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GEORGIA AND THE U. STATES.

Gov. Troup to the President

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEN. 2, Milledgeville, 7th August, 1825.

Sir—The letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances...

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions of upright intentions...

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...

After quoting a maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage...

Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meagre compliment to a portion of the citizens of Georgia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom, justice and patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance..."

The General soon becomes a little more explicit, when he says "there is in Georgia a small class of men who, like the Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community...

With regard to the second letter, of the 26th ult. which now that I am writing, has for the first time been put into my hands and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency...

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 exceptional to the head of this Government...

legislatory assistance on the conduct of those authorities. It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power, and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian Chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, and expresses his surprise that you should have received the testimony of the Chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given...

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but I have more generally heard from men better informed than the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration, under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties, and to have arrived at the very gratifying conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1—undoubtedly a very incorrect statement.

This officer took umbrage at my request to permit the Commissioners on the part of the State to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigations for the discovery of truth, why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, as was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the Council in matters involving interests of Georgia...

Gen. Gaines 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. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or ears of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his sword for this special service...

In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usually govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty...

In the department of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one, but to all of the constituted authorities of the State...

Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government...

I was employed by his Excellency Governor Troup, as bearer of an express to Gen. Wm. McIntosh, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs, to the survey of the land by Georgia, lately ceded at the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Joseph Marshall and William Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house...

Having made this recapitulation of a commentary, permit me to submit that for the gratification of a few mercenary and avaricious 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 seek the survey as a measure of government and interest...

Extract of a letter from Gov. Troup to the President of the United States, dated Milledgeville, July 26, 1825. Having made this recapitulation of a commentary, permit me to submit that for the gratification of a few mercenary and avaricious characters in the Indian country, you threaten the most flagrant injustice to Georgia...

to meet the wishes and expectations of the State of Alabama.

Maternal affection of a Cat.—A worthy farmer, residing in the neighborhood of H. S. sent, a few years ago, a load of grain to Gloucester. The distance is about 15 miles. The waggon was loaded in the evening, and started early on the following morning...

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 hours...

La Fayette.—the following Anecdote is 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 gallery chose to mark her the object of their dislike, by throwing apples into the box. The Marquis de La Fayette was in the opposite box, and saw the transaction. The Countess, with great composure, collected the apples, put them into a handkerchief, and sent them round to the Marquis, with a paper pinned 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 charges and 39 specifications, which have been published at length. We have not room for them in detail; stripped of the formalities in which they have been preferred, they are in substance as follow:

CHARGE I. Unofficer-like Conduct.—In these particulars—that in 1822 he aided two American, one English, and one French vessel and others, in carrying 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 emolument; and preventing a Peruvian Brig of War from enforcing the Laws of Peru, against one of the above American ships, (the Canton.) In transporting or causing to be transported, one E. Smith in the Schooner Dolphin with merchandise for sale, exposing the same for sale on board the Schooner, and carrying them from the vessel into certain ports for sale though contraband, to the disgrace of the U. States Navy. In employing the Peruvian and Waterwitch, belonging to the Navy, in the transportation of merchandise on private account. In receiving on board the public vessels smuggled articles from the Peruvian shore, contrary 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 attached to the vessels under his command...

CHARGE II. Neglect of duty.—In permitting the contraband trade to be carried on as before stated in defending persons and property engaged in it, and in violation of his orders, protecting within the limits of Peru, spies and others from the Royal Army. CHARGE III. Neglect of duty. In permitting the absence of Lt. Weaver for nearly three years from his duty. In neglecting to notice the serious charges preferred by Lt. Sawyer against Lt. D. Conner, to the injury of the service. In neglecting the discipline of his men, &c. CHARGE IV. Oppression and cruelty.—In confining Lt. Sands in an unusual and unnecessary manner from Oct. 23 to April 24, without taking any steps for his trial, to the injury of his health, &c.—Richmond Enq.

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FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 23.—The fine fast sailing ship Isaac Hicks, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday, (after being detained off the Hook two days by the storm.) By her we have advices from Liverpool to the 20th ultimo, inclusive, and from London to the evening of the 18th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued dull. One letter of the 20th says, "The total sales the last three days, viz. on the 16th, 18th, and 19th, amounted to only 2634 bags."

An "Aggregate meeting" of the Catholics has been held in Dublin, and another Society formed, which, without interfering directly with the law suppressing the Catholic Association, is intended to answer the same purpose.

A duel has been fought in Paris, between Count Segur and General Gourgon; in consequence of the answer of the latter to the account of the Russian Campaign by the former; Count Segur was wounded in the arm, and the latter in the body.

The Horticultural Society of London has lately received from New South 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 to be of excellent quality, and is distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the natives.

The War in India.—The Calcutta Gazette of February 21st, contains despatches from Lieut. Colonel Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announcing that the whole of the province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmes, in pursuance of a convention made between Lieut. Col. Richards and the Burmese commander. The affair was considered of so much importance, that the guns at Calcutta were fired on the occasion.

A company is announced with a capital of 200,000, to establish a communication between Liverpool and other great commercial towns by telegraph. Several fine vessels have been launched at Liverpool, among which were the superior steam packets Commerce, Britannia, Etna, and Comet, all belonging to the city of Duplin Steam Packet Company. The two last are intended to convey the mails between Liverpool and Dublin, in connexion with two other boats now building. They are of 300 tons burden each, and carry engines of 130 horse power. The Bolivar, a fine vessel, intended for the Coast of Colombia, was ready to be launched.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon are to the 3d of July. The King of Portugal has issued a decree, in which, with the exception of a few ringleaders, who are banished, the King pardons the parties concerned in the disorders of the 28th February and 30th April, last year. It is introduced by a preamble, in which

the King remains on board his ship for a long time for the purpose of aiding them in private traffic, &c. (transporting horses from Valparaiso to Orica for the Royal Gen. Cantarac, thus furnishing aid to one party in violation of the duty of a neutral officer. In doing the public men and means in loading and equipping private vessels. In permitting Lt. Weaver to absent himself for a long time from his duty, and in approving the muster-roll of his ship, which represented him as present on duty. In directing or permitting the Purser of his ship to send to the Navy Department muster-rolls which Capt. S. knew to be false in several respects. In permitting his Purser to sell on shore large quantities of clothing, which when wanted could not be procured by the officers. In putting on board his ship large quantities of military stores, and entering them as consumed in his ship in the service. In receiving money for public materials and not accounting to the government for it.

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