

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the President of the United States. JAMES BLAKE, Esq. to be commercial agent of the U. States, at Antwerp.

Philadelphia, July 6. By Captain M. Alden of the Flag Ensign, from Calcutta, we learn, that Major-General Darnley, with an army of 15,000 Native and European troops, sailed from Trincomalee in the ship of Geylon, on the 11th of February last for Suez, in order to co-operate with Sir R. Abercrombie in expelling the French from Egypt. Gen. Wellesly is second in command; and it was the general opinion at Calcutta, that if they were the best appointed body of troops ever sent to the East, they would be able to reach the place of destination in two months.

Further our paper was going to print we received the following from a very respectable merchant, whose sources of information are always correct, and whose promises in communicating information entitle him to our belief.

MERCHANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The merchants of the United States trading to the island of Cuba, are hereby informed, that in consequence of late orders from the court of Spain the Governor of Havana has ordered all the ports of the island to be shut against foreign vessels, although neutral; which order was enforced by the Governor of the port of Pinarol on the 5th of June last, in the sale of the ship, Widow, Capt. Hastings, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 7. The British Mail Packet, Prince's America, Captain Scoble, arrived at New York, Saturday, on 9th inst. The vessel, which was captured by the French; retaptured, and had arrived at Plymouth.

The Packet from London, passed on the 11th May. The Captain informs, that all kinds of provisions had fallen in price (suppose American) was selling at Palermo, at 80c per bushel.

New-York, July 6.

The duties arising from goods imported into this port during the month of April, amount to the sum of \$1,000,000. It is also ascertained that a large amount was warranted in laying, that the duties for the month of May will amount to a still larger sum.

The above sum is upwards of 200,000 dollars more than the amount of duties for any former months.

On Friday last arrived at New-York the Sarah, M. Clarendon, from Bordeaux, with passengers to the 13th of May. An article under the Boston head of April 22d states, that the English were totally defeated in Egypt, in different divisions, which took place on the 16th and 27th of General, (13th and 16th April)—This news arrived by a vessel which was last extended from Alexandria, the 7th of June, for England, and which was carried in taken by an English cruiser and carried into Malton.

The English, they say, are in the utmost want of provisions, and are in a miserable situation in want of every thing, and the ship's crew is a very sickly crew. All the ports in Italy being thus agitated, they will shortly be forced to leave these ports, in order to recruit, and to avoid perishing by epidemic.

Mr. Looker, late British Consul at Naples, writes, that on the 24th of April, he was informed that when the First Consul received the intelligence of the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, he was seemingly much affected, and, at last exclaimed, "There is nothing left for us but a grand, brilliant upon England."

London Oracle.

Nail Manufactory.

All kinds of nails for sale by John W. Alden & Co. at the Factory on 3rd Street, and at the Hardware Store of the Subscriber, No. 154 Broadway. The quality of the nails is guaranteed to be equal to any quality at the most reasonable rates. JOHN JACK.

more fulminant to their hapless, by means without the power of the United States. But should this not be granted, yet, it is presumed, no one will dispute the claim, which the Indians maintain to be treated in such a manner as shall administer to their happiness. All the lands in the west, since their's; we have obtained it from them by what we call treaties. But how were those treaties made? In many instances, by force, or by fraud, at the point of the bayonet. In other words, we have deprived them by force of their lands, in the possession of which they consider all their happiness as depending.

Such being the conduct of the natives, have they not a moral claim upon us for such benefits as we are able to confer upon them without materially injuring ourselves? It is certainly true, that the United States cannot give them back land of which they have neither the right or the power. But they have the right, and they possess full power, to bestow upon them, and to bestow with invariable kindness, to soften their resentments, to repair their past injuries, and generally by acts of friendship to withdraw them from their existing state of barbarism. It is a duty, which the powers of the President in the use of money for this purpose, are limited to; they appear to be the whole amount of appropriation for the Indians, does not exceed 700,000 dollars for the present year. It is especially furnished to the legislative body, whether the interests of the country would not recommend a much greater appropriation; and whether a colder and more extensive and habitual dependence of the natives upon the whites would not continue the greatest, and perhaps, the only effectual barrier to their independence of us. It is an important consideration of the kind of lives producing a saving of millions, which in the case of war would be expended.

