

war was concurred in by a majority and all authorities, and all custom will prove to you that with regard to the most important of their national acts, having relation either to peace or war, Coweta must take the lead. If a treaty be signed by the Chiefs of Coweta, it is considered good—if not signed by them, good for nothing. Georgia was settled in '32—In '33 or '34 the first treaty with the Creeks was held, then I think in '36 and again in '39. The Cowetas are always foremost. Their Councils are almost invariably holden on the Coweta ground, and Gen. Oglethorpe paid them his first visit there. Hence it is stated in the evidence that McIntosh had the power to sell the whole country, and hence the great efforts made to prevail on the old Coweta Chief, Etomme Tustennuggee, not to sell the country,—efforts which succeeded at Broken Arrow; but this old and ill-fated Chieftain came to me afterwards, as you read in the documents, to say he had been deceived by the bad white men and was opposed to the sale at Broken Arrow, but then his eyes were opened and he would follow the advice of his Father the President, and sell the lands.

Having made this recapitulation and commentary, permit me to subjoin that for the gratification of a few mercenary and sordid characters in the Indian country, you threaten the most flagrant injustice to Georgia. In the country to be surveyed within the limits of Georgia, none or very few of the hostile party reside, and every one of the opposite party seek the survey as a measure of convenience and interest. The survey will in the first instance, extend no farther west than the Chatahooclie, the act of the Legislature leaving it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river before the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been ascertained. Having corresponded with the Governor of Alabama upon this subject, and received his assurance that the Legislature of that State will immediately, on its meeting in November, cordially co-operate with Georgia in running the line, and there being difficulty in ascertaining the precise point at which that line will commence; the running is postponed to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama.

The evidence which remains to be taken by the Commissioners, will be forwarded as soon as received.

Very Respectfully,
G. M. TROUP,
The President of the United States.

GEN. GAINES TO GOV. TROUP.
HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Aug. 29, 1825.
SIR: I have received your communication through Mr. Secretary Pierce, with two papers purporting to be copies of letters from your Excellency to the President of the United States, bearing date the 26th July and 7th August; wherein it appears you are pleased to write *at me and of me*, notwithstanding your avowed resolution not to write to me.

To this wise expedient, to preserve the immense weight of dignity under which your Excellency labors, I can have no objection.—I take this occasion before noticing your assumed "facts and argument," to assure you that I have no authority, whatever, from the President of the United States, or Department of War, to write or speak to you upon any other than public and official subjects—such as I have, with perfect frankness and cordiality communicated to you, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 17th July. In that letter you will recollect, you so far lost sight of your own proper sphere of action, as to attempt to give me what you term "a gentle rebuke." You thus, then, laid aside the wonted high themes of your brilliant pen,—the *Federal Government, the Federal Judiciary, State Rights, Fuzoo Claims, &c. &c.*—and leaving all these great matters to stand or move in the separate and distinct orbits, in which the federal and state constitutions and laws have wisely placed them, you have "descended," rather hastily it would seem, to unauthorised personal animadversion and "rebuke," touching certain official duties to me.

In repelling the personal censure and menace contained in what you have termed your "mild rebuke," I have acted on my own individual responsibility, without any authority save that which is implanted in the breast of every upright man, civilized and savage, and which is known to the virtuous and wise, as the "first law of nature"—a law which authorises the free use of the bayonet against the highway robber of *money*, whose weapon is of a deadly hue, and the free use of the pen against the official robber of reputation, whose known reputation is the pen. I have no money, and but little property of any kind, that would command money—and therefore have no occasion to guard against the highway robber; the little store of wealth of which I am master, consists of an untarnished reputation, with some testimonials of applause, generously and spontaneously bestowed on me, by the National, and some of the State Legislatures, of which Georgia is one; and by which she and they have secured my lasting gratitude, and strengthened the ties of friendly feeling and brotherly union between us. This little store is highly valued by me. It is my own—my all. It will be held in trust by me, for my children and my

country; and it is, therefore, my right and bounden duty to preserve and defend it! It would be criminal in me to neglect it! No earthly law can impair the higher law of self defence and self preservation.

