

THE STAR,
and North-Carolina Gazette,
 Published, weekly, by
BELL & LAWRENCE.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—No paper will be sent without at least \$1 50 in paid in advance, and no paper discontinued, but at the option of the Editors, unless all arrears are paid. Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for each continuance. All letters to the editors must be post paid.

State-Bank of North Carolina,
Raleigh, May 31, 1825.
 RESOLVED, that a Dividend of four per cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank be, and the same is hereby declared for the last half year, payable at Raleigh on Monday next, and at the several Branches fifteen days thereafter.
 WM. H. DAYWOOD, Cashier.
 24-31

Oxford Male Academy.
 THE examination this day closed. A vacation will take place until the 30th instant, when the exercises will be resumed, as heretofore, under the direction of Mr. James D. Johnston.
 W. M. SNEED, Sec'y.
 24-31

The Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer and Edenton Gazette, will please insert the foregoing for three weeks, and forward their bills.

A first rate Coach.
 THE subscriber has a first rate COACH and HARNESS just finished. He has also several others nearly done, besides Gigs of every description, all of which he will sell very low for cash or negotiable paper. He still carries on the Harness making & Planting, in all their branches. He warrants all his work to be faithfully executed, and, in point of elegance, equal to any in the country.
 T. O. COBB.
 Raleigh, June 9, 1825. 24-31

P. S. He would like to take two apprentices. None need apply, unless they can come well recommended, and will be bound.

State of North-Carolina,
Johnston County.
 THIS day came John Stephenson, and made oath before me, that he had lost or mislaid so that he could not get hold of them, two notes on George Barclay, principal, and his wife security. The said notes were given to Jonathan White for 39 dollars, one payable the first day of April, 1825, the other on the first day of June, 1825, and both were attested by James Stephenson, Justice. Sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1825.
 JAS. WHITENTON, J. P.
 24-31

State of North-Carolina,
Martin County.
 Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1825.
 James Bullcock vs. Tabitha Bullcock } Petition for a Divorce.
 It appearing to the Court, that Tabitha Bullcock is not a resident of this state, ordered that publication, for three months, be made in the Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Martin County, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and then and there plead or answer, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
 JOHN LUTEN, Clk. of S. C. of Martin County.
 Price Adv. \$5 25. 23-3m

Lafayette Hotel.
 THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will keep the Lafayette Hotel, and returns his grateful thanks to them for the liberal encouragement they have bestowed on him. His Table will always be furnished with the best market affords, and his Stables with sufficient provender. His prices will accord with the times.
 JNO. W. BULLEN.
 Raleigh, March 30, 1825. 14-1f

State of North Carolina,
Bertie County.
 Superior Court of Law—March Term, A. D. 1825.
 Mary Niel vs. Henry Niel } Petition for Divorce.
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Edenton Gazette, and Raleigh Star, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Bertie County, at the Court House in Windsor, on the third Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or decur to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.
 Witness, HUSTED REYNOLDS, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and in the 29th year of the independence of said state.
 H. REYNOLDS, Clk.
 Price Adv. \$5 25. 21-3m

State of North Carolina,
Rutherford County.
 Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1825.
 Fanny Garrison vs. Jacob Garrison } Petition for Divorce.
 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Garrison, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Register, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford County, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the 1st Monday in September next, and there to answer, plead or decur to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.
 Witness, JAMES MORRIS, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and the 49th year of the independence of this State.
 JAMES MORRIS, Clk.
 Price adv. \$5 25. 23-3m

State of North-Carolina.
 The approaching election of Representatives to Congress, will determine whether the great body of the people retain that democratic spirit, without the strenuous exercise of which, the purity of our republican institutions must be indubitably polluted. History teaches this important truth, that when the people become careless of their rights, when they cease to scrutinize the conduct of their servants, when they submit to representative usurpation, the time cannot be far distant, when liberty will be only a name, and the inheritance of our fathers sacrificed by those whose personal aggrandizement is the only bond of duty.
 JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.
 Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1824. 4-1f

