

**The Indians.**—The frequent wars and dangerous results arising from the depredations of the Indians, their wild disposition, and the facility with which they are instigated to commit acts of cruelty, require some prompt measures either to check their hostile disposition, or strengthen our borders, as to render them capable of resisting their encroachments. It is admitted, on all sides, that to soften and improve their manners, to civilize their habits, and ameliorate their condition, should be the first effort of a benevolent government.

There is no doubt, but in the organization of the Indian department, our government has not been insensible to the necessity and importance of such human disposition; and there is no doubt, our borders were safe of Spanish proprietors and British agents and adventurers, who are even instrumental in arousing the jealousy and anger of these innocent people, in a few years the results of such a project would be auspicious and conclusive. In the mean time, our daily papers give us accounts of Missionary societies and religious institutions, which are rapidly increasing and possess ample means to do much good, if they are judiciously employed. We hear of a mission to Iermesem, and each vessel for Indiaville carries off some ministers who intend preaching the gospel to the Heathens. It may be true, that Asia affords a field for their pious labours; but the work of regeneration is slow and full of difficulties; besides, almost every country in Europe has some one engaged in this holy task. Our missionaries can find a home to fruitful subjects for their zealous labours, set them among the Indians, and endeavor to break their chains of ignorance and savagery, to renew them, mildness and humanity, honest and good-faith, and by thus instilling the just and peremptory principles of religion, they will subdue thousands, and save, probably, a great exodus of human blood. A mission, with this object in view, would benefit our country infinitely more than preaching to the Hindus or wandering Arabs. A list of Methodist preachers was published a few days ago, to which it appeared that their number amounts to 2500. It would be expensive for the Indian department to pay the travelling expenses of a number, who could be willing to benefit their country, and mankind in general, by going among the Indians. The formal ceremony of their religion appears to be calculated to impress upon them, and without giving any preference to religious sects, we may be permitted to say, that the Indians have, before the means of commerce, industry, integrity and good character in our country.—National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer Dec. 24.—  
I do deny, that the *National Intelligencer*, is "an active incisor" of general Jackson. I deny that that independent and respectable paper has ever, like the Evening Post, charged him with being guilty of murder; or, like Mr. Dwight, insinuated that he ought to be executed like governor Wall. I deny that the *National Intelligencer* followed such a course, whatever ambiguity there was in his article.—There is a vast shade of difference between these papers and the Post and Advertiser; and although Mr. Cudeman may not consider this a party question, there is, nevertheless, much of the spirit of old times in it. Papers which have, hitherto, strongly supported Jackson, and the country in gloomy times have a legitimate right to scrutinize his conduct; now they can be impartial—because they are friendly. But, to test the integrity of general Jackson's accusers: Suppose I issue a *General Order* to try general Jackson—that I appoint general Isham, of Connecticut, president, Theodore Dwight, of N. York, judge advocate, and William Coleman, Caleb Strong, John Treadwell, general Robert Goodloe Harper, (when he has done

reviewing British troops) and general Terry, of Connecticut, members of this court martial, and they shall hold their meeting on the *battle ground of New Orleans*, with a majority of adjourning to the heights of New London—task what chance will general Jackson have for a *fair and impartial trial*? Although the last thinks all papers alike in this controversy, yet we beg leave to assure him that there is some difference.

**Steam Batteries.**—The navy commissioners have agreed with Messrs. Hunter & McQuire, and Co., proprietors of the Columbian Foundry and Steam Engine Manufactory, of this city, for the Engine and Machinery for a new Steam Battery, which government have authorized to be built under the law for the gradual increase of the navy.

The model of the vessel they had prepared, and which has been forwarded to the commissioners, is entirely different from the Fulton battery, and will possess all the qualities of ordinary ships of war.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer states, that in the arrangement with the British, the subject of impressment had been satisfactorily adjusted. We hope this may be true; but we have the best reason to believe, from late information, that nothing has been done on this important and delicate subject. It may be true, that Lord Castlereagh intimated to Mr. Bush a disposition to abandon the practice of boarding American vessels in search of seamen—or, if boarding, such vessels could not be safely abandoned—at least, till they could not take off any suspicious seaman, but merely endorse the fact, on the spot, a passenger, acting and claiming for subsequent delivery. If so, this was communicated to Lord Castlereagh, we are persuaded that he was fearful of carrying his intentions into execution, and that that last advices were, and full of conclusive reasoning, therefore, not been done.

We trust that the information contained in the Enquirer may be correct; we believe, however, that it is not so—see above.

