peror at the moment his majesty was setting off from Braunau. He had not till then ceased to reside at Salzburgh.

There is no news of Mr. Larochefoucault; he is thought to be still at Vienna. At the moment when the Austrian army crossed the Inn, he asked for his passport, which was refused him.

Several Russian deserters have arrived to-day.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

We have received from Messrs. Thomas B. Wait & co. of Portland, Mass. the first volume of Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of England, with an intimation that the second volume will be soon published. The first volume is held as a specimen of the execution of the work, which will be shewn to any getleman disposed to subscribe to it at the office of the National Intelligencer, where a subscription paper is lodged. The paper on which it is printed is of a superior quality, and the printing uncommonly well executed.

The state of our foreign relations forcibly calls upon the people of America to investigate the long contested point, whether their interests would not be promoted by a greater attention than has hitherto been paid to domestic manufactures. The time may have been when any other encouragement than that arising from the ordinary occupations of our citizens would have been unadvisable. But that time may now be passed; and an alteration in our circumstances may justify a correspondent change in national policy. Whether this alteration has taken place is a point as intricate as important. To treat it with ability or precision, so as to draw no other than just inferences from undisputed facts, requires a mind stored with extensive information and endowed with uncommon acuteness. It requires more. It requires a degree of leisure possessed by few men in the United States, and rarely the good fortune of those who are possessed of the other qualifications we have enumerated. It is from these considerations that we can scarcely flatter ourselves with obtaining that clear, comprehensive, and conclusive view of the subject, which would remove all existing doubt and obscurity, and insure a general concurrence in opinion. But, though this is not to be expected, it does not follow that much good would not flow from discussions less luminous or dignified. Though we may not obtain a full and able treatment from one pen, it is not impossible, but that by engaging the general attention many important views might be taken and much interesting light shed on the subject. Under these impressions, it may not be altogether useless to throw out a few ideas on this interesting topic, under the hope that the example will be followed by others possessed of more extensive information.

The subject involves considerations of national and individual concern. If the first be considered, as perhaps they ought, of paramount importance, we shall be at once furnished with strong arguments in favor of giving new and great encouragements to manufactures. There is no nation on earth more deeply interested in forming a character free from that alloy which an amalgation with European concerns would so liberally and so injuriously incorporate with the unperverted habits of our countrymen. Nor is there any nation, whose interests would be so eminently promoted by the greatest practicable degree of independence. It must be obvious that these interesting results would, to no inconsiderable extent, be secured by our manufacturing the clothes we wear as well as raising the food we eat. A nation that raises within itself whatever it consumes may be said to be truly independent. Its wants being all supplied by its own citizens, it is dependent upon no foreign market, and is consequently not subjected to the mistakes, or caprices, the tyranny or injustice of nations over whom it has little or no control. That nation which approaches nearest to this situation is the most independent. Of the species of dependence here alluded to there are two kinds, the one of which may be denominated pecuniary, and the other political; the former respects property; while the latter is closely connected with political character. The citizens of one nation whose chief pursuits are so interwoven with those of the citizens of a foreign nation as to become in a measure identified, will be reciprocally influenced by each other; and generally the citizens of the smaller or weaker nation will be the most influenced. Such, we have seen, has been the case in the intercourse of our merchants with those of Britain, whose superior wealth, backed by the superior power of their government, has given them a great, not to say dangerous influence in this country. And so far as our merchants, with the numerous classes of men dependent upon them, have thrown their weight into the political scale, it has too generally been characterised by a spirit of humility to that nation. Unfortunately, it has not stopped here, but has exhibited a spirit of hostility to all nations who are the enemies of England; thus becoming her partisans, and wielding a dangerous power often inimical to liberty and the true interests of their country. These remarks are not made in the spirit of reproach. Nor is it to be inferred that the American merchants are less patriotic than those of other countries. They are, on the contrary, believed much more patriotic. But still they are merchants; and as such cannot resist the influence of the common feelings and motives attached to their profession. Their avowed object is gain; and it is not to be expected that they will be always ready to silence their ruling passion, when the good of their country requires it. The eager pursuit of personal gain will make them blind to national honor. If such is the effect of extensive commerce, which consists in the exchange of our own productions for those of foreign powers, how desirable is it to limit the degree of this dependence as much as we can by diminishing our wants; which can in no way be so effectually accomplished as by fabricating those articles which we at present receive from others? Is it not evident that in the ratio in which this diminution shall take place, we shall become an independent nation, embracing within our limits citizens united together by common interests, and living in harmony and peace like brothers?