COMMUNICATION.
FOR THE STAR.
 The approaching election of Representatives to Congress, will determine whether the great body of the people retain that democratic spirit, without the strenuous exercise of which, the purity of our republican institutions must be indubitably polluted. History teaches this important truth, that when the people become careless of their rights, when they cease to scrutinize the conduct of their servants, when they submit to representative usurpation, the time cannot be far distant, when liberty will be only a name, and the inheritance of our fathers sacrificed by those whose personal aggrandizement is the only bond of duty.
 It seems, republics are not intended for duration. It is said the cause of their dissolution necessarily results from their form of government. A consistent man who had attentively watched the progress of political affairs in the United States, could easily point out the gradual and almost imperceptible approaches our government has made to its catastrophe. None would be more obvious to him, than representative usurpation. If we passively submit to the doctrine under which our representatives in Congress seek to justify their votes in opposition to the declared will of the people; if we allow our servants to postpone our will, to their thirst for the loaves and fishes of office; if their independent judgment is to select for us, the highest officer in our government, it is folly to say that the will of the people is the basis of power. Let it be established that the independent judgment of a representative ought to be the rule of his conduct; the transition from a nominal republic to an oppressive aristocracy will be easy and inevitable.
 The experiment was bold enough; and if this were the only characteristic, it were pardonable. But this is not all; it introduces a fearful precedent; one under the authority of which, our dearest rights are paralyzed. It strikes at the very root of the constitution. Nothing but the elective franchise can prevent its effect.
 The Holy Alliance look on the U. States as giving birth and dissemination to the revolutionary spirit which has distracted Europe. Self defence would induce them to co-operate in any plan for subjecting us to a legitimate government; and, no doubt, they are ready to seize any opportunity of forcing us to conform to the established regencies of the old world. A minister of Russia has said, the conquest of the United States is necessary to the tranquillity of Europe. That, in the present order of things, it would be easy. That the rich and influential in every country are fond of power; that from the proneness of the human nature to corruption, a promise to distribute offices, rewards and dignities, to the most wealthy and popular characters, would induce them to aid in bringing their country under submission to the Holy League. That the Representatives of any people are more actuated by views of interest, than by patriotism. That the legislators of the United States, like the Chiefs of an Indian Nation, for a moderate bribe, would transfer the right of the soil to any potentate who can give their price. These assertions are not repeated because they happen to tally with my opinions. I state them, because I am apprehensive they ought to make us doubly guard the only avenues through which the prospects of rewards and offices can be made to affect us. I would not intimate that our late representatives are corrupt. Those of them, with whom I have the honor to be acquainted, are men of talents—of honorable men. But they have despised the almost unanimous wishes of their constituents; they have dared rashly to proceed in direct opposition to the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. Though they are in fact, and profess to be, the servants of the people; yet, upon the most important question which has been before this nation since '76, these servants of the people, who are created and paid by the people, have, under the guidance of their independent judgment, violated the sovereignty of the expressed will of the people! They tell us the decision of the Presidential contest was, by the constitution, submitted to their independent judgment! For a moment admit this position to be correct. It should be recollected, we have chosen them to protect our rights, and promote our interests. An occasion arises upon which we made known the course we expect and wish our servants to pursue. They disappoint our expectations and violate our wishes. Their construction of the constitution, 'tis true, may palliate the contempt they have exhibited for their constituents. But is there any obligation upon the people to re-select them, because they have gone counter to our will under the novel idea of an independent judgment? Their readiness to take advantage of this singular construction, gives us ample room to suspect, that they will, for the future, grasp with avidity every specious interpretation, which may comport with the exercise of their INDEPENDENT JUDGMENTS. Can we not find men in the different Congressional districts whose independent judgments are more consonant to the will of the people? Are the citizens of N. Carolina willing to trust the guardianship of their property and liberty to a set of men, whose conduct demonstrates they have an interest separate and distinct from that of the people?
 When our servants set up their opinions and independent judgments in opposition to our positive direction, will any it be said, that, at no very remote period, our servants will resign our masters. If a free man, and deserves to enjoy true liberty, he will not suffer, at the next election, to name who have been tried and found unfaithful. They may be men of superior abilities; but this doctrine of independent judgment will render their talents the more dangerous. A faithful servant, of only moderate abilities, is preferable

