

DAILY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAR. 4, 1837.

Yearly Advertising in the Daily Advertiser, including paper for the year, is the cheapest, never to exceed...

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

It is the opinion of the most eminent financiers; that the construction of the currency has commenced...

But the important inference we wish to draw from these facts is, that as the purchase of Government land must be quite small, the oppressive power of the specie note will decline in proportion.

NAVIGATION is now open as far as Dunkirk, and we are in daily expectation of some arrivals from Buffalo...

The dry weather which has prevailed for some time, has brought the roads to the condition of the...

The seeds of wheat and rye will within a few days scarcely any of vegetation have appeared...

For the Daily Advertiser.

Since the fire on Thursday morning, considerable has been said cautioning people to guard against fires...

The fire originated in a Bake House situated in, or near the centre of a block of wooden buildings...

It would appear to find fault than to rest, even with ordinary commonness and discretion in cases like that mentioned...

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

From the National Gazette.

In the article under this head recently published in the National Gazette, the present writer has shown that General Jackson greatly deceived himself in supposing that any of the "humble efforts" which he had made during his administration had succeeded in the slightest degree to restore...

The influence of the United States Bank, and the ruinous excess in over-trading and speculation, caused by its large and sudden expansion in 1834-5, are manifest from the above.

These vain attempts to make the Bank of the United States the scape-goat for all General Jackson's folly in meddling with things he did not understand...

That the Bank of the United States extended her loans and discounts between the months of November, 1834, and July, 1835, as asserted by the writer in the Globe...

NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS NORTH OF GRAND RIVER.

DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Detroit, May 2d, 1837.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, enclosing the opinion of the Attorney General of the U. S. on the subject there in referred to, is published for the information of the persons concerned.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of Indian Affairs, April 31st, 1837.

Sir: The question, proposed to me in your letter of the 26th February, in relation to the proper construction of the 13th article of the Treaty with the Ottawa and Chippewas of March 1836, being one of importance, it was thought expedient to submit it to the Attorney General for his opinion, a copy of which, I have the honor to transmit you herewith.

You will perceive, that his opinion coincides with your own; and it is well to give it publicity. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

HARRY R. SMOOTHER, Esq., Dept. Michigan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 30th, 1837.

Sir: In answer to the question enclosed in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and referred to me by your communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, that, in my opinion, the thirteenth article of the treaty of March 1836, with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, by which the Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the lands ceded, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, and the land required for settlement, must be regarded as reserving the use of the ceded lands, for all purposes of Indian occupancy as it existed prior to the treaty, until such lands shall have been actually disposed of, to individuals, by the United States. Such disposition may be made by sale, under the general laws, or by special grants, or in any other way that Congress may direct; and whenever an actual disposition of any particular tract shall be made, the usu-

Correspondence of the Daily Advertiser.

Diversity of opinions on the subject of the National Bank, and the currency, is a subject which has attracted much of the public attention...

The future course of the currency, and the influence of the National Bank, are subjects which have attracted much of the public attention...

The weather is still cool. Cloth clothes are not yet in the market, and the spring has been somewhat dry...

Monday was a blue day with a light breeze from the north. The wind that brought with it, unheading the sweet world...

It matters not. Fate is beside us. With gradual but inevitable And mocks the struggling spirit...

A CARD. Mr. Johnson desires the reprinting of a Collection, a law of the Newark Eagle, that collected taxes in Newark...

HOUSE TO LET. An excellent pleasantly situated on the bank of the Detroit River, near the foot of the Michigan Hotel...

STATE OF JANE T. OF JANE T. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Judge of Probate, has received letters of Administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Jane T. of the city of Detroit...

