

1990

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It is the opinion of the most valiant financiers, that **LAND SPECULATION** has **KILLED ITS DEAR OLD FATHER**. The contraction of the currency has condemned and hundreds who have purchased largely on loans, will be left small at last. The bright visions of 1906 and profits are dissipated. As the speculative man takes possession of the very best lands, it is natural to expect that the actual settlers, in many instances, will purchase of him in preference to buying of the government. This would be the case if second-hand land were a necessity for every settler. There will be millions of acres of speculative lands in market at a lower price than this. So much so—we don't pity them. The expectation of making an inordinate profit out of a rise of land, by reason of other people's labor—it is reasonable and right that that expectation should be dissipated.

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

Our city Banks are managed by intelligent, sound men; who will promptly avail themselves of this circumstance; and commence an extension of their business as soon as it can be done with safety.

Navigation is now open as far as Dunkirk, and we are in daily expectation of some arrivals from Buffalo; though it may be a week before that happens. The Steamboats that arrive from Cleveland and Erie bring considerable numbers of passengers, and our hotels, we conclude, are doing a pretty fair business.

The dry weather which has prevailed for some time, has brought the roads leading to the interior in good travelling order. We are informed they are quite dry.

The beach is backward, & will within a few days scarcely any signs of vegetation have appeared; but if we do not mistake the signs of the weather, one week from this time will make a great change in the aspect.

For the Daily Advertiser.

Since the fire on Thursday morning, considerable has been said cautioning people to guard against fires, making from bakeries, &c. This is all perfectly right, but the citizens should take all precautionary measures, but notwithstanding, fire will happen, and it is necessary that some measures should be adopted for their extinguishment. Heretofore all calls from the Fire Department upon the city authorities for an increase of their means, have been regarded as a matter of trifling consequence; but the late fire I should think greatly rally sanctify the city authorities, and the citizens generally, that on this date, addition to the fire department should be made for every hour.

The fire originated in a Bake House situated in, or near the centre of a block of wooden buildings, closely compact, and in an uncommon dry time; and besides the fire was far advanced before any alarm was given, and with only three Engines, one of which, for

is much easier to find fault than to see, even with ordinary commonness and discretion in cases like that mentioned. I may probably say more on this subject. Do you know the author? Ask him to sign his name the next time he finds fault at large, and he shall have mine.

From the National Geographic

No. III.

If the article under this head recently published in the National Gazette, the present writer has observed that General Jackson greatly disapproved himself in proposing that any of the "humble efforts" which he had made during his administration had contributed to the slightest degree to restore "the constitutional currency of gold and silver." So clearly and irrefragable was this fact proved by the evidence and statistics furnished by the Treasury Department; and so generally known, that neither the Washington Globe, nor any other "constitutional currency" paper has ventured to utter a single syllable in reply. A writer, however, in the Globe of the first of April, whose production (signed "Z") is recommended by the editor on the ground of its author's having access to the authentic sources, insists that the present view, which has been traced to him, has been actually fixed upon the measures of Gen. Jackson, and is mainly to be ascribed to the course pursued by the Bank of the United States in having extended her loans near a hundred millions of dollars between November, 1834, when the country had just recovered from the panic occasioned by the removal of the depositories, and July, 1835. He says that these loans were made at a time when the country was in a dangerous and sudden condition of near (if not past) the verge of bankruptcy, and that the Government, within a short period of only eight months, had dishonoured and issued, tempted and stimulated the speculations of over-trading, over-banking, and other operations of a character the widest known in the history of the Globe, also, in his paper of the 1st of April, gives a comparative statement of the amount of the deposits and circulation of all the banks in the year 1834, and compares it together with the amount of foreign loans and exports and imports for these two years, and shows them he has been able to find for these two years, and

"The influence of the United States Bank, and the enormous excess in over-trading and speculation, caused 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, are a particular example of the

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, to the amount of near twenty millions of dollars, will not be disputed. An assertion of the kind

that Bank has always taken place at the time previously referred to, with the exception of the time previous to the one mentioned. The cotton of the year then beginning to come into market from New Orleans, Mobile, and other cities, in the month of October, and continuing to come in until the following summer, a large share of the operations of the Bank of the United States, through its branches at those places, has been to purchase the bills of exchange drawn on European cities. By the purchase of these bills, payable in the north, if the Bank, the merchants of the place, were enabled to pay the planters of Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and other places, for their cotton, they have been enabled to pay their debts to the country merchants, and last again, to the merchants in New York and Philadelphia. In performing this particular function, the notes of the Bank have in reality been nothing duplicate bills of exchange, absolutely representing a certain quantity of cotton, taking the place of the small bills which the shippers of the cotton had on, and possessing this advantage over the latter, being of universal credit and negotiable without endorsement, they could be applied to the payment of any amount of debt, great or small. They were preferred to any other form of bills to which the same advantages were given; and if they did not go back to the Bank of Philadelphia, as soon as the bills were cashed, they were sent to the Bank for the purchase of which they were required, it became they had to traverse a more circuitous

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The weather is still cool. Cloth clothes are commonable in the middle of the day. This past winter and spring have been unusually cold seasons. No further news from Mexico. The Texans are enjoying peace and busily engaged in plowing.

From the Philadelphia City Record, April 19, 1901.
AN AGREEABLE CRANIOLOGICAL

[illegible]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
 Bureau, May 21, 1888.