to a Solomon of doubtful fidelity. In every district where our late representatives have no opposition, it is the imperative duty of all who desire to preserve, in its pristine purity, our representative government, to bring before the public some man, whose independent judgment can show to the majority of the people.
 The crisis is important. It will prove to the world whether we have lost the spirit which necessarily supported our fathers in their struggle for freedom. It will determine whether we will assist to forge our own chains, and entail upon our children the curse of a tyrannical aristocracy.
 A VOTER.
 Johnston county.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.
 Governor's Message to the Legislature.
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Milledgeville, 3d June, 1825.

The papers now communicated would have been laid before you as soon as received, but the measures to be taken in carrying into effect the wishes of the President, depending on the arrival of Major General Gaines then daily expected, it was deemed best to withhold them until that arrival, when both the views of the General Government and the measures consequent upon them could be fully disclosed. It being understood however that much public anxiety is manifested for their publication, they are transmitted to you. You will perceive by those views, that if the General Government, assuming the exclusive right to expound and carry into effect the Treaty of the Indian Springs, shall persist in giving to it the construction which is to be found in the letter of the Secretary of War, and elsewhere, it would have been better for all parties that the treaty had never been concluded; for it is quite obvious to you, that admitting the power and construction, the execution of it may be indefinitely postponed at the will of the United States. According to that will, we are not to survey the country because the hostile Indians who opposed the Treaty have also opposed the survey; they continue to oppose both treaty and survey, and to confine themselves in the most hostile and offensive manner. The hostile Indians would prohibit us from passing to and fro through the country, and the prohibition would be equally reasonable, the act of survey, so far as regards the security and peace of the Indians under the Treaty, is as innocent as the act of passing to and fro. Whilst therefore by the Treaty, we have the absolute title to the soil, and the absolute jurisdiction on with the reservation merely of temporary occupation by the Indians, and of power in the United States to protect them in their persons and effects, the right of survey even with the consent of those who ceded the country is denied to us; and this denial founded on an assertion utterly destitute of truth, viz—that the troubles in the Nation have been caused by the act of this Government, which procured the consent to survey the country. In the absence of all other testimony, to show that these troubles had their origin in other, and very different causes, it is sufficient to enquire what assignable connection exists between the survey of the country and the hostility of the Indians? The survey could neither expedite or retard the removal of the Indians; the Indians were not certain that even with their consent the survey would be attempted. Surely therefore if this had been the cause of excitement, the Indians would have waited the event. It is conceivable that the cession of the lands might have produced hostilities—but failing to do so, it is inconceivable how the consent to survey them, which had no relation to their eventual surrender and abandonment, could produce that effect. The object of the Government in procuring the consent, was not to settle the country one day sooner than the provisions of the Treaty would authorize; but in surveying the country to save the time consumed in that operation, to extend its laws over it and to settle it immediately on the departure of the Indians; and this was of the more importance, because the Government was to expect in a short time the arrival of their Civil Engineer, and as that was to be the field of his first and most interesting operations, it was necessary to place him there under the guardianship and safety of our own laws. But so it happens, that this act of survey in which no body before ever saw harm or cause of offence, is suddenly magnified into an evil prolific of all other evils, and this merely because the Government of the United States is so informed by its Agent—that Agent who stands conspicuously charged as the prime mover and instigator of them all—who opposed the Treaty from the beginning—protested it to the last, foretold the mischiefs which were to come of it, and is yet the confidential, trusty and impartial witness upon whose dictum the United States Government accuses the Executive Government of Georgia. The Executive of Georgia will not retort the accusation—it will not say that the Government of the United States is responsible in the sight of Heaven and the world for the crimes (if any) committed by the Agent—because the Government of Georgia is not in the practice of thus treating the Government of the United States—but it must be permitted to say distinctly, that upon the naked information and advice of the Agent, the government of the United States has suffered itself so far to enter into the views, and to adopt the feelings of the Agent in relation to the late events connected with the Treaty, as to have given already, expositions to two of its important articles most palpably erroneous, and unwarranted by the letter or spirit of either. The one is that of that article which cedes absolutely the territory, and therefore of course cedes the jurisdiction—the other of that which stipulates the payment of the money to the Indians. Of the first, enough has been said for a message; of the second, it is denied to say that the United States Government has given such a construction to that article, that the hostile Indians, those which remain, as well as those which remove, will share equally with the friendly Indians, the money stipulated to be paid by it. The money is not given in consideration of the

