

# COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

By D. W. SIMS, STATE PRINTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JUNE 5, 1829.

Vol. XV.—No. 23.

**PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.**  
**TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars payable at the end of the year.**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.**

[From the Mobile Commercial Register.]

**TO MY OLD BOOTS.**  
Adieu, old friends! it's hard to part,  
I hold you dear as much as heart;  
But since and bad weather  
Have so damaged your leather,  
That you can scarcely keep with grace,  
Body and sole together.

Your gaping mouths too clearly show,  
How frail are all things here below,  
In spite of human labors  
For a full week or more, I've found,  
My lower members and the ground,  
Uncomfortable neighbors.

"Two months" is rather short for boots,  
I think—but stop—perhaps it suits  
The country, so to time it;  
You sympathize, I guess, with man,  
For he enjoys but half his span,  
In this detested climate.

Meantime 'tis true, you regarded well  
My tender feet from oyster shell,  
Sharp stone, and soaking puddle;  
With your defenses, I feared no thorns,  
You've done your best to save my corns,  
In many a jam and huddle.

Shops, banks and balls have known your tread,  
To beauty's shrine you've sometimes led,  
But oftener, at even,  
You've borne my steps to yonder plain,  
To cool the fever of my brain,  
And breathe the air of Heaven.

Your tasks are done—and what is worse,  
Your early fate will try my purse,  
Or rather try my credit;  
And I would stay as soon at home,  
A barefoot friar, as become  
Another whit indebted.

How the world wags! to dry they flock  
Smiling to view my little sock;  
Some buy, some praise its merit:  
To-morrow sings another song—  
"A small bill, sir!"—the long-faced throng  
Now duns with equal spirit.

Here, Peter, take this pair away,  
And do their obsequies—but stay,  
Don't throw them out the window—  
I do not like to see their niche  
Of honor, humbled in a ditch—  
Go burn them to a clader.

[From the Georgia Journal—Extra.]

MILKINGVILLE, MAY 20.

**The Indians.**—Since the publication of our paper of the 25th, the following documents have been received by the Governor. They are believed to furnish intelligence sufficiently important and gratifying to the public, to warrant the issue of an extra sheet.

## INDIAN TALK.

From the President of the United States to the Creek Indians, through Colonel Crowell.

**Friends and brothers:** By permission of the Great Spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made president of the United States, and now speak to you as your father and friend, and request you to listen. Your warriors have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight and not a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you as to my children, in the language of truth—Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sick and bleed, by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murderers, whose surrender is now demanded under the solemn obligation of the treaty which your chiefs and warriors in council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surrender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To preserve peace you must comply with your own treaty.

**Friends and brothers, listen:** Where you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you; they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children, as long as the grass grows or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be preserved as a great nation, and where your white brothers would not disturb you. In that country your father the President, now promises to protect you, to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live your white brothers have always claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President and to none else; and he will give it to you forever.

My children, listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shew you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent—, and your friend Col. Crowell, to demand the surrender of the murderers, and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you west of the

Mississippi, in order that my white and red children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your father the president, will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a father's love for you, that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them and their families in fee.

My children, listen. My white children in Alabama, have extended their law over your country. If you remain in it you must be subject to that law. If you remove across the Mississippi, you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your father the president. You will be treated with kindness, and the lands will be yours forever.

Friends and brothers, listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your father requests you to hear his counsel. **ANDREW JACKSON.**  
March 23, 1829.

*The Secretary of War to the Cherokee Delegation.*  
(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

April 18, 1829.

To Messrs. John Ross, Richard Taylor, Edward Gunter and William S. Coody, Cherokee Delegation.

**Friends and Brothers:**—Your letter of the 17th of February, addressed to the late Secretary of War, has been brought to the notice of this department, since the communication made to you on the 11th inst. and having conversed freely and fully with the President of the United States, I am directed by him to submit the following as the views which are entertained, in reference to the subjects which you have submitted for consideration.

