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GEORGIA.

Department of War, June 15th, 1825. Sin-Your letter of the 3d inst, to the Se cretary of War has been received, and submittel to the President of the United States who directs me in the assence of the Secre tury of War, to my in reply, that if the go tary of War, to say in reply, that if the go-vernment of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Nation of In-dians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, be-fore the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own ef the Indians, it will be wholly upon to own responsibility—and that the government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honor to be your obedient ser C. VANDEVENTER,

Chief Clerk, His Excellency Grones M. TROUP, Governor of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Geo. Milledgeville, 26th June, 1825. which in the absence of the Sceretary of War, the President of the United States then directed you to address to me, and in which I for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its (the government of Georgia's) res trying scene. ponsibility, and that the government (viz the government of the U. States) will not in any manner be responsible for any consequences Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, Commanding, &c. which may result from that measure". A very friendly admonition truly so that whilst Copy of a letter from Gen. Gaines to Gove you referred your resistance of the survey to evils already produced by the mere effort on the part of this government to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that cause producing those effects is disoven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it upon the representation of the agents as undoubtedly true, and that your own Agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabrica ted it to deceive and mislead you-nevertheforbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined from the beginning, that under no circunistance should we proceed to the survey without your express permission first had and it to the bostile Indians: so

obtained. Nay, more-you repeat this order to Gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or the authority, and with the support of the United States, to scalp and tomaliawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that in fact, you adopt for the Indians gratuitously, an imaginary wrong done to them; pursuade them even against their will that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning in part of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the government of the U. States. You will therefore in the absence of the Secretary of War, make on to the President, that the Legislature having in concurrence with the expressed o binion of the Executive, come to the almost manimous conclusion, that by the treaty the Georgia; and in consequence thereof, authorised the Governor to cause the line to bearin degrees of our own constituted authorities, the governm at of the U. States will find nothing but frankness & magnanimity on our port, we may reasonably claim the observance in like degree, of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the Presient, we can rightfully enquire what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintainance of her of our western border, in whom I have usual-undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities; yet ly found as much devotion to truth, as in any is well for Georgia to know them so far as leaded that the government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice.—For how highly distinguished would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power, to surprise the weaker. If the Government mean that, omitting its constitutional doy, it will not pacify the Indians and make safe rontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are saceful fulfilment of their instructions ected with the survey, it is important to

c & to God, which then

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't. To C. VANDEVENTER, Chief Clerk,

Sin. I have only a moment left to say one rord in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by M'Intosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant rillaing to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now Sir, that you may be it once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by some body, I have to assure you, that independently of the ament three times given by Wintosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man. Marshall has repeatedly declired to me, that there was not a dissentient voice from the survey among the friendly Chiefs - all the Chiefs I have seen have uni formly declared the same, and so they have declared to others, both in and out of Council: and for this you have my word and honor, and may have my oath. I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the Commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Inpuntry may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you Sir, if that oath should not weigh one 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, and I believe will not to the present one, un corthy as he may be.

Permit me to say n frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the Commissioners on the part of the State, and sincerely hope that you may am informed that the project of surveying never have cause to regret the part you have the lands ceded to the United States by the taken in them—every prepossession here taken in them—every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of time specified by the 3th article of the treaty in officer who had rendered signal service to am informed that "the project of surveying never have cause to regret the part you have his country, through many a perilous and

> Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't, G. M. TROUP.

Troup.

HEAD QUARTERS. EASTERN DEPARTMENT, Indian Spring, July 28th, 1825.

Sin: I have to acknowledge the honor of our Excellemey's letter of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had only a moment to say one word" in answer to mine of the 10th.

Your one word, comprehending however wo pretty closely written pages, coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate of an en-I ghtened and pa rio ic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed be vever, to follow your example as to tive, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some exapparently hasty, and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the climate not, they may seize it as a pretence under and heated atmosphere in which I find my self, against which it has been my constant purpose carefully to guard. But your letter having made its appearance in a newspaper, just now handed to me by a friend, I can no ouger see the propriety of withholding a re-