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 referred to, is published for the information of the persons concerned. The district of country ceded by the treaty, comprehends the territory north of Grand River on Lake Michigan, extending through the straits of Michilimackinac to Thunder Bay River of Lake Huron, and all the country situated north of said straits, east of the St. Mary's, and south of Lake Superior, which lies east of a line drawn through the Keweenaw River of Green Bay and Chocolate River of Lake Superior.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs

April 21st, 1837.
 Sir: The question, proposed to me in your letter of the 16th February, in relation to the proper construction of the 13th article of the Treaty with the Ottawa and Chippewa 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 our own; and it may be well to give it publicity.
 Very respectfully,

Your most ob't. serv't.,
C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

LETTERS FROM THE OFFICE

to me by your communication of the 23d ultimo, have the honor to inform you, that, in my opinion, the 10th article of the treaty of March 1834, with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, by which "the Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the lands reserved to them, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, and that the lands reserved for said Indians, most be retained for the use and occupancy of said Indians, for the purpose of Indian occupancy as it existed at the time of the said treaty, and that no lands shall be actually surveyed, until such lands shall have been actually ceded of, to individuals, by the United States. Such cession may be made by sale, under the general law, or by special grant, or in any other way that Congress may direct; and whenever an actual disposition of any particular tract shall be made, the

Rev. J. P. C. ...
the congregation ...
the purpose of ...
of Marshall Col.

THE VA
You will forget me

Abstract

The colors have the green
The wind that brought will hold
Unheeding the sweet world

even so carelessly didst thou
The new existence of a com
even so carelessly am I forsa
Not only with thyself have I
but thou dost take with thee
Which brightened in thy pr
a losing thee, the presence of
Which is like an empty life

matters not. Fate is beside
With gradual but inevitable
and mocks the struggling spiri

For soon or late the heart is true,
 You will forget me; nay, I am
 For but a moment's single thought,
 Ah! what availeth memory's dross
 Fondly, where hope again can

IN PORT

B. RANDOLPH, —leaves for
S. (mailing) for Buffalo. —O. New
HADDY, —leaves for Mt. Clemens
—Gray, Gallagher & Co.
—RABBIT CROOKS, —leave
—Mackinac and St. Mary's
—OHIO, UNITED STATES, —leave
—Michigan City. —Mead, Kellogg
—S. BALLE, —leaves for St. Joe
—S. permiss. —O. Newberry
—COOP LORAIN, —leaves for
—Mead, Kellogg & Co.

A CARD.
Mr. Johnson desires the republication of a
—A CORRECTION.—A few days ago
the *Newark Eagle*, that
director of taxes in Newark.

ded with a portion of the
and, and gone to the west. Mr.
city since the 17th of March, a
manner in which he treated;
any one that he is entirely in
guilty of the alleged offense
ry rather than sought it. He
the publication sent his notes
digination which such a charge
ally excite in the mind of any
the papers which have copied
mark Eagle will render an ac-
sutation.—Daily Adv.
11 24-10*

HOUSE TO LET.—An extremely pleasantly situated on 7—

of the 16th Dec. 1944

STATE OF JAMES T. YERGEN
 deceased. — Notice is hereby given that the letters of Administration of the estate of the said deceased, to FERRY C. YERGEN, of the city of Detroit, and his co-administrators, are hereby appointed, and the said respective debts and claims against the said estate, to be presented to the said administrators, at the office of the undersigned, at the residence of **CHAUNCEY HORNBUR**, for said and Mrs. F. C. Yergen.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
 at low rate Saw Mill, situated on B. & M. R. R. is hereby given, that by virtue of the powers of Probate for the county of Michigan, I shall offer for sale on Wednesday, the 1st of March, at one o'clock P. M. at Wagon

...the following manner:

THE SPECIAL CIRCULAR

It is the opinion of the most experienced financiers, that the Bank of the United States, in its present position, is in a position to do more for the country than any other bank. It is the opinion of the most experienced financiers, that the Bank of the United States, in its present position, is in a position to do more for the country than any other bank.

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Our city banks are managed by intelligent, sound men, who will promptly and efficiently take care of the business as soon as it can be done with safety.

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O. L. W. Michigan - 3.210

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H. R. Schuchert

Detroit, July 21, 1837

Enclosed copy of
communication from
a committee of citizens of the
Grand river district, and of
his reply, respecting the
proper construction to be
placed upon the 13th art
of the Ottawa & Chippewa treaty,
as to the right of the Indians
to continue to occupy the
lands north of Grand river

In enclosures

(Recd 10 Moh 1837)

Ans 21 apt 1837

Coin

Superintendency of Indian Affairs

Detroit February 27th 1837

Sir

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 turned, on the right, ^{stipulated to be} 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-

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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 adjusted, as places of temporary residence. The same view of the gradual extinction 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 disproportioned 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~~ ^{might induce}. And the right, named, combined with the principle 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 8th 1836

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 to Indian character, if they ever offer such aggression, with-

(out

without either strong and repeated provocation, or the instigation of interested white men among them. A careful perusal 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.
g c g c

6291 File

20 Feb. 1836.

Indian Office

Connor

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 can 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 — so 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 well known editor 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 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 superior,
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 writing sooner -

And I remain your Honor's

most Ob. Servant.

Henry Comor

The Honorable Lewis Cass
Secretary of War
Washington City.