

entionally, by defective information"—we are disposed, at once, to overlook any little departure from the correct state of the case; but when he roundly asserts that the United States have for 22 years put Georgia off with "a plea," and clearly conveyed the idea that "the Indian titles" to lands within the limits of Georgia remain now as they were "22 years ago;" and when, too, the facts as given in the extracts from Mr. Calhoun's Report, were matters of public notoriety, the indulgence for "unintentional error" that was bespoken, cannot be granted. And when, again, the sensitive apprehension, lest his readers should misconceive him, leads him to say—"on this subject we wish distinctly to be understood. In the absence of so many of the details connected with this controversy; in the absence of the orders given to General Gaines and Major Andrews; of the volume of testimony collected by them; and of the evidence relating to the formation of the treaty, and the conduct of the Indian Agents, it would be impossible to form a correct opinion," &c. &c.—I ask, who, after all this caution and show of fairness, would expect the very next sentence to run thus—"The rights of Georgia have not been duly respected; she has been treated more like a dependent province than an independent state. In support of this opinion, we appeal to the whole history of this controversy for the last ten years; to the fact, that while the Indian titles have been extinguished in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, they have been neglected in Georgia!" &c.—(See the extract from Mr. Calhoun's Report, or, rather, see the entire Report, with the Message of President Monroe transmitting it to the House of Representatives, bearing date 30th of March, 1824.)

There is one more point, which, in the haste with which I have glanced at this subject, has been overlooked: "It is impossible," says the Enquirer, "that the Government can act under an impression that the treaty is fraudulent, because its orders were issued before any investigation had been had that could have furnished the grounds for such an opinion. But, even if it were in possession of evidence on this point, *whence, we ask, does the President derive authority virtually to declare a treaty null and void?*"

There can be no meaning in this, if it be not intended to convey the belief that the President has usurped authority, and that the treaty has been declared, by him, to be null and void. And what object can the Enquirer have in giving out such an intimation? Is it to impress the people with the belief of the President's want of capacity to comprehend the nature and extent of his powers in this matter? Or to induce a belief in the citizens of Georgia that he is hostile to them, and to the accomplishment of their wishes to succeed to the Indian lands? It will be a very hard matter for the Enquirer to convince the people of the President's ignorance as to where his powers go, and where they ought to stop, much more difficult than to inflame the already excited feelings of our fellow-citizens of Georgia by throwing in among them this fire-brand, kindled at the Capitol, the necessary tendency of which must be to create animosities against him who should be esteemed (until by his acts he shall forfeit the character) THE GUARDIAN OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL—and the charge of whose decision, (as attributed to him by the Enquirer,) annulling the treaty, has about as little to sustain it as has the assertion that the United States has put Georgia off, for 22 years, with a plea, instead of fulfilling obligations which they are bound in honor to regard.

More is to be apprehended from the mischievous tendency of such remarks as are contained in the article which you have copied from the Enquirer, than from the real state of the controversy in regard to the late Treaty. Judging myself from what is published, and having therefore the same data for an opinion with others, there does not appear to be any thing so very alarming in the case. But if the Enquirer can convince the citizens of Georgia that the General Government is faithless towards them, and indifferent to their anxious desire to have the compact executed; nay, more, that the President himself is usurping power to frustrate their expectations and destroy their hopes, there is no knowing to what extent their excitement may lead them to go. The subject is disagreeable enough in itself, without being made more so by adding to it new incidents, aggravating in their nature, and which have no necessary or natural connexion with it, or its history, but which tend to impart fresh violence to feelings already too much and too unreasonably excited, which, without them, would naturally harmonize and subside.

JUSTITIA.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND is very sickly. Of about 50 marines, who were on the island five or six weeks previous to the date of our last accounts, only three remained fit for duty—two thirds were dead, the rest were very ill! The sailors had suffered in the like proportion! Lieut. Com. Tupper was left at the point of death. A vessel had been sent to fall in with Com. Warrington to apprise him of this state of things, before the yellow fever should have swept away the whole of those stationed at or on the island.