You state that "the Legislature of Georgia, in defiance of the laws of the United States, and the most solemn treaties existing," have extended a jurisdiction over your nation to take effect in June 1830. That "your nation had no voice in the formation of the confederacy of the union, and has ever been unshackled with the laws of individual states, because independent of them;" and that consequently this act of Georgia is to be viewed, "in no other light, than a wanton usurpation of power, guaranteed to no State, neither by the common law of the land, nor by the laws of nature."

To all this, there is a plain and obvious answer, deducible from the known history of the country. During the war of the revolution, your nation was the friend and ally of Great Britain; a power which then claimed entire sovereignty, within the limits of what constituted the thirteen United States. By the declaration of independence and subsequently the treaty of 1783, all the rights of sovereignty pertaining to Great Britain, became vested respectively in the original states of this union, including North Carolina and Georgia, within whose territorial limits, as defined and known, your nation was then situated. If, as is the case, you have been permitted to abide on your lands from that period to the present, enjoying the right of soil and privilege to hunt, it is not thence to be inferred, that this was any thing more than a permission growing out of compacts with your nation; nor is it a circumstance whence, now to deny to those states, the exercise of their original sovereignty.

In the year 1785, three years after, the independence of the states, which compose this union, had been acknowledged by Great Britain, a treaty, at Hopewell, was concluded with your nation by the United States. The emphatic language it contains cannot be mistaken, commencing as follows—"The commissioners plenipotentiaries of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into favor and protection of the United States of America." It proceeds then to allot and to define your limits and your hunting grounds. You were secured, in the privilege of pursuing the game; and from encroachments by the whites. No right however save a mere possessory one, is the provision of the treaty of Hopewell, conceded to your nation. The soil, and the use of it, were suffered to remain with you, while the sovereignty abided, precisely where it did before, in those states, within whose limits you were situated.

Subsequent to this, your people were at enmity with the United States, and waged a war upon our frontier settlements; a durable peace was not entered into with you, until 1791. At that period a good understanding obtained, hostilities ceased, and by the treaty made and concluded, your nation was placed under the protection of our government, and a guarantee given, favorable to the occupancy and possession of your country. But the United States, always mindful of the authority of the states, even when treating for what was so much desired, peace with their red brothers, forbore to offer a guarantee adverse to the sovereignty of Georgia. They could not do so; they had not the power.

At a more recent period, to wit: in 1802, the State of Georgia, defining her proper limits, ceded to the United States, all her western territory upon a condition which was accepted, "that the United States shall, at their own expense, distinguish for the use of Georgia as early as the same can be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms, the Indian title, to all the lands within the State of Georgia." She did not ask the military arm of the government to be employed, but in her mildness and forbearance, only, that the soil might be yielded to her, so soon as it could peaceably be obtained, and on reasonable terms. In relation to sovereignty

nothing is said; or hinted at in the compact; nor was it necessary or even proper, as both parties to the agreement well knew, that it was a right which already existed in the state in virtue of the declaration of our independence, and of the treaty of 1783 afterwards concluded.

These things have been made known to you frankly, and after the most friendly manner; and particularly at the making of the treaty with your nation in 1817, when a portion of your people stipulated to remove to the west of the Mississippi; and yet it is alleged in your communication to this Department, that you have "been unshackled with the laws of individual States because independent of them."

The course you have pursued of establishing an independent, substantive government, within the territorial limits of the State of Georgia, adverse to her will, and contrary to her consent, has been the immediate cause, which has induced her to depart from the forbearance, she has so long practiced; and in virtue of her authority, as a sovereign, independent State, to extend over your country, her Legislative enactments, which she, and every State embraced in the confederacy, from 1783 to the present time, when their independence was acknowledged and admitted, possessed the power to do, apart from any authority, or opposing interference by the General Government.

