This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world’s books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that’s often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book’s long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ **Make non-commercial use of the files** We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ **Refrain from automated querying** Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google’s system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ **Maintain attribution** The Google “watermark” you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ **Keep it legal** Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can’t offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book’s appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google’s mission is to organize the world’s information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world’s books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at [http://books.google.com/](http://books.google.com/)
WEEKLY REGISTER:

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,
HISTORICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,
SCIENTIFIC,

ASTRONOMICAL,
STATISTICAL,
AND

BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS, AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD
OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. S. HENDERSON,

LIBRARIAN
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM SEPTEMBER, 1818, TO MARCH, 1819—VOL. XV.

OR, VOLUME III.—NEW SERIES.

Baltimore:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,
At the Franklin Press, ROAD OF CHEAPSIDE.
NILES' REGISTER—OCTOBER 17, 1818—PEOPLE OF COLOR.

purchasers, or inspectors, surveyors or clerks. The public lands may be regarded as the right arm of our treasury; they will give credit to our finances in time of war, and life to all the improvements contemplated by the government in time of peace. They will contribute to build our navy; erect our forts, armories, and arsenals; discharge the public debts, and diminish the public burdens. But they require a vigilant watch in the executive and in Congress, to detect all the frauds that may creep into their administration.

Expedition to the Yellow Stone.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—On Sunday the 30th inst. a battalion of the rifle regiment, 300 strong, embarked at Belle Fontaine to ascend the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Col. Talbot Chambers:—The captains, Martin, Magee and Riley; the lieutenants, Shade, Clarke, Kavanagh, Fields, and Frank Smith, go out with their respective companies. It is intended that the expedition shall encompass the river at the mouth of the Kansas, and continuing its voyage in the spring, shall reach its point of destination in the course of next summer.

The Yellow Stone enters the Missouri in latitude 48° degrees north and in longitude 27 degrees west, from Washington city. The intended post will be at its mouth. The United States will then have a military establishment one thousand eight hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and nearly one hundred miles further north than the city of Quebec. The officers carry with them the seeds and grains which are expected to thrive in that climate, that the post may have within itself some resource against the failure of contractors. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, are expected to do well there. They attain perfection even at the earl of Selkirk's establishment on lake Manitou, three degrees further north. The Mandan corn will find itself in its own climate at the mouth of the Yellow Stone. In fact, all the grains, plants and vegetables, which flourish at Quebec or Montreal may be expected to be raised there, as the climate in that interior region of the North American continent is known to be five to ten degrees milder than in the same parallel of the English coast.

Our fellow citizens, Manuel Lina, so well known for his enterprise, will precede the expedition, to prepare the Indians for its reception. He will quiet their apprehensions by shewing the benevolent and humane intentions of the American government, and will silence the British emissaries who shall represent the expedition as an act of war against the Indian nations.

The establishment of this post will be an era in the history of the west. It will go to the source and root of the fatal British influence which has for so many years armed the Indian nations against our western frontiers. It carries the arms and power of the United States to the ground which has hitherto been exclusively occupied by the British North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, and which has been the true seat of the British power over the Indian mind. Now the American arms and the American policy will be displayed upon the same theatre. The North West and Hudson's Bay companies will be shut out from the commerce of the Missouri and Mississippi Indians; the American traders will penetrate in safety the recesses of the rocky mountains in search of its rich fur; a commerce yielding a million per annum will descend the Missouri, and the Indians, finding their wants supplied by the American traders, their domestic wars restrained by American policy, will learn to respect the American name.

The name of the Yellow Stone river will hereafter be familiar to the American ear. That a stream of its magnitude should herebefore have been so little known is a proof of the immensity of our country. How little has been the distance 1800 miles up the Missouri, a river was to be found equal in length and breadth to the Ohio! Yet such is the character of the Yellow Stone, or Roche Jamie, as it was called by the French. One of its branches, the Big Hoen, issues from a lake near the Ria del Norte, on the confines of New Mexico, and is navigable for many miles. The Yellow Stone itself issues from a lake in the rocky mountains. It was descended by capt. Clark on his return from the Pacific ocean. He found it deep, rapid, and navigable from the place where he struck it to its mouth, a distance of 850 miles. Below the junction of the Big Hoen the width was usually from 500 to 800 yards, and sometimes a mile. Innumerable were the deer, antelopes, and other game, which ranged upon it. This abundance is a proof of the richness of the country. In fact, the traders speak of the face of the country upon the Yellow Stone, the serenity of the climate, the rapidity and clearness of the waters, in terms of admiration.