RNS 01923

O. L. W. Michigan - 3. 21. 83

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H. P. Schuchert

District, July 21, 1837

Enclosed copy of
communication received
in course of citizens of the
Grand river district, and of
his reply, respecting the
proper construction to be
placed upon the 13th art
of the treaty of Chippewa
as to the right of the said
to continue to occupy the
lands north of Grand river

In enclosures

Recd 10 Feb 1837

Ans 21 April 1837

Com

Superintendency of Indian Affairs

Detroit February 27th 1837

I have the honor to forward a communication from a committee of Citizens on Grand River, respecting the right secured to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians under the 13th article of the treaty of the 26th of March last, together with a copy of my reply. The interest attached to the inquiry, at this moment, is local and temporary, arising from the question of "preemption" and will probably pass away, with the appraisement of their improvements, and the removal of the Indians, to their five years reservation on the Manistee river. But the principle involved, is an important one, and its practical operation, may cause it to be brought up, at future periods, during the progressive settlement of the lands purchased. The main question, in the cession made by the Indians at Washington, may be said, in a great measure, to have ^{stipulated to be} turned, on the right secured to them, to hunt upon, and occupy the lands ceded, until they were required for settlement. I caused the operation of this provision to be carefully explained to them, stating, that as fast as the lands were surveyed and sold, and thus converted into private property, this right would cease. But that it would continue to be enjoyed by them, on all portions of the territory ceded, not surveyed and sold. It was believed, from the best information then extant, that post-

portions of the large and imperfectly explored territory ceded, were interesting to agriculturists, and would be chiefly valuable for timber and mill privileges, and to these tracts, the Indians resorted, as places of temporary residence. The same view of the gradual extension of this right, was urged upon their consideration, at the council held at Michilimackinac for obtaining their assent to the Senate's proposition to modify the tenure of their reservations, from reservations in perpetuity, to reservations for five years. And with the same effect. Their assent, was given. In the course of these negotiations, the bearing of this stipulation was fully discussed, and the Indians, appeared to set a high value upon it, and resisted the idea of a general cession of their lands without it. I employed the term "settlement" in its ordinary meaning, to denote the act or state of being settled, and as answering as nearly as the terms of the two languages would permit, to the tenor of any agreement with them.

In yielding to the Ottowas and Chippewas this right, no other consideration had weight. They manifested a disposition to sell but a small portion of the country actually purchased, setting a value on it, rateably disproportionate to that, which was finally paid for the entire cession. It was felt to be bad policy, on the part of the Government, to purchase small tracts, which would be absorbed by the extension of settlements in a few years, and lead to the necessity of renewed negotiations; at

each of which, the price of the lands would not only be enhanced, ~~but their condition and half-breed claimants,~~ renew their claims, with the power of influencing the Indians to refuse, or accede to the terms, as their private interests ~~might dictate~~. ^{And the rights named, combined with the} principal of consolidated reservations, was found to be among the more efficacious reasons, brought forward, to induce them to enlarge the tract ceded, and finally to make it general, comprehending the whole peninsula, and a part of the country north west of it. Nor is the operation of this right, upon United States lands, found to be objectionable. The Indians, will generally remove before the increasing circle of settlement, and keep out of the way of it, and did not Congress hold out new inducements to preemptionists, to cross over into the Indian country, before it is surveyed and offered for sale, few difficulties of the kind above referred to, by the inhabitants of Grand River, would probably occur. Even these, I am assured by verbal information from that quarter, are owing wholly to the conflicting interests of white men, and not to any deep interest felt, or expressed on the subject, by the Indians, who expect to leave that portion of country the present season.

Requesting that you will give this subject, the earliest consideration, compatible with other duties.

C. A. Harris Esq-
Commissioner Indian Affairs
War Department
Washington

I have the honor to be Sir
very respectfully
your obt. Servant.
Henry R. Schoolcraft

Superintendency of Indian Affairs

Detroit February 27th 1835

Gentlemen

Your letter by Mr Peck, respecting the right of the Indians to continue the occupancy of the lands north of Grand River, has just been handed to me. I shall immediately transmit a copy of it, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, and will communicate to you, his decision, on the points referred to, as soon as it is received.

In the mean time, I have no hesitation in expressing my private opinion, that the right secured to the Indians by the 13th Article of the treaty, applies to the lands, while they remain the property of the United States, and ceases the moment ~~it~~ any part of it becomes private property. The Indians have, however, no right to offer any impediment to settlements by pulling down or otherwise injuring fences, or buildings. Their remedy, where they conceive their lands to be prematurely occupied, is to present their remonstrance to the Government.