But suppose, and it is suggested, merely for the purpose of awakening your better judgment that Georgia cannot, and ought not, to claim the exercise of such power. What alternative is then presented? In reply allow me to call your attention for a moment to the grave character of the course which under a mistaken view of your own rights, you desire this Government to adopt. It is no less, than an invitation, that she shall step forward to arrest the constitutional acts of an independent State, exercised within her own limits. Should this be done, and Georgia persist in the maintenance of her rights, and her authority, the consequences might be, that the act would prove injurious to us, and in all probability ruinous to you. The sword might be looked to as the arbiter in such an interference—But this can never be done. The President cannot, and will not, because you wish such an expectation. The arms of this country can never be employed, to stay any State of this Union, from the exercise of those legitimate powers which attach, and belong to their sovereign character. An interference to the extent of affording you protection, and the occupancy of your soil is what is demanded of the justice of this country and will not be withheld; yet in doing this, the right of permitting to you the enjoyment of a separate government, within the limits of a State; and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to that State within her own limits, cannot be admitted; it is not within the range of powers granted by the States to the General Government, and therefore not within its competency to be exercised.

In this view of the circumstances connected with your application, it becomes proper to remark that no remedy can be perceived, except that which frequently, heretofore has been submitted for your consideration, a removal beyond the Mississippi, where, alone, can be assured to you protection and defence. It must be obvious to you, and the President has instructed me to bring it to your candid and serious consideration, that to continue where you are, within the territorial limits of an independent State can promise you nothing but interruption and disquietude. Beyond the Mississippi your prospects will be different. There you will find no conflicting interests. The United States power, and sovereignty, uncontrolled by the high authority of State jurisdiction, and resting on its own energies, will be able to say to you, in the language of your own nation, the soil shall be yours while the trees grow, or the streams run. But situated where you now are, he cannot hold to you such language, or consent to beguile you, by inspiring in your bosoms hopes and expectations, which cannot be realized—Justice and friendly feelings cherished towards our red brothers of the forest, demanded that in all our intercourse, frankness should be maintained.

The President desires me to say that the feelings entertained by him towards your people, are of the most friendly kind; and that in the intercourse heretofore, in past times, so frequently had with the Chiefs of your nation, he failed not to warn them—of the consequences, which would result to them from residing within the limits of sovereign States. He holds to them, now, no other language, than that which he has heretofore employed; and in doing so, he feels convinced that he is pointing out that course which humanity and a just regard for the interest of the Indian will be found to sanction. In the view entertained by him of this important matter there is but a single alternative, to yield to the operation of those laws, which Georgia claims, and has a right to extend throughout her own limits, or to remove and by associating with your brothers beyond the Mississippi, to become again united as one nation, carrying along with you that protection, which, there situated, it will be in the power of the government to extend.—The Indians being thus brought together at a distance from their white brothers, will be relieved from very many of those interruptions which, situated as they are at present are without remedy. The government of the United States will then be able to exercise over them a paternal, and superintending care to happier advantage, to stay encroachments, and preserve them in peace and amity with each other: while with the aid of schools a hope may be indulged, that ere long industry and refinement will take the place of those wandering habits now so peculiar to the Indian character, the tendency of which is to impede them in their march to civilization.

Respecting the intrusions on your lands, submitted also for consideration, it is sufficient to remark, that of these the Department had already been advised, and instructions have been forwarded to the Agent of Cherokees, directing him to cause their removal, and it is earnestly hoped, that on this matter, all cause for future complaint will cease, and the order prove effectual.

With great respect, your friend,  
Signed, **JOHN H. EATON.**

UNRESTRICTED TRADE.

BOSTON, May 14.—The debates on the silk trade in the British house of commons

will elicit facts and confirm principles which are of great importance to those interested in the strong opposition now existing in this country, to the prohibitions of the "American system," as it has been nick-named. The experience of other nations should not be disregarded, and the facts and arguments brought out in the British parliament in the heat of debate on the subject of the duties on silks, will have the more influence with us, where they have any application to our own affairs, because they cannot be supposed to have been brought forward for the purpose of influencing public opinion in this country. When it is supposed that an Englishman writes or speaks with a view to convince us of the impolicy of exorbitant duties or prohibitions, his birth and country are a sufficient refutation to his arguments, a sufficient answer to his facts, with all true and patriotic "friends of American Industry." In the debate on the silk trade we may learn something which though not intended specially for our hearing, will yet be found applicable to our condition. We shall, at all events, be pleased by the good style of Mr. Huskisson, who is as far inferior to the champions of the tariff in grandiloquence as he is superior to them in the faculty of reasoning.—*Boston Gaz.*

[From the Liverpool Paper.]