> You say "the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood on igno-

rant credulity "No matter how procured"-I will first state to you the manner in which that fright ful certificate was " procured," and then proceed to show that its " daring" character consists only in its truth, and its direct tendency to expose in part the " mahgnant vilturisdiction together with the soil, passed to lainy" which has been extensively practised on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to and the survey to be made; it becomes me in the Indians and the treaty. The facts concandor to state to the President, that the sur. tained in the certificate in question were vey will be made, and in due time, and of voluntarily and to me une pectedly comwhich Maj. Gen. Gaines has already had suffi- municated by Mr. William Edwards and Jotient notice. Whilst in the execution of the scph Marshall, whose signatures it bears. Of the character of William Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much personally -He has been reesented 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 border, in whom I have usualother 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 defective, 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 the government of Georgia to know it; that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain—but if the Government of the United States mean what is not even yet to be believed, that assuming like their Agent, upon another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and incencere, it will like that Agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of bestile and bloody deeds; hen indeed the government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard & fence if gainst the perfidy and treachery of presence of the Council and all others who was attempted by malignant villainy." Their should also know it, that it may guard & fence certificate should be taken and explained in first spanish the perfidy and treachery of presence of the Council and all others who has friends. In either event however, the President of the U. States may rest content that the government of Georgia cares for no to remedy, or secret hopes to gratify; and repossibilities in the exercise of its right, and consequently had no occasion for separating the execution of its trust, but those which the Claiefs, or for secret evaninations. The

is mustly our God as the God of the States.

In as I believe, word for word, by my Aid decamp Lieut. E. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military of the country and states, with unbending integrity and spotters honor, and who is as in the spotters in the buddle of giving counterparts.

Executive Department.

Executive Department. ed, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrapoously 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 enter tained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that Gen. Melatosh 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 coded territory, having ever acted at all upon the subject .-And it is apparent from M'Intosir's letters, "no matter how procured," (t will offer no apolo gy for making use of your Excellency's preg sant phrase. For by whom writen, that be him self considered the permission to survey as merely conditional But I contend that nei ther Gen. McIntosh nor his vassal Chiefs had any right to give such permissions 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 & any part or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting porties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the hites 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 had been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, excepting only such as is sanctioned by the laws of he 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 Ceorgia may be pur tted 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 refuse i credence to the word of their emef 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 specification of the matters of fact to which you have reference. I will however take this occasion to remark, that whatever statement you may have received in support of the insimuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called 'n question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question the oath, or the word, of a Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office. s wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but who were unworthy your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed for even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law which your remarks just now don and Liverpool papers, the former quoted call to mind, that "the King can do to the 22d and the latter to the 23d no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and June. It will be seen, by the letter the foundation of every virtue. "Truth is the given below, that a reduction of from 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 state. Ma-ny of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Lome 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 in the rear of Litchfield street, London, little more, and truth a little less, might have fulled full handed, and now instead of being Portland street, and, before it could be 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 Co he who govern:) can do no wrong."

The enlightened citizens of the republic having long since found it to be fruitless to took for angels in the form of men to govern ets from Valencia, at the southern extween the high office, and the man who fills it Your Excellency will I doubt not always re ceive 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 Georgis are magnanimous, just, generous and cuival ric 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 U. S. as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wis dom and justice and patriotism of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance-many of whom are ure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land, to which class, in this and every other state of the republic 1 leak others, who suffered with him, evinced and every other state of the republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantive pillars of the union; a-gainst which the angry vapouring paper squibs noble colifice; this beloved monu noble edifice; this beloved monument of A-merican wisdom and valor and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to stied or execrated.

he got I people of Georgia I am well a-e are anxious to obtain possession of the upon their western border, but they id abbor the idea of fraudulent or lawless cans resorted to, to treat for, or after treat, to obtain possession of it, before the time horsed by treaty—and I am convince. had no occasion for separating with a her limits should be speedily extinor for secret examinations. The
guished; and that the Indian should remove
was written as it was dictated, therefrom as soon as they can justly be requito be still the prey of anarchy. Bands be made, to keep alive the

consist of vain and "daring offerts" to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves res pectively belong; & that all others go wrong. if you will take the trouble to read the news paperessays with which the presses have been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of the essavists 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 complection of things at all, as disclosed by the commission ers on the part of the state, and hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part that 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 aforemen tioned 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 in my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if their report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and the pen of catinny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians, or the commissioners, the state, or the United States.

In tendering to your Excellency my age nowledgments for the " prepossessions n my favor of which you speak, and which ou say would have given you " pleasure to berish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services 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 ined, it be in my power to win that approbation! : faithful discharge of my duty, as a public officer, and as an honest man: I have ong endeavored thus to winite my best ef forts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and justice and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences. I have been 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 acrimon ous censure-nei ther 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 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 Exc'y George M. TROUP, Governor of Georgia.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

New York, August 8. The ship Braganza has brought Lonthree to four pence had taken place in the price of cotton. Stocks had con siderably improved in London and in Paris with every prospect of a further increase.