St. Louis Enquirer.

People of Color.

The following official communication from the secretary general of the Haitian republic is highly interesting to all whom it may concern in the United States. The communication was made in reply to an enquiry—What privileges people of color might expect who should emigrate thither from America?

The most interesting part of the answer is as follows:

"The secretaries have observed with pleasure the resolution of the president of Haiti, to Mr. James Tiffany.

Sir—I have communicated to H. E. the president of Haiti, the verbal message which you brought me from your fellow countrymen, the black and colored men of the city of New York, who groan under the dominion of barbarous prejudice, and desire to become partakers of the blessings which the constitution we have given ourselves affords. This message, sir, could not but be received with the greatest satisfaction by those who have sacrificed twenty-eight years of their life, in order to efface the traces of a yoke to which other men, who pretend to virtue and justice, had too long enslaved them.

The men of color, who may desire to become Haitians, will find but little difference in our manner of living from that of the places they shall leave. They who possess some capital will use it either in commerce or in cultivation, which produces ordinarily more than fifty per cent. per annum beyond the original disbursement. Men of all arts, of all trades—carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, carpenters, millwrights, caulkers, coopers, cabinet makers, boot and shoemakers—can earn in this place from six to twelve dollars per week, and even more, according to their talents and activity. The cultivators of the soil can get from two to four dollars per week, besides board and lodging; those among the laborers who have numerous families, can find portions of land already planted, either in coffee, sugar-cane, or cotton, in a state
with the proprietors. The result of these associations are very advantageous to those who undertake them. Others can raise stock, particularly horned cattle. Laborers are in great demand, and will easily gain a dollar per day, if industrious, besides board and lodging. Sailors will find employment, either in the coasting trade or long voyages. In the winter, all such as will come, with a resolution to establish themselves in this country, will be protected by the government, which, on its part, will grant bounties of land to those who wish it. Men, women, and children, of our color, let them come, we will receive them with pleasure; and we wait for them with open arms.

I shall be flattered, sir, if this statement of fact is a genuine picture, which you can present to our unprivileged fellow-countrymen, shall determine a great number of them to come and console themselves beneath the protection of our laws, from the cruel idea of being transported to the deserts of Africa, the land, it is true, wherein we all derive our origin but which our civilization has now rendered altogether desolate.

The character of the president, which you have been able to appreciate, guarantees to you, sir, as well as to your fellow citizens, the good reception of those who desire to become our brethren and friends. The government will pay the passage of those who have no means, at the rate of forty dollars for men and women, and half that sum for children from four to ten years of age. I have the honor to salute you.

(Signed) B. INGINAC.

Extracts from the constitution of the Haytian republic

"Art. 44. All Indians, Africans, and their descendants, born in the colonies or elsewhere, who shall hereafter reside in this republic, shall be acknowledged as Haytians; but they shall not enjoy the rights of citizenship until they shall have resided one year within the limits of the republic."

"Art. 49. All religious denominations are tolerated in the republic, conforming themselves to the laws."

"Art. 1. There cannot exist any slaves on the territory of the republic; slavery being forever abolished."

"Art. 38. No white man, of whatever nation he may be, shall ever set his foot on this territory under the title of master or planter."

Washington's Birth Day,

[Corrected, and republished by particular request.]

[Lyres, 22d Feb. 1818.]

The anniversary of the birth of the beloved Washington has this day been celebrated with unusual harmony and good fellowship, by the American gentlemen in this place, who, desirous of evincing their regard to those principles of philanthropy, the illustrious hero ever professed, availed themselves of the opportunity this interesting occasion offered, and invited a participation of the excellent repast provided under the direction of the committee of arrangement, several distinguished guests. As a preparatory measure to the dinner, the resident and other Americans met at the American hotel, kept by Messrs. Rodney, Mann and Co., on the 16th inst. Mr. Zimmerman in the chair; a committee of arrangement, to consist of John R. Millin, William P. Ford, John H. Heyde, Capt. John Chase, and Dr. Job Weedon; was appointed; a president for the day was then ballotted for and Samuel McCall esq. was duly elected to preside, and Jno. C. Zimmerman to officiate as vice president. The