Even if it should appear that some of the articles of our consumption nominally cost us more than if they were imported from foreign countries, does it follow that they would not in the end be dearer, if purchased at the expence of harmony among ourselves, or at the expence of national honor?

When, however, a full view is taken of the actual price paid by the consumer for articles of foreign manufacture, it will not appear so evident, as has generally been imagined, that those articles cost less than if made by our own workmen.

Let us in the examination of this point, suppose that the labor at present engaged in producing the subjects of exportation to the amount of ten millions of dollars were employed in fabricating articles of the like kind with those now imported from Europe. The effect of this change would be,

1. To diminish the demand for European fabrics, and thereby reduce the price paid for them, which would necessarily fall with the decreased demand for them.

2. To diminish in proportion to this diversion of labor, the quantity of agricultural productions, while it increased in a like ratio the demand for them among ourselves. The consequence would be a diminution, in the ratio of these united causes, of the mass of surplus articles of exportation, which being generally articles of the first necessity could not be dispensed with by Europe, and would, of course, rise in value in a like ratio.

3. The great capital at present engaged in the transportation of our surplus produce and foreign fabrics would, in the degree stated, be actively occupied in making internal improvements, in adding to the fertility of our lands, and augmenting with unprecedented rapidity their productive capacity.

Who is there that will pretend to say, after maturely weighing these considerations, and after pursuing them into their extensive ramifications, that it is clear that the substitution of manufactures for agricultural pursuits, would not to a certain extent be an individual as well as a national benefit?

The subject admits of another view scarcely inferior in interest. What is the price actually paid by us for foreign fabrics? It is composed, in the first instance, of the labor of the artificer, which can never fall below the price of his subsistance. In the next place is to be added, in most cases, the charge of transporting the raw materials, if of foreign growth, which is in most instances the case, to the ocean from the place where they are grown; to this is to be added the commission of the merchant who buys them for exportation; the freight & insurance attending their passage over the ocean; the duties paid on their importation into the manufacturing nation; the quota of taxation paid by the manufacturer upon all the articles used in the factory, and likewise the quota of taxes paid by the workman upon all the articles required for his own maintenance and that of his famly. The articles when manufactured are charged with the price of transporting them to the sea board; here again is to be paid the commission of the merchant; and here again on their exportation are to be paid the charges of freight and insurance. Besides this, they are frequently charged with governmental impositions paid on their exportation.

Who is there prepared to say that the citizens of the U. States could not fabricate many of these articles for an inferior price to that now paid for them, provided the capitalist felt himself secure of the patronage of the government?

To all these charges one more is still to be added. The expence attending the protection of our trade, and the management of our foreign relations, whose embarrassments almost all flow from the situation of our commerce.

When all these considerations are taken into view, it becomes a problem difficult of solution, whether the great interests of the country would not be advanced by a considerable extension of our manufactures.

This subject acquires at present a deeper interest from the situation of our foreign relations. The injustice of foreign powers may demand & issue in measures whose tendency will be a diminution of our commerce, and a correspondent augmentation of our manufactures. It becomes a people, too strongly attached to their national independence and the maintenance of their republican institutions to allow them to fall a sacrifice to the indulgence of habits of luxury, to view with firmness and composure a state of things, which may call for the exercise of the patriotic virtues of temperance & forbearance. Should those, who enjoy their confidence and are clothed with their power, inhibit the importation of the gewgaws and other baubles and luxuries of the old world, we trust and believe that our countrymen would manifest a spirit and virtue worthy of the distinguished rank they hold in the political world.

SKETCH OF THE STATE OF THE CREEK COUNTRY.

[*CONTINUED*]

The succeeding year the town promised to do better, but without altering their conduct; which determined the agent to leave the old towns to their fate after making an example of this. A schism arose in the town, which he encouraged until it divided the town against itself, they deserted it, and he removed to the upper towns.