A FRIEND TO THE INDIANS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

- I have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of... I have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of... I have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of...

For Sale and to Rent.

TWO elegant two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situated on the north side of Penn Street, near the corner of the Park, the President's Square. Each house contains two parlors and passage on first floor, two rooms on second floor, and a kitchen in the rear of the buildings extending to the avenue, is a most valuable property for sale. The situation, the extent of the buildings and contiguous to the public building, is equal to any in the city, and it will be sold at a very low price, by the undersigned. The title is indisputable. The terms will be made for cash or three per centum interest of OGDEN ROBINSON, per Gardner, or of THOMAS HERTY, Conveyancer. City of Washington, May 24, 1850.

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of North and E. Streets, where he continues to sell all kinds of Ornaments for Churches, Pews, Door Cases, Fire-places, Metal Stairs, &c. which may also be had at his late No. 31, Broadway, New-York, and at No. 54, Broadway, New-York, Baltimore, &c. MARY ANN ANDREWS, who writes to call at BRICK HOUSE, the new building, the President's corner, May 8, 1850.

of view, be unequal either on the rates of any particular description of people, or on the mode of their acquisition, and that inequality may result from the operation of direct taxes, proceeds from the difference in the nature of the capital, and in the application of the labour, in the different States, as great as one, but operating in the reverse, will result from indirect taxes on consumable commodities imported into the Union. For, if taxes on land, laid according to the rate per acre, and levied as a general tax, will be more equitably because the proportion of persons employed in the cultivation of lands, is less there than in other parts of the Union; on the other hand, the proportion of persons employed in manufactures in the same place, will be greater.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

It was, with much pleasure, that I noticed in one of your late papers, in the address delivered by the Secretary at Washington to the Clerolects, assurances given by the President, in relation to the rights, as defined by law, that have been furnished with the instruments and instructions necessary to aid their progress in agriculture and manufactures. Such assurances are, in my opinion, an evidence of the correctness of the ideas entertained on this subject, by the President. For in my mind there exists not a doubt of the ability of the whites to effect the civilization of the Indians; it means of accomplishing this object can be none other than the making them acquainted with the arts and social customs, which flow from civilization. To produce this effect, it is not sufficient merely to teach, with whatever truth or eloquence, the comforts and pleasures. It is necessary, that the whites to effect this, by daily observation among themselves, until the necessity of leaving their own country, how much happier these who are civilized than are those who are not.

Perhaps no better mode could be adopted to insure the effect that civilization brings, in the mind of each nation, a certain number of white friends, and mechanics, who should be aided in their first settlement by the United States, and whose interest it is, by the prospect of permanent residence, to render themselves agreeable to the Indians, and to improve their farms or their manufactures to the greatest extent in their power. The example of industry thus exhibited would impress more deeply than volumes of advice.

We ought not to forget that the Indians are either naturally diffident of the whites, or rendered to by the ill-use which they have made of the whites, having experienced their cruelty and their treachery, from leaving a great deal that they bear. They suppose that the introduction which the whites offer them is connected with some hidden motive, in order to steal their property. Hence, when men are sent among them, expressly to instruct them, they too often lend only an involuntary attention, and soon forget or despise what they have heard.

Their belief can only be founded on the demonstration of the felices; and of all the lessons which perhaps affords us the most effective information, that we feel disposed to rely on.

It is not, in the most remote degree, intended by these remarks, to censure those measures which have heretofore been taken by our government, to add to the comfort of the Indians, or to keep them in a state of peace. They are probably all of them, in some measure, proper. But it is intended to suggest, that a more judicious and whole-gone, and that other measures may be taken in perfect cooperation with those which are now in a state of trial.