I recommend a course of prudence and forbearance on both sides, until the decision of the Department, is further made known. Citizens should not provoke the Indians to any act of aggression, and I am totally averse in Indian character, if they ever offer such aggression, with-

(cont)

without either strong and repeated provocation, or the instigation of interested white men among them. A correct journal of the treaty will indicate to you, both the rights of the Indians and the settlers, and I cannot but hope, that your joint influence and advice with the citizens, for whom you act, will be efficacious in preserving a good understanding between the parties. Commissioners have been appointed by the government to appraise the Indian improvements, and will proceed to Grand River for that purpose, as soon as the snow leaves the ground. And it is believed that their presence will have a beneficial effect.

I Am Gentlemen,

Very respectfully

Your obt. Servant

(Signed) Henry R. Schoolcraft

D. A. Lyman Esq^r

H. D. Rathbone Esq^r

N. H. Finney Esq^r

Grand River Rapids

Kent County

Michigan.

(Copy)

To the Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft.

Sir

The undersigned having been appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the Grand River District, to address your Honor upon a subject of deep interest to them

We submit the following questions upon the 13th article of the Indian Treaty for the lands north of Grand River.

Have the Indians an exclusive right to the occupancy of those lands until they are surveyed and offered for sale? In case squatters settle upon those lands, have the Indians a right to demolish their buildings and drive them off? In fine what is your opinion of the said article touching the entire claims of the Indians - and the meaning of said article?

Very respectfully yours

Signed { D. A. Lyman
A. D. Rathbone
N. H. Finney

Grand Rapids

February 20th 1837

Grand Marais Feb 8 1836

Henry Connor

On the subject of making
a treaty with the Indians
on Grand river. thinks
one could be effected.
y.c. y.c.

6991 File

20 Feb. 1836.

Indian Office

Council

Grand Marais 8th Feby 1836

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of stating a few things which might perhaps be a benefit to the Public. I have been informed by a person in whom I can place confidence, "that the proposals sent from Washington to the Indians of the Grand River has altogether failed in its objects." — By what I understand, a treaty might be effected in this way making the treaty at Grand River. You well

know that what He-wa-gus-cum done at Chicago he never got over, for he never was able to say his life was his own, or appear in their Councils as a Chief — do they all dread the consequences of treating away from their whole Band.

I presume you long since, have had my report of the Indians of the Rapids of St. Clair and Swan Creek — These at Saginaw would treat on those conditions — that is to say — they would sell a great part of their Reservations — and others would sell entirely.

I have been informed that there has been several letters addressed to your Honor, recommending who the Indians want to negotiate those treaties, when the Government will feel disposed to meet them in treaty — On that score, I have had nothing to do with them — Had I not been ordered back from Detroit by Secretary

Secretary Mason last fall, when on my way to pay the Indians, I should have been able to have given you a correct statement of their whole feelings relative to their disposition whether to sell or not sell - as also to the questions my instructions required of me, but unfortunately it was put out of my power. I merely state this, so the Department may know why I made no report as my instructions required of me.

I am informed that the subordinator of the Ottawas Rights, is preparing another batch of willful calumny, to send to this Department against me.

I wish this Department would take it into consideration, as they well know, that it is impossible for the Public's service to be well done, when two men of the same Department does not agree. He is trying every low sneaking means to hurt my feelings. If we should become a state, you told me last summer, you thought I would be a lone here for the time being - I hope you will give me the privilege of appointing my own Interpreter - if that was the case I would appoint Dumord again, for he is very poor - and would discharge Massack, who does not speak near as good Indian as Dumord, and he is less deserving of that situation, for he is possessed of too much low pride to do his duty, small as it is. -

I have been informed you are going as Minister to the Court of St. James - if that is the

case

case, I wish you would recommend me to your subcommittee,
and do all you can for me relative to the raising of my
wages - and be pleased to answer my letter.

I hope you will excuse me for not being so free

And I remain your Honor's

most Ob. Servant.

Henry Connor

The Honorable Lewis C. Goff
Secretary of War
Washington City.