



ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS. NO. II.

We were too prolific in our exposition of the Secretary of War's Report last week, but really we delighted so much to dwell on the beauty of its arrangement and the splendor of its diction, that we could not dismiss it in fewer words.

After reverting to the various naval stations on the Mediterranean, at the West Indies, on the coast of Mexico, Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and on the Pacific, Mr. Secretary Branch has, with much wisdom, recommended a new arrangement with regard to ships of war in ordinary.

We are very glad to see the warmth and earnestness with which the Secretary recommends an increase in the pay of officers of higher grades in the Navy.

"Is not the same eminent talent required for the command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army? An equal share of professional skill? Is the Naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter; or are his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest, or sustain the rights and honor of his country?"

The report is concluded by a quotation of the words of a distinguished naval officer, which imply that the "searching operation" should be extended to the Navy; that all useless members and excrescences should be lopped off; that the sick and disabled should be sent to hospitals, the refractory punished, and the whole number lessened.

"The first part of the Post Master General's report, in which he gives a history of the department, its disbursements and receipts, is the most interesting and important, and we conclude this article with the extract:—

"The General Postoffice was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the Postmaster General was authorized to establish cross-posts as he should think proper.

"When the Federal Government was organized under the present constitution, in 1789, the Postoffice establishment was revived and perpetuated. There were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five postoffices in the United States; and the extent of post-roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five miles.

the time and place to have asserted it, and to have obtained, if possible, the acknowledgment from the Indians.

The principal speaker in this council was a Creek chief, called Tomochichi.—When Oglethorpe returned to England, in the spring of 1733, this chief was introduced to accompany him.

Here is no arrogant claim of sovereignty, on the ground of the divine right of kings, or any other factitious title. Indeed, the king of England implicitly says, that the Creeks are not his subjects.

Here it is evident that Oglethorpe saw, as no man in his circumstances could help seeing, that the Creeks were an independent people; and that they must decide for themselves, whether they would go to war with the king of Spain, or not.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, gives the following abstract of the Treasury Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1827 were 22,966,363 96

The receipts during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at 19,437,230 98

The payments made and to be made on account of the Public Debt, for the year 1829, amount to 12,405,005 80

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As there will, during the above years, be more money applicable to the redemption of debt, than the United States have contracted to pay, the Secretary suggests the redemption of the 5 per cent Stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and authorising the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase of the three per cents when it can be done on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS. The value of Domestic articles exported for the year ending 30th September, last, is estimated at \$55,800,000, being 5,130,331 more than in the preceding year.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR. The estimate of receipts for 1830, is as follows: From Customs 22,000,000 Lands 1,200,000 Bank Dividends 490,000 Incidental 150,000

The expenditures, including 11,500,000 applicable to the Public Debt, are estimated at 23,655,526 67

had them from our fathers. They are not yours. Neither you, nor your fathers, nor your king ever had them. When we consent to your taking them, they will be yours. Till then they belong to us.

Of the little tribe of Indians, who had the possession of the lands at the mouth of Savannah River, consented to the settlement of Oglethorpe, and if their consent was obtained fairly and honorably, (which I am not inclined to question,) (which I am not inclined to question,) (which I am not inclined to question,) then the founder of the State of Georgia had a rightful possession.

Oglethorpe, having found an interpreter, summoned a meeting of the chiefs to hold a congress with him at Savannah, in order to obtain their consent to the peaceable settlement of the colony.

Treaty of Savannah. The preamble recites the authority of Oglethorpe, and says that certain articles of friendship and commerce were made between him "and the chief men of the nation of the Lower Creeks," viz:

- 1. The colony engages to let traders carry goods into the Creek nation for sale. 2. The colony engages to make restitution to the Creeks for any injury which shall be done them by white traders, and to punish the offenders according to English law. 3. If the Creeks should not treat the traders well, the colony will withdraw the English trade. 4. The Creeks say, that they are glad the English have come, and add these memorable words: "Though this land belongs to us, (the Lower Creeks,) yet we, that we may be instructed by them, (the English,) do consent and agree, that they shall make use of, and possess, all those lands which our nation hath not occasion to use: Provided always, that they, upon settling every new town, shall set out for the use of ourselves, and the people of our nation, such lands as shall be agreed upon between their beloved men, and the head men of our nation; and that these lands shall remain to us forever."

6. The Creeks agree not to do any injury to any of the traders; but if any Indians should transgress this article, the nation will deliver them up, to be punished according to English law. 7. The Creeks agree to apprehend and restore runaway negroes. 8. The Creeks will give no encouragement to white settlers from other European nations.

A schedule of prices of articles, exchanged for peltry, was also agreed upon. This treaty was ratified by the corporation, in the city of London, Oct. 18, 1733. So far as appears, Oglethorpe was entirely fair and honest in this whole transaction. The Indians confided in all his statements, and both parties doubtless supposed that the colony would conduce to the permanent advantage of the Indians, and that they and the settlers would live together in friendship, according to the import of the preceding articles.

It is to be remembered, that all treaties with the Indians were written by the English, and that there is no probability that they made the expressions stronger against themselves, than they actually were. Yet here is a firm and decided protestation of the Creeks, that the grants which they made out of friendship, should never be construed as an admission that they had no original title.

seventy-five coppers, in other coins in proportion, and in merchandize, and one half at least was in specie.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. NO. XVI.

At the close of the revolutionary war, great controversies arose, in regard to the disposal of which should be made of the unappropriated lands lying within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783.