My letters of the 14th, 16th, and 22d June, and those of the 1st and 10th July, have convinced my friends, whose good opinion I value most highly, of my uniform and earnest desire to abstain from collision with you; and in my answer to yours of the 17th July, it is known that your suggestion of the haste in which you wrote, induced me to decline a reply for a week; and until your letter made its appearance, as usual, in a newspaper, doubtless by your permission. If, in mine of the 23th July, of which you complain to the President, or in my last, of the 16th of this month, it should appear that *nature or a defective education* should have implanted in me a little spice of that *knight errantry* for which your excellency is so much renowned, and that I thereby should have been tempted to *break a lance with you in something like your own proper style*, I cannot but hope that my fault, in this case, in following your own example, and quoting your own expressions, (the only fault with which I can possibly be charged,) will be pardoned by the President and people of the United States, of whose wisdom and justice and magnanimity I have had the most undoubted proofs. To your excellency, I have no apology to offer,—I propose, however, that in our future correspondence, after disposing of your futile charges against me, that you and I may confine ourselves to *our public and official duties*. When these are accomplished, I hereby promise, should you desire it, to correspond with you *unofficially*, until "we shall have exhausted the argument;" and then we will stand by our *goose quills*, and talk of "valor"—about which you have written to the President.

In the interim, since you appear to be fond of quotations from the poets upon the subject of "valor," I will here give you one for your particular consideration and benefit. "The brave vent not their prowess in a storm of words, they let actions speak for them."

In your letter of the 26th July, recommending to the notice of the president the report of your commissioners, you may remark that the report "may indeed be said to carry with it its own commentary," and yet you have taken care to furnish it with an elaborate commentary! It has gone forth doubly armed with its own and your commentary. Thus armed and shielded at all points, it remains for me to approach & try its boasted strength. In this necessary measure of self defence, I shall proceed upon the principle indicated in the following quotation: "*Out of thine own mouth will I convict thee.*" From your "documentary evidence" and from the report of your commissioners, it is my purpose to prove—1st. That your attempt to associate your commissioners with me was a usurpation as unwarrantable as it was indecorous. 2d. That their report is tainted with misrepresentation and perjury. 3d. That the real object of your commissioners was to thwart my efforts to restore peace among the Indians, notwithstanding their professed desire to co-operate with me in the development of truth, and the restoration of peace and harmony.

If I do not, in my next letter, establish these three points, then will I agree to submit it to the denunciations of your excellency and the whole tribe of your servile newspaper slanderers, during the remaining period of my life.

I have the honor to be,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding,
To his Excellency G. M. TROUP,
Governor of Georgia.

Rail-Ways.—The following remarks on Rail-Ways were made by Mr. Tweed, in the convention which was recently held at Harrisburg, on the subject of Internal Improvements:

"He had within a short time visited every factory of note in England, and consequently travelled through most of the country—he had seen the country literally cut up with canals, but had not seen a single rail-road. He had, indeed, heard of the existence of one at a distance, but could learn little of its utility. In that country, they believed that rail-ways were of very doubtful utility, and applicable only to particular levels. Twelve thousand pounds sterling per mile was given there as an estimate for a rail-road—and in this country, subject to greater extremes of weather, nothing less, he presumed, could be assumed as probable costs. It will be necessary, contended Mr. Tweed, in forming a rail-road, to make an excavation as broad as the *noys*, and of a depth beyond the extent of frosts; this excavation must be filled with stone, in some places to be brought from a considerable distance, in order that a suitable foundation might be laid for the ways; the expense of such works, even upon level ground, must, he contended, be very enormous."

