing more. They obtain a larger extent of territory than they leave—of milder, better climate—and of equal if not superior soil. Agricultural advantages are better presented; while such as cannot be drawn at once from the wandering hunter's life, will have before them a region of game. The occupant title to their lands, as is now possessed under the present policy, will be exchanged for fee simple rights, durable as the tenure by which any white citizen can assert an ownership to his land. Nor is this all. The United States proposes to pay the expenses of their removal, and to support them for a year, until their farms can be opened, and bread stuffs to support them be procured. Surely these things do not indicate aught of unkindness and intended oppression towards our brothers of the forest; and yet, to credit even half that you hear, it may well be inferred that all and every thing which reckless injustice can suggest, are intended to be practised. As wandering exiles, they are to be driven from their habitations and their homes, and treated not as men but as wild beasts of the forest. Believe not these rumors, nor either accredit what you see as the sterility of the soil they possess to the west—their barren mountains and desert prairies; all these are mere fancies—mere imagination. The information possessed at the War Department is, that the territory assigned to the Indians beyond

the Mississippi, is a pleasant and delightful region, and in all respects superior to that which they at present occupy—more extensive, pleasantly situated, and finely watered. The Choctaw tribe, for example, already under former treaties, possess a country of seventeen millions, bounded by the Arkansas on the north, on Red river on the south: while that which they at present occupy does not exceed ten million of acres. Of the Cherokees and Creeks, (facts being absent,) my recollection does not enable me to speak, though I believe the same to be applicable equally to the country which has been assigned them under existing treaties, and to which many of them have already voluntarily removed.

Great injustice has been done to the views of the administration, by the assertion that a part of its policy was to compel a removal of the Indians.—Nothing such has been indicated, and nothing is intended. The course of the last administration, and which during the past year continued, was to employ agents to superintend the emigration of the Indians, to persuade them to a removal, & to keep a registry of those who should manifest a disposition to do so. The policy has been arrested. Every agent heretofore employed for such purpose, has been discontinued, that reason might be left free to act, and nothing attempted unless of a character which should be reconcilable to the judgment of those who are to be affected. So far, then, as the government of the United States is concerned, there is no cause under action, or in anticipation, calculated to induce to any other than a voluntary departure. Looking to the recommendation of the President, and to the legislation of Congress made in pursuance of that recommendation, what is there to merit or deserve reproach? The provisions of the act are plain and few.

1st. It provides for the removal of the Indians, at the expense of the United States, and for one year's support.

2d. To change their present title, which is a mere right of occupancy, for a title in fee, which shall continue to descend while the tribe exists.

Such are the liberal provisions of an act which, because not accurately understood, has been greatly misrepresented. In it, certainly there is nothing contained of which a generous sensibility should complain.

I fear that I have proceeded farther in detail, than was necessary, looking to the information which you already possess in reference to this important subject; my object and purpose however were to show you conclusively, what were the views entertained, and how much the course and policy of the President, by many have been misconceived. In great sincerity, I can hazard the assertion, that his feelings towards the Indians, are kind and liberal; and that at no time, and on no occasion will he be practicing any policy towards them, at which the most rigid philanthropist should revolt.

One word as to your last inquiry.—The annuities which are payable to the Indians, have heretofore been paid to the chiefs of districts, or clans, by them to be apportioned among the heads of families within their jurisdiction. Complaints have been made, and recently that mode has been changed. An order from the War Department requires the different agents to pay to the several heads of families, each his ratable portion of the annuity. Inquisitions may be thus prevented, or at any rate complaints avoided.

Tendering to you and to the gentlemen individually, who compose your Board, my kind regards.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient,
J. H. EATON.
Rev. Eli Baldwin.

Noble Revenge. During Gen. Burgoyne's destructive campaign in New York, he ordered his troops to burn the beautiful mansion of the American General Schuyler, and to destroy all the property they could find. Not long after General Burgoyne was obliged to surrender himself and his army, as prisoners of war, to the Americans. The celebrated Lady Ackland, who followed the fortunes of her husband with remarkable constancy and fortitude, was then in the British camp. "I went," says she, as far as I can recollect the words, "over to the Americans, soon after our surrender, taking my children with me in my favorite calash. I acknowledge I felt timid as I passed through the enemy's camp: but no insult was offered me and I saw no symptoms of any thing but respect and compassion for my misfortunes. Arrived at General Gates' tent a gentleman came forward to hand me from my calash, and said in a soothing tone, 'you tremble madam, do not be alarmed; and when he took the children from the carriage, he clasped the youngest to his bosom and kissed it tenderly. The tears came to my eyes as I said, 'Surely, sir, you are a husband and a father.' It was General Schuyler! whose property had so recently been destroyed by our army. He afterwards invited General Burgoyne and other officers to visit his house for several days. 'You treat me with great kindness and hospitality,' said the British general, 'though I have done you so much injury.' 'That was the fortune of war,' replied Gen. Schuyler, 'let us think no more about it.'