## General Intelligence.

### FOREIGN.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The regular packet ship Meteor, arrived at New-York on the 19th ultimo, and brought London papers to the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool of the 8th of July.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th July, by commission, to meet again on the 25th August.

The accounts of the revenue for the year ending 5th July, when compared with the two last years, show an increase of income of 1,713,006l. sterling.

On the 21st, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham made certain inquiries respecting the motives of France for continuing the military occupation of Spain, Mr. Canning, in answer, expressed his perfect conviction, that the French government was sincerely anxious to withdraw, with as little loss of time as possible, that portion of their army which at present remains in the Peninsula.

Mr. Baring inquired why the minister from South America had not been presented to his majesty, and advanced an idea, that the delay arose from the interference of foreign powers, to mitigate the character of the British recognition of the independence of that republic. Mr. Canning had retired before the question was put; but Mr. Secretary Peel distinctly negated the supposition.

The London Price Current of the 6th, says that the purchasers of tobacco for speculation, continue extensive, and prices have advanced 1/4d. to 1/2d. per lb.

Milton's forthcoming Work.—The work from the pen of Milton, entitled "De Doctrina Christiani," respecting which so much has been said in some of the London journals, is stated in the New Monthly Magazine to afford proof of "what he never was suspected of being—an Arian." Had the editor of the New Monthly ever read the Life of Milton by the celebrated Toland, published early in the last century, he would have there found indisputable evidence of the fact which he now says was never suspected.

#### STILL LATER.

The editors of the New-York Evening Post have received the accounts of the state of the markets, which we give below, by the Pacific; also their regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th July.

It was estimated that not less than 50,000 bags and bales of cotton were imported into Liverpool, from the United States, Brazil and Portugal, between the 12th and 16th of July.

It was reported in London that arrangements were making for a dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Cochrane is said, in several of the papers, to have some intention of going to the assistance of the Greeks.

Accounts from Madrid to the 25th June, speak of armaments going on in the ports of Spain, for the purpose of reinforcing Havana, and affording succour to the royalists in Peru.

The government of France has a force in Spain of 22,000 men, which is to be withdrawn, and another of 10,000 sent, which number Ferdinand himself wishes to retain.

The wife of general Lavalette, whose escape made so much noise some years since, is still in a private mad house in Monte Mare. Her only paroxysms are when she beholds her husband; her conduct is then outrageous. Her husband has been again received into favor, and is now employed in the king's household.

The Austrian army in Naples, is to be reduced to 12,000 men.

Life of Napoleon.—The "News of Literature and Fashion" of the 2d July states, that the Life of Napoleon, by the author of Waverley, is certainly to be forthcoming. It is to be comprised in four volumes, besides a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the French revolution to the day when Napoleon commenced his military career.

Mr. Jeffrey had resigned the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, which is now conducted by Mr. Macculloch.

Mr. John Taylor Coleridge is the new editor of the Quarterly Review.

The MS. of the work of Milton, which is mentioned above, is in the hand writing of Mary, the poet's second daughter, and was found in the State-paper Office in 1823. The London Courier of the 14th July says, that in consequence of this and other interesting discoveries, made within the last few years in the same quarter, his Majesty had appointed a commission to examine the documents in the depository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them.

Poetry appears to be again getting into the London market. Mrs. Hemans was about to publish the Forest Sanctuary. Allan Cunningham was employed on Scottish songs. Bernard Barton was bringing out his poems with numerous additions. Professor Wilson had done the same; and it was understood that Mr. Crofton Croker was employed in collecting materials for the Ministry of Ireland.