In the year 1798, the Indians had it seriously under deliberation to reject all the implements of husbandry and the smiths. They were induced to believe that if these things were rejected, they would find no difficulty in prevailing on the U.S. to cloath all the idlers in the nation. They told the agent—"they did not understand the plan, they could not work, they did not want ploughs, it did not comport with the ways of the red people, who were determined to persevere in the ways of their ancestors. They saw no necessity why the white people should change the ways of their ancestors. It had been time out of mind a custom with them, to give presents to the Indians of clothing, salt and provisions, and they expected it would be continued. They added it had always been customary with them, when a great chief or warrior was mad and threatened to go on the frontiers to do mischief, to pacify them with presents. That these things were more necessary now than ever, as the game was gone, their people were naked and had no other resource but in the presents expected to be offered them by the white people."

The agent replied, "the white people were daily making important discoveries in agriculture, manufactures and raising cattle and hogs, and he had come to teach the whole nation to clothe and feed themselves. He had come to prove to them that they were not an ignorant people, that they knew the rights of their white neighbors, and must respect them. If they did not, they could be easily shewn that they were rich enough to pay for all the damages done by mad people, whether chiefs or warriors; that the rule among white people in such a case would apply to them; when a white man injured his neighbors and had no other property but land, satisfaction was taken out of the land. The red people were rich in land: that the plan of the government had been devised for their benefit, as well as suiting their country in its present situation. The game was gone; cattle & hogs would soon replace it; the country was well suited to stock raising; that by attention to stock they could soon cloath and feed their families, and thus aided by the loom and agriculture, would make them an independent people."

The example set by the agent, and the contrast between his farm planted in season, and those of the chiefs, the immense product from a little labor where the plough was in use, and the product at the agency being greatly superior on land moderately rich, to those raised on the richest swamp land under culture of the Indians, soon became the theme of conversation among the Indians. And Mr. Alexander Cornells, the assistant and interpreter of the upper Creeks, a half breed, of a strong mind and perfectly honest, pursuing with zeal the plan of the agent, keeping a hospitable house, exhibiting to the chiefs who often visited him the superior advantages of the plough over the slow and laborious hand hoe, contributed greatly to the settling out and fencing of farms, as well as a better mode of cultivating them. Although he had a good farm, garden, houses and conveniencies, he was prevailed on to move out 10 or 12 miles and begin every thing anew. This example was soon followed. Chiefs from various quarters were soon seen visiting the shops with old axes and hoes to get them repaired, and requesting wedges, grubbing hoes and ploughs. So great was the pressure, that half a ton of iron wedges were issued in one month, and as many more made in the last year.

1804—Heretofore the Indians spent much of their time in the woods. As soon as they gathered in their scanty crops in the fall, they made a part into parched corn meal and homony with ley, called ley homony, for their support while hunting, and the remainder was housed for their return in the spring. The little they could carry, aided with hickory nuts, chesnuts and acorns, sufficed for the winter, and the pittance left served them till the Booskctuh, aided by blackberries, swamp lily root, the bog potatoe and china brier root, with the dry meat brought from the woods. But this frequently was not sufficient to support life, and of course some of the poor women and children have died of hunger.

Since the Indians begin to settle out in villages, most of the family remains at home, and the youngmen only, under the head of the family, go into the woods during the hunting season. This enables them to add in time to their fields, & although their new mode requires much more corn, yet plenty begins to pervade every part of the nation, and the crop of the present year is more than double that of the last. The quantity of land under culture is at least double what it was at any former period, it has been better cultivated, and all of it planted in due season.