lands—the consideration of them is other lands, acre for acre in fee simple—the money is given expressly for improvements abandoned, losses suffered by removal, and to defray the expenses of removal. That portion of the Tribe which will not remove is to share it with that which does remove. This to be sure is no concession of ours—but you will see by the letter of Gen. Chilly McIntosh that if this construction is persisted in, the consequences may be of the most deplorable character—a gross breach of treaty on the one side, a consequent refusal to comply on the other. Power enough on the one to enforce compliance—on the other weakness, innocence, wretchedness and woes innumerable.
 Permit me to add, that there is something strange and inexplicable in this conduct of the General Government to the Chief Magistrate of Georgia. On the 31st day of March last, my application to the Indians for permission to survey the country, and my intention, if that application succeeded, to convene the Legislature, were made known to the President. Although one communication at least was subsequently received from the War Department, not one word was said in objection to the survey, if any had been made, I would have discussed it calmly and temperately; and if in the result I had found myself in the wrong, it would have been a question whether for other objects an extra session should be called. Now that you are assembled, and in progress upon public affairs of deepest interest, it is attempted most unexpectedly to cross and embarrass you; but the Legislature is not to be frightened from its duty by an angry look. I invite you to proceed therefore in the course which you have taken, and keeping strictly on the side of right, and within the pale of the Constitution and the laws, you will, under the most adverse circumstances, find the most cheering consolations. You cannot thus proceed without the countenance and support of your constituents, and I doubt not they will be readily yielded. If it be possible, which I do not permit myself to believe, that a certain person, filling a certain station, stands in the way of the peace and harmony which ought ever to subsist between this and the General Government, and on this account valuable interests are endangered, that person will retire instantly, and with much more pleasure than he ever occupied that station.
 (Signed) G. M. TROUP.

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.
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 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Milledgeville, 3d June, 1825.

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You will perceive by those views, that if the General Government, assuming the exclusive right to expound and carry into effect the Treaty of the Indian Springs, shall persist in giving to it the construction which is to be found in the letter of the Secretary of War, and elsewhere, it would have been better for all parties that the treaty had never been concluded; for it is quite obvious to you, that admitting the power and construction, the execution of it may be indefinitely postponed at the will of the United States. According to that will, we are not to survey the country because the hostile Indians who opposed the Treaty have also opposed the survey; they continue to oppose both treaty and survey, and to confine themselves in the most hostile and offensive manner. The hostile Indians would prohibit us from passing to and fro through the country, and the prohibition would be equally reasonable, the act of survey, so far as regards the security and peace of the Indians under the Treaty, is as innocent as the act of passing to and fro. Whilst therefore by the Treaty, we have the absolute title to the soil, and the absolute jurisdiction on with the reservation merely of temporary occupation by the Indians, and of power in the United States to protect them in their persons and effects, the right of survey even with the consent of those who ceded the country is denied to us; and this denial founded on an assertion utterly destitute of truth, viz—that the troubles in the Nation have been caused by the act of this Government, which procured the consent to survey the country. 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But so it happens, that this act of survey in which no body before ever saw harm or cause of offence, is suddenly magnified into an evil prolific of all other evils, and this merely because the Government of the United States is so informed by its Agent—that Agent who stands conspicuously charged as the prime mover and instigator of them all—who opposed the Treaty from the beginning—protested it to the last, foretold the mischiefs which were to come of it, and is yet the confidential, trusty and impartial witness upon whose dictum the United States Government accuses the Executive Government of Georgia. The Executive of Georgia will not retort the accusation—it will not say that the Government of the United States is responsible in the sight of Heaven and the world for the crimes (if any) committed by the Agent—because the Government of Georgia is not in the practice of thus treating the Government of the United States—but it must be permitted to say distinctly, that upon the naked information and advice of the Agent, the government of the United States has suffered itself so far to enter into the views, and to adopt the feelings of the Agent in relation to the late events connected with the Treaty, as to have given already, expositions to two of its important articles most palpably erroneous, and unwarranted by the letter or spirit of either. The one is that of that article which cedes absolutely the territory, and therefore of course cedes the jurisdiction—the other of that which stipulates the payment of the money to the Indians. Of the first, enough has been said for a message; of the second, it is denied to say that the United States Government has given such a construction to that article, that the hostile Indians, those which remain, as well as those which remove, will share equally with the friendly Indians, the money stipulated to be paid by it. The money is not given in consideration of the

