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GEORGIA AND THE U. STATES

Gov. Troup to the Presidents

EXECUTIVE DEPARTNERY, GE Milledgeville, 7th Au

Milledgreetie, 747 Juguet, 188 Sin-The letter of the Secretary of of the 18th May, introducing to this gen-ment Maj. Gen. Games, and Major Andro is agents of the United States, to enq-into the causes of the 1-te Indian disturba--to adjust the differences subsisting betw the Indiana, and to enquire into the com-of the Agent for Indian Allairs, recommer-tion of the Agent for Indian Allairs, recommerthem as officers, distinguished for ability, predence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made ac-guainted—with that of the other it remans

for me to place you in possession. In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival 1 merived repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions -of upright intentions—of freedom from all hind of bias or prejudice which could mislead bis judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations. I began with regarding Gen. Gainer as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard him until a short time before his usulting let. ter of the 10th ult. was received at this Department. It was impossible for this Govern-ment not to repel that insult with indignation. The chief magistrate in his official message to the Legislature and stated explicitly that Melntosh and his chiefa had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this tion. Gen. Gaines tells the Indians that no statement the letters of Sicintosh were ex- treaty has ever yet been annulled. You are sited with his name subscribed in his own this treaty has ever yet been annulled. You site this treaty shall be made an exception to a his of which Gen. Gaines had full infor- others; and upon the informat ina received Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the Mc-Intosh party, and of a white man of whom Sen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the state-ment of the Governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the thope of the vilest and shallowest imposture, and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the con-sent given by McIntosh and his chiefs to the survey which on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government con-nected with the survey, and in your last one even denoanced military vengeance against thuse who shall attempt to carry it into exe-cution—When Gen. Games is rebuked in the

e only as your agent in open which that power

passionate and impartial unpire is this Gene-ral Gaines; one would have supposed that con-to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and parted from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker. would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the General consulting the better part of valor and counting the odds against him as fifty to one, thraws himself into the ranks of the Gen. Games is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the commissioners on the part of the State that if twenty-three states out of twenty-four were to pronounce the Agent guilty he would not believe them. Gen. Games has been guilty of the childstronger party and thus commends himself a gain to you for the discretion which you had

given him in advance. The General is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence and almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. Gen. Gaines says, " the treaty, no matter how procured, had be-come a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be anoulled, and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treats having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to Congress for re-considera-

from General Gaines General Gaines prodeeds to manifest espect and complaisance for the Chief Maistrate of a sovere gn state, by informing im that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor he plac-d reliance, but who were unworthy of his coalidence," decide for the Chief Magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connect-d with overnment and sovereignty, viz: the question who are worthy of trust, and who among tancy or repugnance to comply with such States of the Union. dictation, would be subdued by a parade of

mildest language which the unprovoked in-mildest language which the unprovoked in-gul, would admit of the presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most do no wrong," and expansion on the moral G. M. The President of the United States. xcellence of truth, and her indiscriminal habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and the bureau of state, with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for

better informed that the neral's estimate of ted the same rule

he Star, and Morth-Sarolina Bazette.

The proceeds to make another reference to the contrained of the inframe and the external state and the same rule of enumeration, under the state many reiterates the expression of united confidence in the xeracity of Starshall, enlogines him as among the most worthy of the fittle treaty making party." and the fittle treat of the trained against the certificate of much received the testimony of the Chiefs of the fittle treater of 10 Marshall to Gen. Games is files," and 1 enclose you the certificate of much received the testimony of the Chiefs of the fittle treater of 10 Marshall to Gen. Games is files," and 1 enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of fairest character and undoubted veracity to satisfy you that Marshall has added fabehood to treachery. In this part of the his letter the takes occasion the marking before the Councils is mattern to added the friends of the fine date of the takes occasion the marking before the Councils is mattern to a party, " then again "the vasual Chiefs of Kernash," and questions their right to greate a fine party, " then again "the vasual Chiefs of the fine again, the survey. What a dia against the treater and in partial unpipe is this Gene and impartial unpipe is this dene treaty to Congrees for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and party."

ish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or cars of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had gt en him his sword for this special service. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

In maintaining correspondence with the ge vernment of the United States, I have not p mitted any false considerations of dignity or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies thich usually govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty. so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ at any time as your Representative or organ, from the Clerks of your bureaus, up to your Major General by Brevet, and hav acted and treated with them as equals,

In the deportment of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local polities, and these characteristics not exhibited to one, but to all of the constituted authorities of the State. Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been tone in virtue of your instructions expressed or implied or by authority of any warrant from you whatspever, and if not so done. whether you will sanction and adopt them a thus taking upon himself the responsibility to your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be per-maded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent the public servants are or are not entitled to you before this government of the character his confidence. In a little time, sir, with your given to those by the letter of the Secretary countenance and encouragement, Gen. Gaines of War of the 18th May, they will be receivcountenance and encouragement, Gen. Gaines of War of the 18th May, they will be receiv-would have dictated the appointments to of-fice in this state, and may be, the least besi-Government would be by the most friendly · With great consideration.

