

after of Wm. Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much, personally. He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax of Pike, and by Col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth—poor, but honest and upright; a description of character applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western borders, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth as in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me—he is a Creek half-breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and however deficient, as I know he is, in education, and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright Chiefs that ever belonged to the little Treaty making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be, "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villainy." Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned; they were made after the principal business of the council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in open day, and in the presence of as many as would attend, of all States, and of all colors; I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in the presence of the council and of all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any "secret griefs" to remedy, nor secret hopes to gratify;—and consequently had no occasion for separating the Chiefs, or for secret examination. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe, word for word, by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. E. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity, and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved Father of his country, with whose name he is honored, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that, although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that Gen. McIntosh had consulted the few Chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such council consisting of the Chiefs of the ceded territory, having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent from McIntosh's letter, "no matter how procured," (I shall offer no apology for making use of your excellency's pregnant phrase) or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I contend that neither Gen. McIntosh nor his vassal Chiefs had any right to give such permission;—for the treaty, "no matter how procured," had become a law of the land—its provisions could not therefore be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence, or any subsequent agreement between your excellency and any party or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting parties without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty, my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, except only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say, "I very well know that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country, may be put in requisition to discredit him; but I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate."

To this, apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply, until you do me the favor to give me some specifications of the matter of fact to which you have reference.

I will, however, take this occasion to remark, that whatever statements you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question, the oath or the word of the Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief, that you have been generally deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but were unworthy your confidence.

I am by no means disposed to yield a

ven my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law, which your remarks just now quoted call to mind.—that "the king can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue—"truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the cottage as well as in the palace—at the plough as well as at the official bureau of the state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are as firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors,—had they regarded money a little more and truth a little less, might have failed full handed;—and now, instead of being reduced to the condition of despised poverty, would wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make free men believe, that "the King (or he who governs) can do no wrong." The enlightened citizens of the Republic, having long since found it to be fruitless to look for angels in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the high office and the man who fills it. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, always receive a degree of respect, proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office; more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric, I well know; and that they are disposed to do justice to their Chief Magistrate, I am equally convinced; nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their United States, as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wisdom, and justice, and patriotism, of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land; to which class, in this and in every other state of the Republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamant pillars of the Union, against which the angry vaporing paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries, without endangering the noble edifice. This beloved monument of American wisdom, and valor, and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied or execrated.

The good people of Georgia, I am well aware, are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border; but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by the treaty. And I am convinced that the President of the United States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the lands within her limits should be speedily extinguished, and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove;—but he owes them protection and justice.

It is not to be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in all other states, a small class of men, who, like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labors consist of vain and "daring efforts," to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong. If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays some years past, you will find that many of the essays have had the hardihood to "refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate"—and yet we have no reason to despair of the republic.

You say, "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state; and I sincerely hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them." Permit me then, sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners, with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove by their conduct, that they belong not to the aforementioned one sided enlightening class. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, your Excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on that account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if their report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and pen of calumny can never make me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians.

In tendering to your Excellency my acknowledgments for the "prepossession" in my favor of which you speak, and which you say would have given you pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country,—permit me to observe, that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the Republic—if, indeed, it could be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty as a public officer, and as an honest man. I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain and direct the proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and

justice, and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences.

I have seen of late, with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your acrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government;—in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General Commanding,
To his Excellency Governor M. TROTTER,
Governor of Georgia.

General Intelligence.

HAYTI.

The Feuille du Commerce, of Port au Prince, of the 13th of July, gives a detailed account of the negotiation for the recognition of the independence of Hayti by France, and concluded by Baron de Mackau. The editor concludes as follows:

"At half past 9 on the evening of the 9th, one of the French squadron, the scier, Bernaise, departed for France, carrying with her the treaty ratified by both parties, which will let the world know that the Republic of Hayti, free and independent, has been recognised as such by the authentic act of the French government. To-day, the Baron de Mackau received visits from all the French residents of Port-au-Prince.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, his Excellency the President of Hayti received with his customary politeness, the felicitations of the French merchants and others of that nation. Mr. Barot delivered a discourse in which he returned thanks to the president in behalf of the foreigners for the kindness which they had always experienced in every part of the republic. His Excellency received this expression of their sentiments with lively emotion, to which he replied, assuring them that in doing his duty he had only followed the natural dictates of his heart. The same day the French squadron anchored in our road, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the two vice admirals of the Eylau and the Jean Bart, came on shore.

Cards of invitation have been distributed by the Secretary General, in every part of the town, for the different festivities which are to take place to-morrow in the large and magnificent mansion of the Secretary of State."