#### THE CLEVELAND GAZETTE.

When in the course of human events a mass of Bachelors existing among the individuals of society, is a burden on the community, a decent and proper respect to the manners of mankind requires that they should decline the names which prevent them from assuming that station, whereby to which the law of nature and nature's God-given them.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights; that these rights are, that they should be secure in their persons, their labour, their property, and in their pursuit of happiness;—that governments are instituted among men, to protect and defend their natural rights.

CHARLES COLOCOCK from Charleston has this day opened, her School for Girls, at the house, No. 10, the corner of Broad and Market streets, where she will make a few hours.—For terms of board and tuition, see above.

W. H. FRANCIS, daughter of the eminent Francis, and who so gallantly served a Georgia militiaman from home, has received, with much pleasure, a sum of money presented to her by the citizens of Milledgeville. It will be recollecte

that when these marriages were instituted among men, the last marriage of which we desire, that the consent of all parties, first, is indispensable to women, while, in a state of single blessedness, to exert reasonable obedience of the men, that custom hath sanctioned this privilege in all ages of the world, that the wife of a husband, and his wife, with her husband, are more liable to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing those forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of Petticoat usurpations pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design, to reduce them into absolute vassals. It is the right, it is the duty of man to throw off such government and to make new provisions for posterity, such has been the long suffering of Bachelors, and such is now the dire necessity, which constrains them to make this declaration. The history of the present race of Bachelors is a history of continued coquetry and tyranny, to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have invariably refused their assent to a ceremony, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. They have refused to marry Bachelors, unless they would relinquish the right of exacting obedience, a right inestimable to them. They have frequently collected in corners, uncomfortable and uncomfortable, for the

sole purpose of making remarks and tantalizing us, they have endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing marriage ceremonies, by raising the conditions thereof. They have endeavored to make independent on their will alone, in the exercise of our divine rights, they have introduced infinite of new follies to harass us, and eat out our substance. They have effected to render themselves independent of and superior to us.

They have combined together to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our wills and interests, and with our interests, to have endeavored to suspend our reason by deceiving themselves capable of judging for us in all cases whatsoever.

They have plundered our pockets, ravaged our hearts, and destroyed the lives of many of us. They are at this time concocting plots to complete the work of subjugation and tyranny, already begun, in the most distressing circumstances. They have subjected many of our fellow citizens to severe, or under the Red Post Lectures, of a most distressing nature, they have excited foolish, fermentated quarells, promulgated falsehoods among us and done every thing to one's reputation and injury. Yet we have been yielding to them, in politeness and attention, & have ridged with them, we have walked with them, we have danced with them, we have talked with them, we have eaten, drunk and entertained them, but they have been unto us.

We therefore Bachelors in convention assembled, appealing to the world, for the vindication of our consciences in our own name, and by our own authority, publish and declare, that we are, and of right, bound to be free and independent, the we are解脱 from all obligation to the sex, and that a free and independent Bachelor we have full power to ride, walk, dance, or smoke, and do all other acts and things, which we can and will do, and which as independent Bachelors, we are of right, do, and for the support of our rights, we do mutually pledge our pocket, and our honor.

Done at Convention, the 31st day of October, in the year of Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

PEREGINE PICKLE, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, S. C.  
THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1819.

The Rev. Robert Morris will perform Divine service in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath at the usual hours.

A meeting of the Congregationalists is to be held in the Morning.

We understand that the *Particulars* of the Independent of Somerville, and Quincy, at Wapping, in Union Church, Boston, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday eve-

ning, January 4.

Carries of *Books* published in the

Post Office, Boston, S. C. January 1, 1819.

Boston enquiring for letters on this list will please see for advertised letters.

Emily Adams

John Adams

Joseph Atkinson

John Atkinson

Elizabeth Bell

Sophia Bent

Mary Bowles

Elizabeth Boyd

Eliza Bass

Zachariah Brown

Dr. Thos. Brown

Dr. Peter Bowen

Stephen Brown Jr.

John Botany

Robert Blane

R. H. Blount

Wm. Blundell

Lewis Brown

Henry Barry

Wm. Braxton

Samuel Brown

John Bradford

Benj. P. Breckinridge

Wm. Burd

Peter Clegg

John Campbell

Ann Cunningham

Hannah Cunningham

Wm. Cushing

Wm. Cutt

Wm. D. Cushing

Edmund Cushing

Mrs. Mary U. Cushing

John Cushing

Peter Cushing

Abraham Cushing

Wm. Cushing

John Cushing