G. M. TROUP.

of a Cat.- A worthy farmer, residing in the neighborhood the Roy of Ross, sent, a few years ago, a load shi tas of grain to Globeester.-The distance of a ne a about 16 miles. The waggou was loaded in the evening, and started early on the following morning. On its being ting L2. We were to a unloaded in Gloucester, a favorite cat belonging to the farmer was found a mong the sacks, with two kittens, of presented him as wery recent birth. The wag offer, very humanely, placed pass and her roung in a hayloft, where he expected that they would remain in safety, until he false in several respects. In perm should be ready to depart for home. On his return to the loft, shortely afterwards, neither cat nor kittens were to be found, and he reluctantly left the town without them. Next morning, she entered the kitchen of her master house, with one kitten in her mouth. It was dead-but she placed it before the fire; and without seeking food, or indulging for a moment in the genial warmth of her domestic hearth, she disappeared. In about an hour she returned with the other kitten-laid it down by the other -stretched herself beside them, and instantly expired! The poor creature could have carried but one at a time; consequently she must have travelled three times over the whole line of her journey homewards, and performed forty-eight miles at least in less than twenty-four boars .- Bat when we con sider that she had to seek very frequent ly in her route for a place of safety for one kitten while she went back to fetch the other; that she was liable to many interruptions from dogs, passengers, water, &c. which would read er her course devious, it becomes probable that she made the way much longer. Hereford Independent.

La Fayette .- the following Anecdote s copied from a French paper of 1789: "A certain Countess of a distinguished family, but inclined to the Aristocratic party, was lately at the opera at Paris in her box. The mob in the galery chose to mark her the object of was in the opposite box, and saw the to the 20th ultimo, inclusive, and from transaction. The Counters, with great London to the evening of the 19th. composure, collected the apples, put them into a handkerchief, and sent them round to the Marquis, with a paper ninned on the handkerchief, on which she had written with a pencil, ' the first fruits of Liberty."

Capt. Charles Stewart .- This Naval Officer is now on his trial before the Court Martial at Washington, under 4 sing the Catholic Association, la intende charges and 59 specifications, which ed to answer the same purpose. ve been published at length. W have not room for them in detail; stript of the formalities in which they have been preferred, they are in substance as follow: CHARGE 1. Unofficer-like Conduct .-

10.00

ented him as present on daty muster-rolls which Capt. S. knew faise in several respects. In permittin his Parser to sell on shore large quanti-ties of clothing, which when wante not be procured by the officer ting the brand file Officer lar in pating quantities of military stores, and enter-ing them as consumed in his ship in the service. In receiving money for public materials and not accounting to the gov ernment for it.

CHANGE THE 2ND. Disobedience of a ders .- In permitting the contra ade to be carried on as before stated in defending persons and property en-gaged in it, and in violation of his orders, protecting within the limits of Peru, spies, and others from the Royal Army

CHARGE SED. Neglect of duty. In permitting the absence of Lt. Weaver for nearly three years from his duty. In neglecting to notice the serious charge es preferred by Lt. Sawyer against Lt. D. Conner, to the injury of the service a In neglecting the discipline of his men,

CUARCE Aret. Oppression and cruelty-—In confining Lt. Sands in an unusual and unnecessary manuer from Oct. '2-to April '24, without taking any steps for his trial, to the injury of his health, &c.,—Richmond Eng.

FOREIGN:

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 23 -The fine fast sailing ship Isaac Hicks, Capt Macy, arrived yesterday, (after being detained their dislike, by throwing apples into off the Hook two days by the storm, the box. The Marquis de La Fayette By her we have advices from Liverpool

London to the evening of the 18th. The Liverpool Cotton Market continue d dull. One letter of the 20th says, " The total sales the last three days, viz. on the 16th; 18th, and 19th,

amounted to only 2654 bags. An "Aggregate meeting" of the Cath-olics has been held in Dublin, and ano-ther Society formed, which, without interfering directly with the law suppress

A duel bas deen to

temperate abuse of all the constituted au thorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was

With regard to the first letter of General Gaines' to which I have called your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so exceptionshie to the head of this Government-Ile assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public-an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter swering before a Court Martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former, who are bound by equal respect to this Government, does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by It a ainst him-H is in this letter too that Gen. Guines has failen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what no body can believe, at the MeIntosh party which made the trea-constituted but a fiftieth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known and it was in the same lefter made known efficially to this government that he had hap-pily concluded a pacification of the Indians, when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour necessal the host incontestable evidence. With regard to the second letter, of the 200 ult, which now that I am writing, has, for the first time been put into my bands and about a wask directly publication. I have to

nost a week after its publication, I have to entation to you, you were competent to de-ride the nature 5 the extent of the injury he will received, & of the real reas most suitable to received, & of the real reas most su it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fit here or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things of the " nalignant villainy" which has been extensively prac-ticed on the credulity of many of the good the diverse of the sector of t in all respects true, w the Judge to pars t this con-

the life of me understand the application, much less the farrage which follows about ome body regarding money a little more and truth a little less, condition of despised povrty and luxuries of plundered wealth, Scc.