### THE GREEKS.

On looking over numerous files of papers, received on Friday by the arrivals from Europe, the editors of the Post find a variety of contradictory statements respecting the progress of the war in Greece. It is again said that Navarino had fallen into the hands of the Turks, which seems rather extraordinary after the signal victories, of which there is no doubt, obtained by the Greeks both by sea and land over the forces of Redschid Pacha. But on the supposition of the account of the surrender being true, it is regarded on all hands as a matter of little consequence, as the efforts of the Egyptian chief had been completely paralyzed by the total destruction of his fleet at Modon; and the bare rumour, that Navarino was in danger of falling into the hands of their enemies, had infused so determined a spirit of resistance among the Greeks, that the whole country was in arms. A new and more efficient organization had taken place in the government, and a general amnesty having been offered to all who had shown a disposition to revolt, they had united with their brethren in opposing the common enemy.—This led, as we noticed yesterday in postscript, to the achievement of new victories by the patriots, which once remove all apprehensions as to their final triumph over the invaders. This gratifying intelligence is contained in letters received at Paris from Italy, dated the 3d July. It appears that three divisions of the Turkish army had advanced into the Morea. The first division was destroyed near Ambrani, by General Gouras, the commander in chief, who perished in battle. The second division was besieged in the fortress of Salone; and the third, after having been beaten, had dispersed and fled towards Negropont.—The reports respecting the situation of Ibrahim Pacha, were contradictory—some stating that he was surrounded by the Greeks at Messerie—others that he had been defeated by Colocotroni, and forced to retrace his steps upon Modon.

In addition to these triumphs, the fleet of the Turkish Admiral was attacked near Mitylene by the Grecian Admiral Sachury, and compelled after considerable loss, to fly for shelter to Candia pursued by the Greeks. It is admitted, in accounts from Constantinople of the 10th June, that on this occasion the Turkish Admiral lost two vessels, and that a third, which was driven ashore by a storm, was set fire to by the crew, who escaped. By the last accounts the remains of the Egyptian, as well as the Turkish fleets were blockaded by Sachury at Suda, in the Isle of Candia.

These repeated triumphs seem, at last, to have convinced the European Powers, that it would be good policy to show some countenance to the Greeks; it being stated in the Paris papers, that the French General Guilleminot, Ambassador at Constantinople, had sent one of his Aids to the Morea to confer with the patriots. Russia is also said to have shown a disposition to favor their cause, and to have secretly afforded them assistance in their late contests with the Turks. The advices from Zante dated 5th of June, give extracts from the Greek Journals respecting the measures adopted for the promotion of education. According to these advices the Greek government was proceeding with the organization of public schools throughout the territory of Greece, as steadily and tranquilly as if no danger menaced the country. A decree had been issued by the Senate, appointing an Inspector General of Education, and fixing the nature of his duties. By another decree a central school has been established at Argos.—At Athens there were already five schools, two of mutual instruction, consisting of 400 scholars, two for the study of the ancient Greek, and the Italian and French languages, and one for history and philosophy.

### COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.—In the early part of the week we had a good demand for cotton at 1d to 1 1/4d per lb. advance on the lowest sales of the preceding week; since then the heavy arrivals caused a partial suspension of demand, and some sales were made yesterday at a reduction of 1/4d per lb. on the previous highest prices. To-day there has been an improved demand, and very extensive purchases would have been made at this reduction, which, however, the holders would not submit to; consequently but little business has been done. About 2,000 bags American and 2,000 Brazils have been taken on speculation.

July 16.

Cotton.—A fair business was done in the early part of the week, at an advance of 1/4d to 1/2d per lb. generally, but the heavy arrivals of cotton on Wednesday, nearly suspended all demand on that and the following day. There was better attendance, however, of the trade yesterday, and in some instances the buyers succeeded in purchasing at 1/4d per lb. below the highest prices current on Monday, but at this reduction no sellers of an extent could be found. 2,000 bags of American, and 2,000 Brazils, have been taken on speculation. The import is 36,943 bags, and the sales amount to 9917 bags, viz: 169 S. Island, Georgia, fair at 26; 4151 Upland do. ord. 10 a 11; fair 12; a 14; 101 Alabama and Tennessee, fair 12; a 13; 1488 Orleans and Mobile, ord. 13 a 14; fair 13 a 14.