Lady Byron has a pleasure yacht on the coast of Kent, in which she lives almost entirely at sea, and sails between the French and English shores. She is accompanied by her daughter, and some females of her own family. When she lands she avoids the larger towns and secludes herself in smaller villages.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Emerald, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which place she left on the 26th July, the editors of the New-York Evening Post have received London papers of the 24th, and Liverpool Price Currents of the 25th July. The Emerald sailed in company with the ship Vulcan, for New-York.—The Corinthian sailed two days previous; and the Florida arrived on the 25th July. The cotton market was dull, but there seemed a disposition on the part of the speculators to purchase largely, if parcels were offered low.

The British funds were rapidly regaining the decline which occurred in them during the last six months. The investment of money in the Consols on the opening of the 22d July, exceeded one million for account of individuals not interested generally in commerce, and the mercantile interest had funded probably to the same extent. "With a flourishing commerce," says the British Press, "with a well employed population, with an abundant capital, and with an almost certain prospect that the peace of the world cannot be speedily disturbed, it is impossible to expect any other result from such a state of society than a vast increase of capital, and a proportionate difficulty in productively employing the reward of general industry."

The Russian Consul in London had officially announced, that the plague had made its appearance on board a Swedish brig from Egypt, in consequence of which, several of the crew had died. All vessels entering the ports of Russia, from Egypt, had been placed on strict quarantine.

GREECE.

The Paris papers, which had reached London on the 21st July, continued to give the most favorable accounts from Greece. Files of Greek Chronicles, published at Missolonghi, had also been received, containing a diary of events from the 26th May to the 15th of June inclusive.—By these the report of the arrest of Mavrocordato, the secretary of the executive, is confirmed. He was accused of having allowed himself to be corrupted. Several Greek Generals had been dismissed from their commands on the same ground; and much was expected from the recent establishment of a military commission to direct the affairs of the country. The efforts of Redschid Pacha to reduce Missolonghi, were confidently expected to fail, in consequence of the insubordination and sickness of his troops, and the want of sufficient supplies for carrying on the siege. On the 15th June, the garrison received official news from the government that the second division of the patriot fleet, under Admiral Sachury, had obtained a brilliant victory, near Sanio, over the Ottoman fleet. The batteries of Missolonghi, and the vessels which were in the harbor, fired several rounds in consequence, by way of rejoicing.

Accounts from Corfu, of the 31st June, represent the desertions in the camp of Redschid Pacha as daily spreading, and that the Albanians had entirely lost the respect with which he had inspired them on his arrival. Flushed with his success at Navarino, he had again avowed his intention to people the Morea with an Egyptian colony, and to introduce a government similar to that administered in Egypt. There was a report that he had detached from Navarino a body of cavalry to occupy the town of Arcadia, and commence his new government; but on their approach the Greeks resisted, and finding that they were likely to be overpowered, they abandoned the place. A number of women and children fell into the hands of the invaders. The patriots were determined to perish rather than submit to the barbarians. Since the first rising of the Greeks, we have had occasion to notice several heroic females who had taken up arms in defence of the liberties of their country. The wife of Pietro Bey is mentioned as another instance. She is stated to have advanced with 4,000 Mainotes to the village of Miscoa, four or five leagues from Navarino, but finding no troops assembled, and fearing lest she should be betrayed, she retreated in despair at not being able to save the only son she had left, and who was among the hostages of Ibrahim Pacha.

Mavrocordato.—It is stated in the Journal des Debats, that letters from Trieste, of July 4th, say that Colocotroni, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince Mavrocordato, the friend of Lord Byron, to be beheaded.

SPAIN.

The London Globe and Traveller, states that "orders had been issued by the French government for the immediate formation of a camp at Bayonne, to consist of 9,000 men, to which a suitable train of artillery was to be attached, so as to form a complete division at present, called the division of reserve." These circumstances, combined with the sudden march from Pampaluna of a regiment of the line to "reinforce the garrison at Madrid," would seem to indicate that all was not so tranquil in Spain, as the Royal gazettes would have us to

believe. It was, indeed, known that at Vitovio, Burgos, Santanda, and Coruna, frequent disturbances took place, which caused the frequent loss of lives.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Buenos Ayres Argos of the 25th of June, we translate the following:

BRAZILIANS IN UPPER PERU.