A letter of the 10th, received in New-York, remarks.—"Herewith we have the pleasure to hand you the Gazette of yesterday containing the particulars of the French squadron now in our harbor. The independence of Hayti is at length acknowledged by the mother country; of course France has certain privileges. Nothing detailed is yet known, but it is stated an indemnification to the colonists of \$30,000,000—six per cent. import duty for five years on French goods in French bottoms from French ports, instead of 12 per cent. as now paid by all nations—then a little less tonnage duty. A few *droits civiles* also awarded to Frenchmen, not however extending to the right of holding landed property. On the whole, the commerce of Hayti will now be on a much surer footing.—The United States will be benefitted.—Great Britain may not be so, except for present dependencies.—In the way of business, for the moment, nothing is done—all is rejoicing, &c.

That part of the above extract relative to the colonists, is highly interesting to many individuals in this country.

MATTER FOR THE CURIOUS.

A gentleman now in this city (New-Orleans) has a collection of bones, that he has spent about forty miles from a beach about forty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. He has expended his all in obtaining them; and as the magnitude of the bones is calculated even to confound the most expert osteologists, the citizens will be amply gratified by spending a few bits each, for the sight and advantage of the gentleman, who unites with a good share of understanding, a pleasing department.

We may ransack the annals of Linnæus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go the entire routine of natural histories—we may resort to all kinds of monstrosity—and refer to Jeffersonian descriptions, and exaggerations of mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the sea-serpent, &c. are mere bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of a skeleton, as already obtained.

One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, with a corresponding breadth; the largest extremity evidently answers to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a firmness to the terminations; from these facts we may infer that this bone constituted a fin, or fender; one of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. It is evi-

dent that there was a corresponding fin, or fender; therefore, the animal must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back to the length of the fins.

There are several of the *Dorsal Vertebrae*, and one of the *lombi*, and a bone answering to the *occipus* in our anatomy. The Vertebrae are round, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the Vertebrae are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the body. Each vertebra is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or callosity, for containing the spinal marrow, is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous indentations or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our *os calcis*, one foot in length, and I suppose, eight inches. From all these circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least to Mexico.

Whether it was herbiferous or carnivorous, aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Doct. Mitchell will place it among the amphibia; we should think that mythology holds out its ancestry in the Leviathans of the deep—! it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale, the elephant, and the unicorn, we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present, by supposing it an immortale, as it is quite anomalous to all animals that have come under our scrutiny. We think that it will bring Doct. Mitchell to his *ne plus ultra* in genius to give it a class, or trace out its lineage.

Louis Gaz.

THUNDER STORM.

A gentleman who was passenger in the stage from Amherst to Northampton, on the evening of the 13th inst. informs us, that when the stage was about three miles from Amherst, they were overtaken by a most terrible thunder shower. The darkness, between intervals of the most vivid lightning, was so profound, that it was utterly impossible to proceed, and the stage was providentially stopped on the verge of a bank, when another step would have dashed it to pieces. At this period, the lightning was literally playing round the coach, the horses were taken from it, and the passengers left it for the open air, though the rain was then falling in torrents. The driver went on horseback in pursuit of light and assistance, but had scarcely gone two rods from the coach when he cried for help. The passengers immediately proceeded to his assistance, and, by the lightning, discovered the driver and his horse on the ground, the horse lying at his length, and one leg of the rider under him. From this perilous situation, with much labor and difficulty, he was released. Had the horse made an exertion to rise, he must inevitably have crushed the rider to death; and nothing but overpowering fright from the awfulness of the moment, kept the animal from an attempt to rise.

Boston Courier.

LIGHTNING.

On Friday evening, without any note of preparation at all, a flash of lightning burst forth which was so vivid as to astonish all the inhabitants of Shocker Hill. It was instantaneously followed by a rattling peal of thunder. A little girl fainted from fear. Many thought for a moment that they had been struck. It did strike a Lombardy Poplar tree, in the yard of a gentleman, at one of the most elevated points of the city. It cut off the top of the tree—scathed off the bark and splintered the wood in a winding and surprising manner—and laid bare one of its roots to a small distance. The tree was within a yard of the house; the house itself was provided with a rod; but the tree towered over the house and the rod.—The explosion shattered almost every pane of glass about 60 panes, on the front of the house, where the tree was situated. One of the neighbors felt his respiration affected by the explosion.

Richmond Compiler.

HORRID MURDER.

SCHOOLS, JULY 27.—A friend near Kempsville has communicated to us the following particulars of one of the most daring and atrocious acts of homicide within our remembrance.