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO MILTON GREGG,

Senior Editor of the Western Statesman.

Sir: You must have mistaken the character of Junius, if you supposed he was to be silenced by giving him a character applicable only to yourself. Nor is he willing to believe even you deserve the appellation, or that you fill the picture drawn of your own predisposition to "infamy." And however you may suffer from the possession of a large portion of that article, be assured that Junius is, and always will be, unconscious of its slightest touch; nor is he apprehensive of the least injury, by coming in contact even with you, feeling himself too strongly guarded with virtue; and knowing that by the power of attraction, the greater always draws to itself the lesser, he would be purified at the touch of Milton Gregg, who has hitherto monopolized that commodity with which he appears to be so perfectly familiar. And, Mr. Gregg, you may be further assured, that you stand without a rival, no one, much less Junius, will aspire to that station which you court, and that you are so eminently qualified to fill—Captain General of the entire corps of "unapproachable infamy." And sir as you smile, and seem so pleased with your high commission, and accept it with so much delight, Junius will hereafter call you by your true title of distinction; and recommend to all good citizens, that each and all pay alike respect to the late senior Editor, by calling him *Captain General Milton Gregg, commandant of all the military and naval forces of the infamous corps!* who is hereby invested with full power to pass all needful quarantine laws for their due regulation and government.

General Gregg! I ask your pardon General. I will take off my hat in your presence. (Hat off.) Any thing more General? Junius will then proceed. As I am not disposed to wound your feelings, General, but to serve you in all things; I have honored you with a title, that will give you dignity and consequence through life in society and in the world. But for Junius and you might have lived and died a private citizen. General Gregg! how fine and full the sound. General Milton Gregg! still more musical. With what pleasure you hear it repeated. With what delight your children, in after times, will swell the theme of a father's honors. For all this Junius only asks the small favor, that General Gregg, as senior editor, will but mention the name of the individual to whom he intended to apply the denunciation of "unapproachable infamy," in the last number of the Statesman, under the editorial head, in reply to Junius, by way of P. S. This is a duty you owe, not as a General, but as an editor: for if such an individual lives, society ought to know him, that all may avoid him. His proper name is then requested for the benefit of the public; and as a subscriber Junius demands it. Junius.

To the public—Second digression.

Mr. Palmer complains of me for fetching his name before the public, as he is not a candidate for office. I hereby inform him that the intention of Examiner is not electioneering for office, for any person, but to expose error and produce reform. Mr. Palmer says Examiner "in the course of his examination discovers that I (as well as others) hold two lucrative offices, viz. that of justice and county treasurer, contrary to the State constitution; and that, by accepting the latter, I have abdicated the former, namely the office of justice of the peace, consequently that my official acts are not valid." So far he appears to have got hold of the right end of the story, but appears to have lost his balance at this period of his communications.

"To this I would briefly reply and particularly for the satisfaction of the young folks, who may wish to change their way of living that I have but one commission and but one office, that is the office of Justice of the peace." Fellow citizens, out of his own mouth you will judge him. I will here quote his certificate to Col. Spencer: "I do certify that I have the late Treasurer's books in my possession, from the year 1823, up to the present time, which appear to have been regularly settled up by the collector. For the year 1829, I was the Treasurer, and do state that John Spencer has satisfied the Duplicate & received receipts for the same."

THOMAS PALMER, County Treasurer.

Fellow citizens, is not this an official act as county Treasurer and so recently published in Mr. Culley's Paper of July 3, 1830. You all very well know, that the definition of the word lucrative is *profit or gain*, and for further satisfaction to the public I will here quote the law defining the Treasurer's fees.