By an express arrived in this city on the 21st, we received, not without astonishment, the information that a division of Brazilians from Matagroso had entered Upper Peru and occupied the province of Chiquitos disregarding the practice established among nations claiming to be called civilized, and only giving an intimation to the commandant of the district in terms the most insulting, accompanied with threats of devastation and death against all who should dare oppose them. We never believed that the Emperor of Brazil would have reached such a point of stupidity and imprudence, nor that his unrestrained desires of conquest would have made him trample on all the considerations which he owes to his own safety. Not content with drawing upon himself the enmity of all the republics of the Continent, manifesting to them his arbitrary and dangerous politics in the retention of the Banda Oriental, but he has shown himself willing to quarrel openly with them, and to provoke them to an immediate war in the same place where are now concentrated the arms of Peru, of Colombia and the Rio de la Plata. In this manner his ambition exceeding all limits, has hurried him to expose his weak side, and calls upon us to determine our national boundaries.

We know not what may be the conduct of Gen. Sucre under these circumstances, who has at his command more than fifteen thousand men, ten thousand of whom are now on this side of the Desaguadero; but we are persuaded that it will be always worthy of the victory Ayacucho and the Liberator of Peru. His operations, or at least those which are necessary to resist the aggression, will unfold themselves without doubt, before the three republics adjoining Brazil, and consequently interested in the affair may, by a treaty, regulate his conduct. In the meantime these events should hasten the perfection of the laws relative to the formation of the National Army, and the fortifying of the lines of Uruguay to protect the interests of the nation.

DOMESTIC.

COMMODORE STEWART.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5.—It gives us great pleasure to state, what is known to be a fact, though not yet officially promulgated, that Commodore Stewart has been honorably and unqualifiedly acquitted of all the charges and specifications on which he has just been tried. We hope to publish the finding of the Court, by which the name of this distinguished officer is restored to all its lustre, and himself to the service to whose fame he has so largely contributed.

The next, and last officer who will be arraigned before the present Court Martial, is Captain James Ramage, whose trial will come on to-day. The charges on which he is to be tried, were preferred against him by Lieut. Wolbert, of the Navy, and are the following:

- 1st. Neglect in the performance of his duty.
 - 2nd. Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman.
 - 3d. Oppressive conduct.
- The specifications of misconduct embraced under these general charges we purposely omit, until their publication can be accompanied by a statement of his guilt or innocence of them.

[Nat. Intel.]

NATIONAL COMPLIMENT.

NORFOLK, AUG. 29.

As a national compliment no less than a mark of their individual consideration and respect for the officers of his most Christian Majesty's squadron, at present on a visit to our waters, the officers of the United States' army stationed at Fortress Monroe, gave them a Ball on Friday last, which rivalled in splendor any thing of the kind which we have been accustomed to. Nothing that taste could devise or liberty supply was omitted to give eclat to the occasion, and to render the honor intended to be paid to the gallant Frenchmen, in the highest degree distinguished and impressive. The invitations were extensive, including the fashionable society and many respectable heads of families of the town and vicinity of the garrison generally, and the officers of the U. S. Navy. The ball was given in the newly erected large brick building contiguous to the parade ground, in which are apartments finely adapted for the purpose.—*Herald.*

The French squadron in Hampton Roads are all unmoored and have short, and will put to sea the first fair wind.—We understand that all except the Venus, 60 gun ship, the Nymph and Themis, 44's, will sail direct for France, and that these will accompany the rest as far as the Western Islands, whence they will return to the West India station.—*Id.*

A duel took place on the 15th inst. between two artillery officers, attached to Fort Monroe, in which one of them was shot through the body.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 3.