During the spring of the last year, there was a great scarcity of provisions near Tookabalche on the Tallapoose and Alabama, owing to a drought during the preceding year, to Indian tillage, & the demand made upon their rivers to supply those who could buy at the high price of 3 dollars per bushel. Some instances were reported to the agent, of children dying with hunger, and particularly two little girls as he was on his way to a conference with the chiefs. At the conference the subject was mentioned by Mr Cornells, the interpreter, and after some observations made by the chiefs, the agent stated that this circumstance had made a serious impression on his mind, and on his way to the conference, he had put this question to himself—Who killed these little girls? This answer immediately obtruded itself—"You, col. Hawkins, you murdered these little girls—You, Efau Haiyo, Oche Haiyo and Tushmmiggee Thlucco, you murdered these little girls—You, chiefs and rulers of this nation, you murdered these little girls. In all countries it is the business of the rulers to direct the labor of the community so as to support the people, and if they omit to do it, they are answerable for the consequences. If a bear or any man, red or white, had attempted to murder these little girls, you would have risked your lives to save theirs, and yet you would not exert yourselves to destroy this enemy called hunger!"

The presenting this subject in this dress to the Indians led to some serious conversation, and the result was "they would sow wheat, and exert themselves to destroy this enemy called hunger," and have actually sowed 176 bushels during last fall, which has been very productive, and has actually saved the lives of several of the indigent. This wheat was presented to the nation by the agent for Indian affairs from his own stock, and has had a better effect than if it had come from any other quarter. It was ripe in the month of May, and the patches planted with corn early in June, which yields a fine crop, and what the Indians justly call a double crop. This first experiment is relished by the whole nation, and a demand has been sent from all quarters for seed wheat, with assurances that they will sow it as directed, and conform in future to the advice of the agent to plant their corn in due season.

Since the chiefs have turned their attention to agriculture, several of them have farms equal to many of their white neighbors. The Speaker of the nation has his farm well fenced, staked and ridered, and cultivates his whole crop with the plough; he last year planted 150 peach trees, sowed near 3 acres of wheat, has this year a fine field of cotton and corn, potatoes, pumpkins, ground peas and beans. He has nine females in his family at the spinning wheel, and a loom in his house with a spring shuttle. Tushmmuggee Thlucco has a farm in good order in Tookabalchee, and has wheat, cotton and corn in plenty, and his family are clothed in homespun—he cultivates his fields with the plough. Mr. Connells has a new settlement well fenced, has raised wheat, rice, corn and potatoes in plenty for his family, has planted an orchard of peach and apple trees, and will, with the labor of the ensuing winter, have for the plough by the spring 10 acres to the hand.

These three men are at the head of the nation.

STOCK RAISING.

Cattle do well all over the agency, and with little attention double their number every 3 years—they now abound in several parts of the country. On Kitchefoore, between Flint and Chattohoche, they have large stocks. Jack Kimmard has 2000 head, and several chiefs in this quarter have from 100 to 600, and some 1000. The Indians begin to be very attentive to their stock, and acquire them by all the means in their power, as well as depend on them for the supply of their family. Traders are engaged in purchasing them—these are generally farmers in Georgia recommended to the agent, and they exchange homespun, strouds and blankets generally for cattle; the first from its durability is now greatly preferred by the Indians, and will soon exclude the use of callicoes altogether.

These are yet uncertain property; the breed small, and subject to the disease called here "yellow water." The agent has attempted to improve the breed by introducing the best kind from the north, but his attempts have hitherto been unsuccessful. The climate does not agree with them, they get disordered, and seldom arrive to full age. When once a horse has turned 7 years old, he is healthy and durable for a long time.*

Hogs multiply fast, but are apt to run wild, unless well attended to; they soon get a habit of rambling thro' this open country, and become a prey to wolves, wild cats, tigers and bears. The Indians have but recently begun to destroy the wolves. The agent has from year to year recommended to the hunters to destroy them, to preserve the game, but could only get those of the villagers to do it the last season.

It is somewhat singular that although white people have resided in this country for more than 50 years, and many of them knew the advantage of spaying hogs, yet not one ever attempted it till the last and present year.

Sheep do well. Several of the chiefs have acquired some, the wool is good, and they are healthy both in the upper and lower towns. Goats do well, and increase fast—several of the Indians have acquired some of them.

MANUFACTURES.