So long as it remains the policy of the United States, to extend to the natives with respect to view them as a race of men polluted of great and masculine virtues, will suffer to be followed, however their habits may differ from our own, to consider them as people, and to treat them as such, and to give them the right of citizenship to claim it; so long I trust, our country will persevere in the policy which has heretofore characterized it. For, if the Government will, it may, in any nation, which is in a state of barbarism, has treated the savage as men entitled, like other men, to humanity and justice.

These ideas are in some carefully suggested, and are the result of systematic reflection, but with a view of attracting the attention of the people, and the government to subjects, which have heretofore been almost entirely neglected, and which are of national concern. The writer of these remarks believes that the Indians may be civilized; and that their civilization may be advanced and rendered

bility ten years, and at farthest fifteen, will settle the whole of the ten millions of acres offered for sale, or at least a large portion of what may be called the first settlement price, an average of four dollars per acre. A first mortgage would be sold above that price; a great proportion of the lands will obtain a still shorter period, of ten years; the most remote situation will be worth it at the expiration of that time. And this must take place according to the natural course of events, by the normal increase of population, and by any further trouble of management to the purchaser, than that of selling the lands again to actual settlers. Those among the professors, who are not so well informed, as to the price to the land as soon as they improve it; and at the price they give, will be enabled to pay three fourths of the purchase money out of the proceeds of the land itself. The land may therefore be considered as being, upon an average, worth four or five per acre, within eight years after the time of purchase; which, discounted at the rate of six per cent, will be equal to about two dollars and a half at the time of purchase. For that the subscribers will give at most one dollar and a half, hereafter, in fact, only four per cent, interest payable in nine years, and will receive more than one dollar and a quarter at the time of purchase.

Although the success of a plan, sometimes limited to a certain number of years, yet for as well succeeded, to far the extinguishment of the debt, bearing an interest of three per cent, will be promoted, and for the amount of the additional revenue necessary for the support of the Government, the debt of the United States, and for the extinguishment of the above mentioned debts of sixteen millions of dollars, may be diminished. The sources from which the revenue may be derived, remain to be examined; it will recollecting, that at least 1,000,000 dollars must necessarily be raised, and that the ability of the United States to raise the highest required sum, viz. 1,000,000 dollars, cannot be denied.

There may be no fairer field for indirect or despotic taxes. A difficulty inherent in the constitution, will always be a barrier to direct taxation the full extent of the general government. For, if being provided that such taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective population, those States, who have a less extent of territory in proportion to their numbers, will think themselves aggrieved by a species of tax which must bear their lands, in the ratio of their value, but in that of the whole number of inhabitants.

Liberty being the only source of wealth, the amount of quantity and price of the land, will be the best general rule which could be established for fixing the respective ability of paying taxes in the several States. Nor does it appear, that any better criterion could have been adopted, in order to state the relative product of labour, than the number of inhabitants, making the same allowance with the constitution, by estimating the net produce of the labour of five acres, (after deducting that part necessary for their families) equal to the net produce of the labour of three acres. Yet that general rule, like all others, is liable to some exceptions. The labour of the same number of men may, according to the differences in the nature of their employment, in their skill and industry, in the government under which they live, in the quantity of active capital existing in the country, and in several other circumstances, vary in different countries. The labour of the inhabitants of Great-Britain is certainly far more productive than the labour of the inhabitants of Poland, who are at least equal in numbers. It does not, however, appear that the differences existing in the respective circumstances of the several States are so great as to render the operation of the same rule unequal, than the operation of most indirect taxes. Their government is similar, and the most fertile difference, is that the fourth or fifth have a larger capital in land, and the northern States, have both a larger and a larger circulating capital. Hence it results that a tax merely on lands, might perhaps be more heavily on the land-holders of the North, than on the land-holders of the South; but that a tax, without respect to its size, is equally equally productive in both places, when cultivated by an equal number of persons; but because the same proportion of the land is not employed in the cultivation of land to the North than to the South. The operation of a tax, merely on land, might therefore be unequal, on that description of persons in the several States, but not on the whole of the people. A direct tax upon the whole property, although perhaps liable to still greater objections, would not, in that part