&c and which is equally unintelligible. Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meague comdiment to a partion of the citizens of Gentia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom, ustice and patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance;" many of whom are the culivators of the land; and then again that " the cultivators are the admantine pillars of the Union, against which the angry vapouring, paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries " without endangering the noble edifice" &c. &d. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by General Gaines, but which I assure you sir, is

altogether above my comprehension. The General soon becomes a little more explicit, when he says "there is in Georgia suiall class of men who, like the Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the landable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the commu but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong, and that all others almost a week after its publication. I have to itemark that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the surage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government at well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government as well what he ower to his own government to the referse into his own hands, upon repre-sentation to you, you were competent to de-sentation to you, you were competent to de-wid received, & of the relative most suitable to wid received, & of the relative most suitable to wid received, & of the relative most an able to wit add, countenance and co-operation, and from it aid, countenance and co-operation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent anathemas against the other, through the Governor of this state; thus directly interneedling in our local politics and availing himself of our un

local polities and availing himself of our in-happy divisions to make the emsperation of porty yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to minske him. He poleced to call the particular party to which he is of posed, the "one-sided enlightening class," i mother place he calls them " the small class."—The opportunities of Gen. Gaines t is have been no doubt much better than the which have indeed been very. Evolted,

I was employed by his Excellency Governor Troup, as bearer of an express to Gen. Wm. Melntosi, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs, to the survey of the land by Geor-gia, lately ceded at the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Joseph Marshall and William Edwards accompanied me to Maintosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by Meintosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April Marshall and Edwards were both pre-sent when this conversation took place. Marshall is formed me, (acting as Interpreter,) that when the Chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that General McIntosh would advise the Governer of it; and observed to me in the presence of MeIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed; for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and that after the present crop was made, they could sell out their improvements and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time, that McIntosh requested him

to stay to the talk, but he said it was not neessary, as his consent was then given. Marshall and Edwards and unself set off together, and several times during our jour-ney, Marshall manifes ed his entre approbation of the measure of surveying the land, and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April.

JESSE PROSSER. Milledgeville, 2d Ang. 1825.

Extract of a letter from Gov, Troup to the President of the United States, dated Milledgeville, July 26, 1825.

.Stilledgeville, July 20, 1825. " Having maile this recapitulation and com-mentary, permit me to subjoin that for the gratification of a few mercenary and surdid characters in the Indian country, you thieat-en the most flagrant injustice to Georgin. In the country to be surveyed within the limits of Georgia, none or very few of the hostile party seek the survey one of the opposite mence and interest. The survey will in the first instance extend no farther West than the Chatahoochie, the act of the legislature leav-ing it discretionary with the Governor to run to that river, better the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama shall have been sect usined. Having corresponded with the Gov ernor. of Alabama upon this subject, and re recred his assurance, inc the Legislature of that State will immediately on its meeting in ou its n

In these particulars-that in 1822 he in the body. aided two American, one English and one French vessel and others, in carying on an illicit and contraband trade with certain ports in Peru, by protecting them with the naval force of the U States in landing contraband articles, with a view to his own private emoluthe Canton.) In transporting or cauing to be transported, one E. Smith in natives. the Schooner Dolphin with merchandize The War in India.-The Calcutta the Schooner Dolphin with merchandize though contriband, to the disgrace of the U. States Navy. In employing the Pe-

night, & by the means of the boats at-tached to the vessels under his command, —In protecting smugglers against the laws of Peru. In neglecting to protect the vessels engaged in a lawful com-merce, and protecting the Canton and others engaged in an illegal trade, and in which he and Smith were interested. In purchasing from the Canton, canvass, wine, copper and other naval stores, ostensibly for the Franklin then under his command, and which was not in need of such supplies, and tid not use them. In employing the public carpenters, &c. in the Canton, &c. without their or the in the Canton, &c. without their or the bia, was ready to be launched. U.S. receiving any compensation for it. In employing the naval forces of the U. to the 3d of July. The King of Portu-

tween Count Segur and General Gour gond, in consequence of the answer of the latter to the account of the Russian Campaign by the former; Count Seguras wounded in the arm, and the latt

The Horticultural Society of London has lately received from New Bouth Wales a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe, being infinitely smaller, and like the Mexican, wholly without stings. The honey, which they produce, is said ment; and preventing a Peruvian Brig of War from enforcing the Laws of Peru, against one of the above American ships, one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the

for sale, exposing the same for sale on Gazette of February 21st, contains dep-board the Schooner, and carrying them patches from Lieut. Culonel Richards, from the vessel into certain ports for sale commanding the army that marched against Assam, announcing that the whole of the province of Assam had been U. States Navy. In employing the Per-ruvian and Waterwitch, belonging to the Navy, in the transportation of merch-andize on private account. In receiv-ing on board the public vessels smuggled articles from the Peruvian shore, con-trary to the laws of that government, and without the knowledge or permission of the Revenue Officers; and this in the night, & by the means of the boats at-trached to the vessels under his command.

8, in subserving the views of the snid Smith for nearly a year; and in employ ing him to carry dispatches on board the public vessels, that he might attend to his private concerns. In permitting Eapt. O'Sulfivan and the Supercargo of It is introduced by a preamble, in which