The spinning and weaving of cotton increase daily—there are 20 looms among the lower and 10 among the upper towns. Twelve of the frames are wrought by Indians, and 8 of them were made by the Indians. Of the latter, 3 are wrought by Indians, and 3 were made by Indians. Three of the looms among the upper towns are wrought by white women for toll, which is now fixed at the 5th yard. The looms at the residence of the agent on Flint river, wrought by black women furnished gratis by the agent, under the direction of the instructor in spinning and weaving. Here the wheels for the lower Creeks are made, and here the Indian women come to be taught to spin and weave. There is a house built for the accommodation of the Indian women on their visits for instruction, where they are supported at the table of the agent;

There are 2 saw cotton gins among the upper Creeks, which go by horses and one by hand, and 2 which go by hand in the lower Creeks, and 6 foot roller gins.

At the residence of the agent on Flint river, there is a tub mill, a blacksmith's and joiner's shop and tan yard; and as soon as a sadler and hatter can be procured, there will be a sadler's and hatter's shop, and arrangements are made to fix a saw mill and saw gin to go by water.

The women settled out on the waters of Flint river have applied for 50 spinning wheels, which will be furnished them in the course of the months of September and October, and in this quarter several boys and some old men are at the wheel, and seem to delight in it.

There is a demand in the upper towns for 5 looms and 150 spinning wheels, which will be supplied as fast as the means in the power of the agent will enable him. At present there are two hands engaged there in this business, and there is timber on hand well seasoned for the number wanted.

Thomas Perriman, James Latsonand, Yaucaupcee Barnard, all half breeds, have made looms and every thing appertaining to them, and wove cloth.

The first was a great favorite of the British and indulged in a very expensive mode of living; their agents gave him several negroes and every thing he asked for, and their merchants have given him a very extensive credit. He was an extravagant, good natured, indolent, friendly man; of no weight among his own people; took no care of his property, and has wasted the whole of it. The agent, on his way to the confluence of Flint and Chattohoche in 1799, called at his house—He had 6 wives, 3 black, 2 red and one white, all in poverty. The agent recommended spinning and weaving to his family, and furnished them some cotton seed. In 1801 he visited the agent at Fort Wilkinson, to deliver his white wife to her friends, and brought a message from his family, informing that they had made cotton, and were ready for such aid as the agent knew they stood in need of to convert their cotton into cloth. Mr. Perriman made a long speech to the agent, magnifying his former standing with the British and importance to them, and added that as the British were now gone, and the people of the U. S. in their place, he was ready to transfer the regard he had for them to the U. S. on condition that they would cloath him and accommodate his wants in like manner as they did. The agent replied—"Perriman, I know you and your standing among these people. I was born here as well as you, and have explained the plan of civilization to you. I am not to be deceived or imposed on by the dissipated conduct of the British during the residence of their agents in this quarter, or by the chiefs. I would not give a dollar for the friendship of any chief, or a dollar to ward off their resentment. If you will accept of some implements of husbandry for your family, and some cards, I will send them by you."

He recapitulated what he had said, and then fell in his demand first to about 400 dollars, then to 100, and ultimately, some clothing for himself and family. The agent replied—"Here, Perriman, here is your pay for bringing this white woman; here is 6 pair of cards for your family, a hand-saw, drawing knife, chisels, augurs & wedges; and this is an answer to your talk, and if you repeat the folly of pastimes to me again, I am done with you." He received them, went home to work, made his wheels and loom, and his family have clothed themselves, and purchased 40 cows and calves with their homespun, is proud of his exertions, and boasts much of his present standing compared with former times.

The young men of several towns, who have shewed some genius and expressed a desire to be taught to work in silver, have been assisted with tools; and there is not a town among the lower Creeks where some of them are not employed in making ornaments of silver in use among them—silver spurs, ear bobs, broaches, rings, silver beads, ornaments for the ears and nose, armbands and wristbands—and some of this work is done in several of the upper towns.

Saddles have been made in several of the towns; the pack saddles equal to those made by the white people, the riding saddles are course, as are the materials of which they are made, but they are a good imitation, and as soon as we have the materials, which we shall have in the course of a year, there will be some pretty good workmen in this line.

A tan yard is established at Flint river and another at the agency house,

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* *Mules will be tried. A jack is procured for the purpose, and they are not affected with the yellow water.—The horses, from their first introduction till 1791, were healthy, and multiplied greatly; and if a remedy for the present malady can be found, we may expect they will increase again*