Some of the States contended that the vast tracts lying to the west and north-west of the portion inhabited by whites, should be made a common fund, and held for the common benefit; as the whole had been secured by the common privations and sacrifices. Other States were determined to retain all the territory, which fell within the limits described in their original charters.

On the supposition that Georgia had, at the conclusion of the American war, an unquestionable right, on every ground of law and honor, to all the land within the limits of the king's charter, subject only to the Indian title, it would remain to inquire whether her jurisdiction could be fairly and properly extended over the original inhabitants, or their country.

The claims of Georgia, which are set forth as being supported by the law of nations and the king's charter, have been examined; and, unless I am mistaken, have been shown to be altogether groundless; especially when compared with the strong title of immemorial possession.

I therefore proceed to show, that Georgia has, during her whole history, till within a very few years, admitted the national character and territorial rights of the Creeks and Cherokees; and that she is bound by numerous public acts performed by her, in the very capacity of which she is most proud and jealous, (that of a sovereign and independent State,) for ever to admit and respect the rights of the Cherokees, unless these rights shall hereafter be voluntarily surrendered.

In the year 1733, James Oglethorpe commenced a settlement on the site where Savannah now stands. In his first letter to the corporation, whose agent he was, dated February 10th, he says: "A little Indian nation, the only one within fifty miles, is not only in amity, but desirous to be subjects to his majesty king George, and to have lands given them among us, and to breed their children at our schools. Their chief and his beloved man, who is the second man in the nation, desire to be instructed in the Christian religion."

The voyages in 1804 from Odessa had produced a profit of eighty per cent, and this circumstance gave vigor to the mercantile speculations of the next year, when six hundred and forty-three vessels arrived. This number occasioned the rise in the price of wheat above eighty roubles on board, so that the exportation far exceeded that of any other year, and amounted to 6,772,800 roubles.

Government were unfavorable to the progress of Odessa.

The treaty of Luneville had restored peace to the continent, when Alexander I. ascended the throne. The differences between England and Russia were adjusted, and the commercial relations between the latter and France had been restored by the treaty of October 8th, 1801.

Table with 2 columns: Ports of loading, Flugs, Destination. Lists various ports and their corresponding destinations.

A few of these vessels carried up the productions of Spain, France, Italy and the Levant, but it may be affirmed with safety, that one half of the amount of the cargoes of wheat procured at Odessa, were paid for in Dutch ducats, Turkish piastres, or Spanish dollars, which were sent by the way of Brodi or carried in the vessels.

The government perceiving the inconvenience of having one-tenth of the receipts at the Custom-house had been assigned to Odessa for a revenue, and other funds were granted to defray increasing expenses. Considerable sums were placed at the disposal of the city administration to loan to the inhabitants, who were desirous to erect habitations and stores.

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From this statement it appears that the Department has always been sustained by its own resources, and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the Treasury for the transportation of the mails; but that it has contributed to the revenue of the Government.

The sums paid into the Treasury by the different Postmaster Generals, from December, 1793, to December, 1828, make, together, \$1,103,063 the foregoing sum.

The balance of \$541,680, exhibited by the books of this Department on the 1st of July, 1829, covers all the balances due from postmasters and others, of every description, including those of the most doubtful, and many of a desperate character.

A DREAM OF THE SEA.

I dream'd—methought I stood alone, Beside the ever-troubled sea, Where its deep, solemn anthem tone, Went sounding over rock and tree. The voice of peris'd nations seem'd To rise upon its sullen roar, That, underneath its depths, I deem'd Would sleep, till Time should be no more. The never-ending, restless waves, That from creation's dawn had swept Above the vast untrodden graves Where many an empire's grandeur slept, Were parted by a mighty hand, And there, along the dead-piled strand, I gazed upon Destruction's track. The tall sea-flowers waded in the air, Above a desert waste of wealth, And through the coral grottoes there, The serpent wound his way of stealth; The monsters of the briny deep Trode not upon the jewell'd floor, Nor, to disturb that calm of sleep, Arose the Sea-Lion's startling roar. But there beneath the coral domes, Where myriad gems their lustre shed, The fair-hair'd mermaids' trilled homes Were cover'd with the wasting dead; There corpses that were hardly cold, And bones that whiten'd on the sands, Were clasping heaps of pearl and gold,— The riches of a thousand lands! No ocean breeze play'd o'er the scene, To fan the dead ones with its breath; Nor stir'd the sea-weed long and green— Amid that lonely realm of death; The only sound that, drear and slow, Swell'd in the deep, unfathom'd tomb, Was the sea's sullen voice of woe,— The sounding ocean's long, deep boom. I shuddered at the creeping throng Of slimy serpents made their bed, And wound their lengthen'd forms along, Where slept the unburied heaps of dead. And reptiles coil'd them up to die, Within a bleaching human skull, And cradled on the sightless eye, In sunken socket, cold and dull. With sicken'd sense I turned away— And as I turned, the foaming waves Rush'd onward in their maddening play. And buried in their depths those caves Where dwelt the dim, unearthly shade Of Death—the dark relentless one! Whose dwelling-place was all arrayed With trophied deeds his power had done. And then I started from my sleep— My vision faded into air, At the lone hour of midnight deep, When all around was silence there: Yet the low night-wind's spirit-tone, The leafless branches swept among, And like the distant ocean's moan, Still on my ear its murmurs rung. FERAMORZ.

American Almanac for 1830.—We have seen no late publication of greater utility than that which bears the above title.