We understand that Capt. CHARLES MORRIS, having resigned his seat at the Board of Navy Commissioners, was, on the 1st inst., ordered to take command of the new frigate *Brandywine*, which is to convey General LA FAYETTE and family to France. On the arrival of the ship in France, we learn that Capt. Morris will leave her, for the purpose of engaging in certain important duties, under the orders of the Government, which will detain him for some time in France and England, and that he will then return to the United States. The ship, in the meantime, will proceed to join the Mediterranean squadron under Com. Rogers, where she will be delivered over to the command of Capt. Daniel T. Patterson. Captain Morris, we are informed, will leave this city to-morrow for the ship, which at present lies near the mouth of the Potomac, whither he will be followed by the General on Wednesday.—*Nat. Journal.*

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's mansion was thrown open on Friday evening to the reception of those who wished to tender a farewell to the Nation's Guest prior to his departure from our shores for those of France. The halls appeared, to us, to be much crowded; but, as we are informed by those who know, the company was not so large as on common occasions. Gen. Lafayette, notwithstanding the fatigues which he must have sustained in his numerous public visits through the country, looked to be in rather better health than when last here. His presence seemed to impart universal pleasure to the assemblage, whose cordial and respectful greetings he received with affectionate expressions of thanks. He was dressed in a blue coat, white vest, and Nankin pantaloons. The President of the United States appeared very cheerful and affable to those with whom he was ever and anon engaged in conversation. His attire was remarkably plain—a grey coat, white vest, and white pantaloons.—The whole scene was fairly dazzled with the profusion of epaulets and lace of officers of the army and navy, whose large number was owing perhaps chiefly to the many who have been brought to the district by the court martial new in session. The whole, however, would not have been much more than a dull monotony without the numerous attendance of the "better part of creation." The rich drapery and splendid chandeliers of the rooms are said to have been specially provided for the occasion. About a quarter to ten o'clock, the company began to retire—when Gen. Lafayette placed himself at the door of the centre rotunda, and took personal leave of all as they passed out.—*Alexandria Herald.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 23.

General Lafayette, with his son and Secretary, returned to this city on Thursday evening, from his farewell visit to the venerable Ex-Presidents, Jefferson and Madison. The late President Monroe being on a visit to Albemarle, joined the General, and likewise visited his illustrious predecessors. Mr. Monroe also accompanied the General in his journey through the counties of Orange, Culpeper, and Fauquier, to his own residence in Loudon, where, after spending the night, they parted—Mr. M. returning to Albemarle and the General to this city.

We cannot imagine any meeting of living individuals, which it would have been so delightful and so impressive to witness, as the interview between these four venerable men—Lafayette, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. What stations have they occupied, how conspicuous the parts they have acted, and what space they fill in the world's history. The groupe would have been complete could the patriarch Adams have been present. What a moral does the simple meeting of these four aged men furnish to those who, in the other hemisphere, cling to ancient forms; who conceive there is no safety in government, except possess hereditary, unlimited, and unrestricted power; and think that any other form must be productive of strife, insecurity, and anarchy. Americans are so familiar with the spectacle of their Supreme Magistrates successively and cheerfully surrendering to their successors the reins of power, and quietly descending from a station inferior to none other in grandeur, into the mass of their fellow citizens, and the retirement of private life, that its recurrence ceases to produce that strong regard amongst ourselves which its moral dignity is calculated to inspire in those who view it from a distance. It is, nevertheless, one of the most beautiful effects produced by our system, if not one of the best tests of its excellency.

During his visit to Monticello, the General received from the Faculty and Students of the University an elegant Dinner, which we regret to hear Mr. Jefferson was unable to attend, by reason of a bodily infirmity, which, though it has for some time confined him to his house, is more inconvenient than painful. The General himself continues to enjoy perfect health. He attended church yesterday with the President, and seemed to have improved instead of having suffered from his rough journey.—*Nat. Int.*