"An act to regulate the mode of doing county business. Approved, January 31, 1824. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That there shall be a county board of Justices established in each and every county in this State, for the purpose of transacting county business &c. Sec. 2. "In all cases where the justices of the peace shall organize themselves into a county board, under the provision of this act, the powers and authority heretofore given to the board of county commissioners shall from that time be transferred to said board, &c." An act establishing a county Treasurer. Approved, January 31, 1824. Sec. 1. "Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the several boards of county commissioners of each county at their first meeting after the first day of February annually, to appoint some respectable citizen, having the qualifications of an elector, as county treasurer." And in Sec. 7. we find the treasurer's lucrative fees: "The county treasurer shall have for his services one and half per centum for all monies received, and one and a half per centum for all monies paid out for the county excepting, however, monies arising from the sales of lots at county seats, in which

case he shall receive no more than two percent both for receiving and paying out.

Fellow citizens, a treasurer's office is one of the most important offices in the county, and is it not the most lucrative according to its services? The treasurer can set in his house and receive money and pay it out, and for every hundred dollars so received and paid out, he retains three dollars in his own hand for his compensation. Who makes money easier and faster for the same amount of labor?

Fellow citizens, it is not my business to condemn any person, but merely state facts so far as they come to my knowledge and leave the rest for the community to decide.

I submit Mr. Palmer's case to your candid decision; you will please to reconcile his assertion "that I have but one commission and but one office: that is the office of Justice of the peace," with plain facts. Examiner.

From Algiers. Foreign papers contain an account of an engagement that had taken place between the French and Turks before Algiers. The positions of the former were attacked by the enemy, 40,000 strong, on the 19th of June. The French opposed but 25,000 fighting men, the rest being necessary to protect the landing of the material from the fleet.

The Algerines made the attempt with great impetuosity, and it is stated that the great utility of the precautionary measures of the chevauxdefrise was fully tested. They were found very effectual in defending the infantry from the hordes of Arab cavalry. The fight continued six hours, but European tactics and discipline at length prevailed. The loss is not stated, but it is supposed that they were very heavy, especially among the artillery. The Arabs are better marksmen than the French.—The ground was better calculated to give advantage to irregular troops.—The Algerines had several mountain guns carried on camel's back's which did great execution.

On the retreat of the Algerines the troops were thrown into great disorder. They had a camp in the rear, for which they retreated in horrible confusion, hotly pursued by the French, who carried the camp on the same day. On the 20th, the pursuit was resumed, and a second battle took place. Of this, it is only said that it was as brilliant as the first. A third engagement was expected. The second battle was fought near Sidi Khalef, whence the road leads to Sultan Khalassi, the fort of the Emperor. The number of the wounded is stated, in Count Beaumont's official note, at 300.

An official bulletin from Admiral Duperre is also given, in which it is stated that the landing of the material continues to go on with activity. The weather is spoken of by Count Beaumont and Duperre as "magnificent." The slaughter among the Arab Infantry is said to have been great. The conduct of the French troops is highly extolled. The spoils captured are 8 brass cannons, 400 tents—those of the Aga of Algiers and of the Bays of Constantia and Titori are magnificent; 100 camels, and a large quantity of powder and ball. Many of the Arabs had deserted to the French.—*Balt. Republican.*

Taking the bull by the horns.—At a recent penning of some two thousand cattle from the pine plains of Hancock County, Mississippi, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the pen, to view the horned multitude. As frequently happens on those occasions, several large bulls became furiously mad, on finding themselves crowded on every side by bellowing competitors. The mammoth of the pen not being able to find a competitor who dared to meet him face to face, having driven all till he was weary, in the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy, who stood some small distance from him. At this moment Gen. Pray, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet: the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination the neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom exceeded, the above is deemed worthy of a passing notice.

N. Orl. Adv.

It may amuse our readers to contrast the following of an advertisement published in the year 1745, with a catalogue of goods as advertised by the fashionable venders of modern times. It is from Watson's Annals. The goods were offered to the ladies, &c. "on Fishbourne's wharf, back of Mrs. Fishbourne's dwelling," to wit. "Tandems, isinghams, nuns bag and gullix, (these all mean shirting) huckabacks, (a figured worsted for women's gowns) quilted humbugs, tucketees, grassette, single allopeens, children's stays, jumps and bodice, whalebone and iron buske, men's new market caps, silk and worsted wave patterns for breeches, allibabies, dickmansoy, cushloes, chuckloes, cutlancees, crimson dandador, chain'd soosees, lemoonees, by rampauts, moree, nafferramy, sazzlingham, prunellor, barragons, druggest, florettas," &c. &c. *Poulson's Advertiser.*