Property to the amount of 200,000! terling was destroyed by fire, which broke out in a carver and gilder's shop, on the 21st June. It spread to Great got under, 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

Mr. Huskisson had introduced a bil into Parliament for reducing the duty on newspapers, which had been read a second time. A bill to establish pack-

rank in the army.

The execution of Probert, for horse tealing, had taken place, centrary to hat mercy would be extended to him. He was greatly agonized, and obliged

great firmness.

Greece.—The victories of the Greeks over their barbarian oppressors, bad of the little and the great demagogues, of all been so successful that the cam-countries, may continue to be hurled for hun-dreds of centuries without endangering the this business, the troops under the Pre-sident Conduriotis, and Maximum chaelis, fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made them selves masters of the camp. Very few Egyptians escaped to Modon. This victory had freed Navarino from the enemy. Certain accounts had been received at Trieste of the death of Mehamed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt.

Spain.—This devoted country seem

dations in every direction, and are said to be particularly hostile towards the hands. It is stated in a letter free Magicid, that the Captain of one of the precatory bands, named Dange, for predatory bands, named Divoga, formerly an officer in the Constitutional army, and very wealthy, scoured the country near Avaniuez, and defied even the body guaret of the King; but the chie cause of terror was an effect. cause of terror was an officer of cavalry, who had sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he had formed. These men were executed, and died calling on their Captain to punish their murderers. A detachment of the lancers of the Ruyal guard were a fully defeated, and two of them fell by has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troop was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of rials upon the merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest miser, pervades the country. and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starying, com being beyond their means of purchase. Fifty miles from the province it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained.

In addition to these internal comme tions and misery, it appears from Malaga, that the Colombian privateers were every day capturing Spanish vessels. The "General Santander," the most formulable by formidable, had recently taken six or seven merchantmen,

Liverpool, June 18.

The demand for cotton during the week was a good deal suspended, in consequence of the public sales announce. ced for yesterday, and the transactions by private contract only amount to a-bout 2,160 bags. The public sales were well attended, and went off as follows: Offered 1360 bales Orleans; sold 1050

of ord. to pretty good quality at 13# to 16#; of 1680 Alabamas offered, 430 sold at 12# to 15d. Nearly the whole was taken by the trade, and we reduce our quotations accordingly.

1170 bbls. turpentine, of middling quality, have been sold at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. The grain market has been very dull.

Sales of cotton from the 18th to the 21st inclusive, 1190 baies Uplands at 131 to 16; 280 Orleans, 141 to 151; 201

Our cotton market continues in a very dull state, notwithstanding the great reduction in price, in consequence, in a great measure, of the public sale last week, which went off very badly. The trade seem quite as unwilling to buy now as they did before the sale. If the crop should not exceed 500,000 bales from the United States, prices may res cover; all depends upon that.

From the Manchester Gazette. The reaction in the cotton market, which we anticipated, has already commenced. We understand that a peculiar description of cloth used by the printers, which in the beginning of May was 19s. 6d. or 20s. per piece has been sold. this week for 15s. which is within 1s. of the lowest price at which it was ever known to be sold. It is not likely that manufacturers will continue to bring tremity of Ireland, to North and South goods into the market, when such re-America, and the bill further regula- duction is necessary in order to effect ting the trade of the colonies, had been read a second time in the House of chasers of yarns, that the spinners cannot effect sales, although the prices are It was expected that Sir Robert by no means advanced in proportion to Wilson would be restored to his former the advance of the raw material. The spinners, in their turn, are consequently at a stand. Hitherto, both manufac-turers and spinners have been enabled hope, which he indulged to the last, to carry on their business, in conse-nat mercy would be extended to him. quence of baving stocks of cotton and yaru on hand previously to the advance. While the average price of old and new stocks was moderate, they ventured to pay higher prices, but now, when their old stocks are exhausted, and when every piece and every thread which can be been so successful that the campaign was considered at an end. It appears that the last remnant of the Egyptian fleet was burnt at Navarino on the night of the 18th May. While the patriot vessels were employed in this business, the troops under the Practice and every inread which can be brought into market must be produced from cotton at the speculation price, they do well to pause. No man possessed of ordinary prudence will allow a stock to accumulate in his hands, manthe patriot vessels were employed in ced at least fifty per cent, beyond the price which could be justified on a fair consideration of the actual state of demand and supply. Boweds, which, by the investment of extraneous capital, ons of a deficient 19d, must fall to

Efforts are making, and will cont