House of Commons, Monday, April 13.

Mr. Fyler brought forward his motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the silk trade. The honorable gentleman avowed, that the object of his motion was to revive the prohibition of foreign silks. His argument was comprised in two assertions, 1st. that there is extreme distress among the silk weavers; 2d. that the opening of the trade has been the cause of it, and his inference, though kept rather out of sight, was meant to be, that a return to prohibition would be a cure for the distress. Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald (President of the Board of Trade,) made a powerful and convincing speech against the motion. He admitted the existence of the distress in the silk trade, but denied both the cause and the remedy. He clearly proved, that the distress was attributable to other causes than the substituting of protection for prohibition; that the grant of a committee would first disturb, then suspend the manufacturer, and finally and infallibly, disappoint him: that prohibition must extend and perpetuate the contraband trade; that, five years before, the change of the law gave an import of the raw material to the extent of ten millions, and the five subsequent years, gave eighteen millions; and that, if the present consumption can be maintained no otherwise than by low prices, a rise of price, produced by monopoly, must of course diminish the consumption. The right honorable gentleman ascribed the principal portion of the existing distress to the eagerness and confidence of immense capital, launching into inordinate speculation, forcing over production, and leading to a paralysis of the market. He stated at the same time, the intentions of government, which were to reduce the duties on European imported manufactured silk from thirty per cent. ad valorem to twenty five per cent.; and on East Indian from thirty per cent. to twenty per cent. He stated also, that the duty on organzine would be reduced to 3s. 6d.; that on tram 2s. and on singles to 1s. 6d. The right honorable gentleman concluded a most elaborate speech in the following terms: "For myself, and for my views of this question, I should not object to investigation, convinced as I am that evidence would establish the statements I have made to the house. But I object to it as a desperate attempt to return to a ruinous prohibition."

Mr. Huskisson and the free trade system.

On Monday night, during the debate on the state of the silk trade, Mr. Huskisson addressed the house of commons in defence of the principles of commercial policy which he had had the honor of bringing before the house and the country. We cannot in justice to our right honorable representative, withhold from our readers the following triumphant defence of his character and his principles:

"One word," said the right honorable gentleman, "in relation to the position in which I stand individually towards the changes that have been made within the last few years in our commercial policy.—My honorable friend, (Mr. Baring,) the member for Callington, has alluded to the vituperation, to the endless obloquy, to the calumny that has been heaped upon me, as the organ of the government by which these changes were effected. I assure my honorable friend, that when I felt it to be my duty to recommend the alterations that have been so beneficially made in the commercial and navigation laws of the country, I clearly foresaw all the obloquy and vituperation that have been heaped on me. I knew that individuals and parties would visit on me the sufferings brought about by their own indiscretion, or by other causes over which I could have no control. But while I clearly foresaw all this, I did not the less clearly see, nor the less forcibly feel, that I owed it to myself, as a member of this house, and as a minister of the crown; to recommend a particular line of policy, however distasteful that policy might be to interested individuals, and however likely it might be to give rise to misrepresentation of my motives and objects, when my conscience told me that it was most certain to promote the general welfare of my country. (Hear! hear!) I felt that no man was fitted to preside over the commercial interests of a great country, who was not ready to sacrifice personal feelings to the public benefit, (hear!) that no man should be a British minister who was not above all such individual considerations. (Hear!) Having felt this I calmly and steadily persevered in what my conscience told me was my duty.

By persevered in what my conscience told me was my duty.