On Monday last an Inquest was held on the body of John Rudder, who was murdered in his bed by some unknown ruffian, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the preceding evening. The evidence given in to the Jury by the family of the deceased, was, that Mr. Rudder immediately after eating his supper, retired to bed and soon fell asleep. The rest of his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, (grown) and two sons, (one about 19 and the other 8 years old,) were sitting in the room in which they slept, and which is separated from the bed chamber by a passage, the doors of the two rooms facing each other, and both left open, when they heard the footsteps of some person, who entered the room where the deceased slept, and was im-

mediately after started by the sound of blows and a violent struggling. Mr. Rudder in great alarm, ran into the room, and beheld a stout colored man in the act of murdering her husband. She seized the assassin's arm and implored him to spare the life of his victim; but the sanguinary monster dashing her from him, bade her begone, or he would kill her too. Terrified almost out of her senses, she caught her youngest son by the hand, and fled to a neighbor's for assistance; her other children, equally panic-stricken, rushed from the scene of butchery, fled in different directions, scarcely knowing whether they went, and rendering the air with screams of "murder!" The murder of their father!—A number of persons were soon collected at the house, but too late to stay the murderer's arm; he had completed his bloody work and fled.—On examining the body of the deceased, it appeared that a blow had been given upon the left temple, with a large hatchet, and another on the crown of the head, which fractured the skull in a shocking manner; there were two other wounds about the face, which appeared to have been inflicted with the edge of the instrument. Mrs. Rudder was unable to identify the person of the murderer, it being nearly dark, and all that she could discover of him was that he was a colored man. The Jury, therefore, could only return a verdict of "Murder committed by some person unknown."

We learn further, that a free colored man (whose name it would be improper to mention at present) is strongly suspected, and that a warrant has been issued to apprehend him.

Murder of J. Rudder.—The eldest daughter of the late John Rudder, who was inhumanly murdered on Sunday evening last, whilst asleep in bed, in his house in Princess Anne county, has been apprehended, and is now in Jail, as the murderer of her father!—A younger sister, who was present at the commission of the horrid deed, has given evidence of the fact of her being the murderer.

Beacon News Room.

Altering Notes and Mail Robbery.—A man named Hinton McKinney was taken up on Monday last, carried before Deacon Mac Rae and James Stewart, Esquires, on suspicion of altering bank notes and robbing the mail between this place and Charleston, which he has been employed in carrying for a short time past. In his pocket book was found a number of figures, carefully cut from Treasury notes, as 5, 10, 20, &c. His papers being examined, a letter was found, (which he said he had written without any object,) dated the 27th ult. neither folded nor directed, in which he stated that he wished to purchase "4 or 5 hun" (supposed to mean hundred) "niggers," he having \$300 in U. S. notes and some other money; said that he expected to be in Ruthefordton in the month of September next, and, in conclusion, that his own hand writing and *Twitty's* were too well known here. It is probable, from the mention of Ruthefordton and Twitty, that the "niggers" spoken of are counterfeit-bills; and this supposition is strengthened by another paper found in his possession, being a letter from D. Twitty to McKinney, dated Rutheford, July 5, 1824, stating that the understood M-K. wanted to purchase "niggers," and informing him that he had some for sale, of "the best quality and of different sizes." This may be a word employed by counterfeiters to render their correspondence unrecognizable to any but themselves.

The Magistrates next directed a search of his person, when a few small notes, amounting to 5 or 7 dollars, were found in one of his shoes. Continuing the search, a bundle of bank notes, amounting to \$563 dollars, was found secreted in his clothes. He gives no satisfactory account of the manner of obtaining this money, and the Charleston mail having been robbed more than once lately, suspicion very naturally fixes on him as the robber. He was committed for trial on these charges at the U. S. Circuit Court in November, and at the next Superior Court of this county.

Another man, named Edwin Simpson, also a mail carrier, was committed to the jail of this county on Saturday last. He is said to have escaped from Robeson jail, where he was confined on a charge of breaking open a letter. It is supposed that he is an accomplice of McKinney.

Richmond Observer.

A new way to roast eggs.—We understand that a stone cutter, employed at the south part of the city, yesterday roasted half a dozen eggs in fifteen minutes, by placing them on a sheet of slate exposed to the sun.

Boston Gaz.

Sudler's Death from Drinking Cold Brandy and Water.

NEW-YORK, JULY 25.—We heard yesterday of the case of a person from the city, whose name we do not now recollect, which we think ought to be laid before the public without delay. He went out into the fields with a gun, and having heated himself repaired to a tavern, where, having taken the precaution to wait some little time, he called for a small glass of brandy and water, which he immediately drank off; but the landlord to render it more palatable, had put a piece of ice into it, not supposing