acted with my late message to the Legislature, and to the testimony furnished as to be disclosed before the committee charged with the investigation of the subject to which they relate, and which are submitted to you.
 (Signed) G. M. TROUP.
 To Major Andrews,
 Special Agent of the U. S.—Milledgeville.

No. 2.
 Correspondence with the Secretary of War.
 DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
 May 18, 1825.

Sir—In answer to your several letters received at this Department on the 15th and 17th inst. I am instructed by the President to express his deep regret at the death of General McIntosh and the other Creek Chiefs, and the shocking circumstances in which they were attended.—While your Excellency is understood to ascribe the cause of these events to the criminal conduct of the Agent, he, by despatches received some few days past, states to this Department that your purpose of entering upon and surveying their territory, as made known by your proclamation, had produced in the chiefs who received it when assembled in General Council, for the purpose of receiving their annuity, feelings of melancholy and great distress. Exceptions to your measures were then taken by them, they declared their assent had never been given, and that it had not been asked. Those exceptions were communicated by the Agent in the letter above referred to, together with the request of the chiefs that the government would interpose its authority, and put a stop to the contemplated survey.
 Whatever cause may have produced the disturbances and bloodshed which followed so soon upon the breaking up of that council, has now become a matter of very subordinate consideration, compared with the means necessary to be adopted to prevent their repetition. Remote from the theatre of action, with but little information, and that uncertain, (for we have not a word from the Agent,) as to the extent of the designs of the Indians, or the scale on which their operations will be conducted, the President has deemed it advisable, and has ordered accordingly, Gen. Gaines, distinguished alike for his military skill & for his discretion, now in Georgia, to repair forthwith to Milledgeville, for the purpose of consulting with your Excellency on the measures proper to be adopted in reference to the actual posture of affairs on his arrival. To him a discretion has been given, in his judgment the occasion requires it, to call on you for such portion of the militia of the United States, as he thinks necessary. To march also such portions of the regular force as may be convenient to the scene of operations, and to take command of the whole. By his instructions he will be ordered to repel any hostile attempt that may be made by the Indians on the people of Georgia, and to chastise them by measures of retaliation for such attempt, till their sufferings and submission shall entitle them to clemency. If their violence has been limited to their own tribe, the course to be pursued is not without its embarrassments. The government of the United States since its establishment has in no case, it is confidently believed, forcibly interposed in the intestine feuds of the Indians. They have limited their interference to good offices and friendly advice. To depart from this policy, strengthened by time and the approbation of the American people, involves a high and delicate responsibility. On the other hand, to surrender the Indians friendly to the views of the United States to the unrestrained ferocity of the hostile party, is too shocking to humanity to permit. Amid these opposing difficulties the General is instructed to enter the territory of the Creeks and extend protection to the friendly party, but not commit hostilities on the Indians, unless provoked thereto by acts on their part, which may justify such hostilities. A special messenger will be despatched to Milledgeville on Friday at furthest, with General Gaines' instructions.