No man I without my reward; for when I am told of the disadvantages which individuals have experienced from the changes which I was the instrument in introducing into our commercial system, I say in reply, that those changes have tended, more than all other events or measures, to impress the country and foreign states with just notions of the value of an unrestricted commercial intercourse, and with a conviction of the mischievous absurdity of commercial jealousies and attempts at commercial monopoly. The present wise system of commercial policy has inculcated an important doctrine in the pacific relations of one country to another—in showing that one country is not enriched by the impoverishment of another, but that mutual interchange of their respective produce is the only sure basis of mutual prosperity. By this it has tended, and will daily tend, more to prevent contests for objects of commercial selfishness—to avoid a recurrence of those naval wars which, in the end, injure the manufacturing greatness of all the parties in it. It has given rise to just notions of commercial intercourse with colonies, by putting an end to all those petty rivalries in which colonies hitherto had involved the mother countries. Was this mere assertion? Let the extraordinary fact in the history of the country, that for fifteen years we have enjoyed a commercial peace with the world; that for the first time during so many years, parliament has not been called upon by the crown to protect with a naval and military force some colonial commercial right, or to resist some commercial outrage; answer the question. (Hear, hear.) By the general principles of our present liberal system of commercial policy, we have disarmed other countries of their former usual resource of excluding our manufactures, by convincing them that they must, more than ourselves, suffer by a retaliation of their conduct. I will go farther, and say, that if we had not altered our prohibitive laws, we should long since have been engaged in a mischievous war with some state like ourselves, equally blind to our own interests. The present repudiated free trade system then, not only tends to allay irritation, and preserve peace to the colonies, but to prevent war with other nations.

By acting on the principles free trade, I understand that we ought to lessen or remove every restriction on our commerce that tends unnecessarily to cramp the energies of individual enterprise, without benefitting the revenue. Those principles I have long advocated, and will continue to uphold; for I am satisfied by experience, that gradual relaxation of our restrictive system has been invariably followed by gradual improvement in our manufactures, in our commerce, and in our revenue.—(Hear, hear!) In those principles I trust my right honorable friend (Mr. V. Fitzgerald) will persevere, despite of clamour, misrepresentation, and obloquy. He may count on my cordial assistance, for I will never cease to advocate the principles of the changes in our commercial system, of which I have been the official instrument, so long as I continue to be supported as I have been, by the general sense of Parliament and the country. So long as I uphold those principles I am satisfied, so long shall I be enabling the country to support its burdens, and to advance in commercial and manufacturing prosperity. I feel proud in having had a share in establishing a system of commercial dealing, which I am convinced is the most advantageous to the general interest of the country that could have been adopted. By it the energies of the empire at large will be cultivated, its industry and capital most advantageously applied, and its resources placed in the most favourable condition for meeting the exigencies of those wars to which all great commercial nations are exposed, and for which they should never be unprepared."

In Mr. Charles Grant's speech on Tuesday evening, there were two or three particulars adverted to, which are worthy of serious consideration.—The Right Hon. Gentleman enforced the argument of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, by stating that so far from the measures of 1823 and 1824 having checked the progress of the silk trade, the import of the raw material and of thrown silk together had swelled in the very first quarter of the diminished duties, from 532,000lb to 1,085,000lb; or had been rather more than doubled!

Mr. Grant asserted, that so far from the activity of the trade having been discouraged the same class of men—viz. the silk dealers—who had been denouncing the country with their clamour against the removal of the prohibitory laws, had plunged with such eagerness into speculations for a more extended manufacture in consequence of that removal, as to outstrain the demands however large, of the increased consumption, and to invite the industry of thousands of throwsters and silk-weavers, whom they could not continue to employ at reasonable wages.

This, we ought to remember, is not the first time that the weavers have been severely distressed.—During 1816 and 1817 the prohibitory laws (and, no doubt, the smugglers) were in full vigour, and did they preserve the weaver from suffering? So far from it, that during those years above 40,000 were subscribed to relieve the weavers of Spitalfields only. So far from prohibitory laws being a security to the weaver, there was, every three years during their existence, a renewal of the weaver's misery.

The old lesson.—A federal coalition paper in Massachusetts comes out, and advises a separation of the tariff and anti tariff states. It is too late in the day. Uncle Sam and his wife have trotted hand in hand together since '76. They will stick together the rest of the journey.—*North*