### DOMESTIC.

HALIFAX, AUG. 19.

Useful Invention.—Mr. Lewis Layssard, an ingenious mechanic of this town, has recently invented a Machine, on the lever principle, for packing Cotton into square bales, which will doubtless prove of incalculable advantage to the Cotton growing states. The simplicity of its structure, and the immense power derived from the application of the lever will be duly appreciated when it is known that from 450 to 500 pounds of Cotton can be pressed into five yards of 42 inch bagging, and that "two hands can with great ease pack from eight to twelve bales in one day"—the machine occupying a space sixteen feet by three, and the price for erecting it being only Fifty Dollars, the materials being furnished.

Free Press.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUG. 18.

One of our enterprising merchants, Duncan Thompson, Esq. has now on the stocks, at his boat yard below Clarendon Bridge, a Steam Boat, intended to navigate the Cape Fear River, between this place and Wilmington, so soon as the term of the exclusive privilege granted to the Steam Boat Company shall have expired, (1st of January, 1826.) Her length of deck is 108 feet, breadth 16 1/2 feet. She will be fitted up for the conveyance of passengers as well as freight.

Observer.

The last Newbern Sentinel states, as an instance of deleterious effects resulting from treating at elections, that Mr. Stephen Foscoe was killed at an election ground in Jones county, on the 11th instant. The circumstances (says the Sentinel) have been detailed here in a manner calculated to harrow up the soul with feelings of appal and indignation; but we forbear repeating them, since the transaction will undergo a legal investigation.

Gold mines in Amherst.—There are several gentlemen in Amherst county, Va. near the Folly, digging for golden ore. They have an experienced Miner from Europe assisting them, and present appearances encourage them to expect a rich reward for their labor.—Virginian.

### TAKING THE VEIL.

On Monday week the very interesting, but extremely painful ceremony, of taking the veil, was witnessed at the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C. The subject who bid adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for the cross and cloister, was the amiable and interesting daughter of Capt. Jones, of the Navy. The Metropolitan remarks: There is something peculiarly revolting in the idea of a young and beautiful creature immuring herself in a Convent, and becoming excluded from all the joys and pleasures of a society she was well calculated to adorn.

### A GOOD SPECULATION.

A person of this city, purchased lately at Key West, 6 crates of crockery, which were part of the cargo of the brig Lima, wrecked on Florida Reef, on her passage from Havana to Philadelphia. On examining them in this city a few days past, to ascertain the amount of the breakage, they were found to contain a quantity of Brussels Lace, Silk Handkerchiefs, and other Silk Goods. At a sale of them at the Appraiser's office, they brought the owner near \$500, although in a damaged state. Their cost at Key West was \$12 per crate.—Charleston Pat.

### Advantage of Canal Transportation.

A traveller in passing the Great Western Canal, in a letter of the 6th inst. observes—

I saw fifteen large guns in one boat, which were brought from Sacket's Harbor, and were on their way to New-York—the smallest weighing upwards of 25 cwt. and some of them weighing 65 cwt.—the whole weighing thirty-five tons; and the boat which contained them was drawn by two horses with ease.

During the late war, I saw those guns on their way by land, each gun drawn by six horses which required ninety, and then the roads were so bad, that it required twenty days or more in their transmission. Should we ever be again involved in a war, you see with what facility munitions of war, &c. can be transported.

A gentleman of this city has informed us that he used what are called Sponge Boots, for the preservation of his horses' feet, which have proven of the greatest service to the animal. Most persons have had cause to complain of the diseases which occur in the feet of their most valued horses, and it is believed they are principally occasioned by the dryness of the hoof. While in the stable, horses are generally surrounded with dry litter, or standing on the dry floor.—These Boots are made of sponge and fitted on the horses' feet, and are wet with soft water every ten or twelve hours. Our informant recommends them to all owners of horses with confidence. We understand they are sold in Boston, by a person who has obtained a patent for them.