The President not being yet informed of the measures adopted by your Excellency, cannot at this time take any step thereon.—Your promised communication will relieve him from this difficulty, and immediately on its arrival will receive his prompt attention.
 I am instructed to say to your Excellency, that the President expects from what has passed, as well as from the new state of feeling among the Indians, that the project of surveying their territory will be abandoned by Georgia till it can be done consistently with the provisions of the treaty.
 From the charges made by your Excellency and the Deputation here, against the Agent, Major Andrews possessing from his high character the full confidence of the Executive has been deputed to the Agent to inquire into these charges and to report the course in reference to the Agent which he may deem best calculated to promote the public service.
 Major Andrews is bearer of the despatches to General Gaines, and as he will pass through Milledgeville, if you have any facts calculated to criminate the Agent, an opportunity will be furnished your Excellency to communicate them.
 I have the honor to be, your obedt. servt.
 (Signed) JAMES HARBOUR.
 His Ex. George M. Troup,
 Governor of Georgia—Milledgeville.

No. 1.
 Correspondence between the Special Agent of the United States and Gov. Troup at Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, Geo. May 31st 1825.
 Sir—I have the honor to send you herewith, despatches from the Secretary of War for your Excellency, received by me on the 20th inst. at Washington.
 I presume you will be informed by the despatches now handed you, that I have been appointed, by the President of the United States, to examine into certain implied charges against Colonel Crowell, the Indian Agent, contained in your Excellency's letter to the President of the instant, as well as others of a direct and specific character, made by Chilly McIntosh and other Chiefs of the Creek Nation at Washington. To enable me to perform this delicate and responsible trust with effect, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to furnish me with any charges and specifications which you may have to make against the officer referred to, accompanied by any evidence in your Excellency's possession relating thereto, or references to the sources whence such evidence may be derived.
 Having also instructions to lose no time in an effort to restore the Creek Indians to a state of tranquillity, (the President having in the mean time, as your Excellency has been informed, taken prompt and energetic measures to provide against every event or emergency,) and knowing the great anxiety of the President of the United States and of the Secretary at War, to consult the wishes of the people of Georgia and of your Excellency, in relation to the unfortunate disturbances in the Creek Nation, I have the honor to request also that you will be pleased to favor me with any information or suggestions which may enable me to fulfil, if possible, the object of my visit; assuring you at the same time, that they shall receive all that respect and attention, to which, coming from so high a source, they will be so justly entitled.
 Should your charges against the Agent (or any information which you may be pleased to possess me of) demand it, I have to inform you that I shall exercise a discretionary power vested in me, (unless the excitement among the Indians forbid it,) by suspending the Agent from all his functions, until the further pleasure of the President be expressed. It will however, be evident to your Excellency, that I should not stand justified in pursuing so decided a course, on light grounds, towards a gentleman who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the government. The known high sense of justice of your excellency will be satisfied, too, should such a resort appear necessary, it would be due to Col. Crowell to place him, immediately, in possession of the charges made against him, that he may be enabled to defend himself before his government with as little delay as possible.
 With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedt. servt.
 (Signed) T. P. ANDREWS,
 Special Agent.

His Excellency George M. Troup,
 Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Milledgeville, 3d June, 1825.
 Sir—Immediately on the receipt of your communication of this date, I proceed, in compliance with the wishes of the General Government, to charge the Agent, superintending the affairs of the Creek Indians, with ist. Pre-determined resolution to prevent the Indians, by all the means in his power, from making any cession of their lands in favor of the Georgians, and this from the most unworthy and most unjustifiable of all motives.
 2dly. With advising and instigating in chief the death of McIntosh and his friends.
 You are referred to the documents con-

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Milledgeville, 3d June, 1825.
 Sir—I have received by Major Andrews your letter of the 18th ult. The dispositions manifested by your government to do right in all the matters connected with the subject of my late communication are only in accordance with my just expectations. I am happy that in the general measures deemed best appear to be appropriate and judicious. Pardon me for making an exception. In searching the archives of your office, you will find at divers times & on various occasions, representations made of the conduct of the Agent, all or any of which should have disqualified him as a competent witness against the government of the state of Georgia. On the recent one of the satisfaction of the treaty of the Indian Springs, your own pronouncement upon that incompetency in terms not to be mistaken. The Agent protested against the

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