Freeman's Journal.

From the Detroit Gazette, of August 7.

### THE INDIANS.

During the last two or three weeks, between two and three thousand Indians, including women and children, have made their usual and annual visit to Malden, for the purpose of receiving their presents from the British Indian Agency at that place. The week before last the editor of this paper was at Malden, at which time nearly fifteen hundred were assembled. A part were encamped on Bois Blanc Island, opposite Malden, the greater part had "pitched their tents" a short distance above the village. At the latter place there were about one thousand, more than one-half of whom were women and children, and they presented a tout ensemble of a truly novel and interesting character, and calculated more than any thing else to revive the impressions which almost every one receives, on perusing the wanderings of the suffering tribes of Israel through the trackless wilderness. Here could be seen the stolid and ragged Chippewa, with his dirty wives and children, from the vicinity of Saginaw—the almost equally disgusting Pottawotomic, from the south of Lake Michigan—the robust and warlike Sack, from the Mississippi—and a few Indians of all the several tribes and families in the peninsula of Michigan, together with those who reside on the other side of our boundaries. With the exception of the Sacks, there appeared a uniformity in the dress of those Indians that pretended to wear any—it consisted of a calico or coarse cotton shirt, long leggings, mockasins and blanket—the Sacks, we believe, never wear a shirt, considering it a garment belonging exclusively to the female sex—some of them wear leggings, and all have a blanket, which they usually wear so as to expose their right arm and shoulder—their hair is shaved close to the scalp, with the exception of a narrow strip, reaching from a little forward of the crown down the back of the head—this hair is made to stand erect, is about four or six inches long, painted red, and decorated with feathers. The finest forms, either for strength or beauty, are among the Sacks. During the day, the Indians would be employed in receiving their presents, playing at some of their games, or wandering about the village in quest of liquor—many were continually intoxicated in the streets, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants; but at night there were numerous powows, and nearly the whole time, until the break of day, was employed by the several parties in singing, drumming, and dancing. This visit for presents may properly be called the Indian Carnival.

It is to us a matter of astonishment, that the British government continues the policy of giving, annually, such a vast amount of presents to the Indians living in our territory. Have these gifts any connection with ulterior views, or are they made as a reward for the past services of the recipients? If future objects are intended, and those objects are hostile, either to our peace or interests, the government of England will most assuredly find itself in an error, and that this expenditure is worse than useless. And, considering the use that a great number of the Indians make of the presents which they receive, we cannot refrain from saying, that for the most part they are a curse rather than a benefit. It is a well known fact; that a great proportion of these presents are disposed of, either among the Canadians or our own whiskey-dealing gentry, for rum and whiskey; and to this cause alone can we attribute the nuisances, in the shape of male and female savages, which yearly, in June and July, infest our streets and houses.

We have heard that it has been determined by the British government to lessen, by degrees, the amount of presents to the Indians: the annual expenditure, at Drummond's Island and Malden, on account of the Indians, we believe exceeds three hundred thousand dollars. Two summers since, in consequence of the vast number that frequented Malden, it was thought advisable to make some attempt to induce the Indians of the peninsula of Michigan to desist from the visits, as some apprehensions were entertained that the impressions which they received at that place would induce them to act with insolence towards our new settlers. Six or eight persons were appointed by Governor Cass, and we believe were instructed to exert themselves to stop the Indians in their journey to Malden, and induce them to turn back. The experiment, however, was wholly useless; those appointed either did nothing, or possessed no influence with the Indians.

We learn by the steam boat Gen. Brown from St. Louis, that the carriage which had been presented to General Lafayette, by the heirs of General Washington, and which sunk in the Mechanics, has been regained, as well as the gold headed cane. Hopes were entertained that the General's trunk with his papers would also be found. N. O. Paper.

DUEL.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a duel was fought on Old Point on Tuesday evening last, between Capt. Mountfort and Lieut. Spence, both of the U. S. army, in which the latter was wounded, supposed mortally.