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GEORGIA AND CREEK AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the National Journal.

Sir: I observe in your paper of the 9th inst. the three reports of the Commissioners who represented Georgia at the late conference with the Creek Indians. These reports were published some time in last month in the National Intelligencer. I was then confined to bed with a bilious fever, and unable to answer them. They relate chiefly to matters of a public nature, on most of which I have made reports—not based, however, on the same kind of foundation mine are sustained by evidence, which, I trust, will be considered as full and satisfactory, on every point on which it touches. Those of the Georgia Commissioners appear to rest solely on their veracity or assertions, which, unfortunately (where those gentlemen are personally best known,) is not a matter of boastfulness among their neighbors. The reports verify the perception which I made in a letter to his Excellency the Governor of Georgia, that "the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia was to be transferred from the Indian to the Special Agent of the Government." It is not my intention to enter into a discussion of any public matters referred to in the documents in question. Indeed, having handed in my reports, I am not at liberty to allude fully or particularly to them, until they have been made public by the Government. But the Commissioners of Georgia, having thought proper to asperse my character, as a man, by imputing my impartiality or fairness as an Agent, I feel called on to answer so much of their reports (which have been industriously circulated through the newspapers) as relates to me personally. It was not my wish to have a controversy with those gentlemen, but as they have made an attack on me, which was unequalled for, and unwarranted by truth or fairness, they shall not find me backward in repelling their aspersions. In doing so, it may become my duty to show that, if they are ever moved by the workings of conscience, they must hereafter, in their moments of reflection, look to the reports which I am about to notice as the record of their own misconduct. My reply will, from its nature, like most, if not all personal publications, be of a harsh character; but that harshness will be found in the matter or facts it contains, and not in its language. I will first, acting on the defensive, notice the aspersions of the Commissioners in the order they present themselves in their reports: I will then essay to put the Commissioners themselves to the trial, that they may have a fair opportunity of showing their dexterity in getting from it. Their first imputation is contained in the first part of the second paragraph of the first report, as follows: "From the anxiety of the Special Agent, Major Andrews, to satisfy the mind of the Little Prince as to the suspension of the Agent, Colonel Crowell, we felt anxious forebodings that we need not expect to find in him a man who sought only to extend impartial justice to the accused."

The explanation of this aspersion will be found in the following brief statement: General Gaines held a preparatory "talk" with the head of the Creek Nation, I think the day before he met the Nation in Council. I requested the General, in that interview, to be known to the Little Prince the fact of the Agent's suspension, and to explain the cause, necessary from a regard to the general interests of the Government, for the information of the Indian Nation; and in justice to the Indian Agent and his accusers. The Commissioners have not had the effrontery to assert that any thing was stated to the Little Prince which was not strictly true and correct; they merely complain of my anxiety to satisfy the mind of the Little Prince as to the suspension of the Agent, Colonel Crowell." After this explanation, I deem competent on this point altogether unnecessary. In the latter part of the same paragraph, the Commissioners insinuate that I improperly withheld my opinion when appealed to by Reverend Mr. Compere and the Commissioners as to the absolute necessity of his making oath to the evidence which the Commissioners had demanded of him. I was not keeper of the Rev. Mr. Compere's conscience, or of that of any other clergyman or attorney; and, having never made theology profession, I did not consider myself capable of giving a learned divine out of a religious spirit, or prejudice. At the Commissioners' request to complain that I would not use force to compel that Reverend gentleman to do his conscience dictated to him he ought to do, they should recollect, that so far as possessing that power myself, it was not the Government even which had delegated me all the little authority I possessed as its Agent. This complaint is so futile, that I see but one thing proved in it by the Commissioners, which is, that they had no just accusations to make against me, and were, therefore, compelled to resort to such charges as are now referred to. The official correspondence between the Commissioners and me, copies of which are annexed, will throw further light on this charge against me, as well as others. The Commissioners can tell why this correspondence was withheld from publication in giving these reports.

In the 6th paragraph of the same report, they, for the second time, allude to my being found at the house of the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Smith. This offending on my part (being found in the house of a clergyman) will be fully explained when I state a fact, (well known to the Commissioners,) that I lodged and boarded there; and that the room they say I was in, was that which I used for my bed-room, office, and parlour. They assert that the Attorney of Col. Crowell was in the room with me when they entered the house; this may be a fact, although my present impression is that it was the Rev. Mr. Compere who had paid me a visit. That the door of the room was closed, as they assert, I think is quite probable, if not certain—because that door opened into a general family parlour in constant use, and because the room I was in was occupied, as I have stated, as my bed-chamber as well as office. That I was frequently in conversation with the Attorney of Col. Crowell as also quite certain, because I was necessarily compelled to have a constant intercourse with him on the business which carried us both to the nation. They might have added, with truth, that I was frequently in conversation with the Agent himself. I offer these mysterious allusions of the Commissioners to circumstances which they knew to be absolutely necessary and of a perfectly negative and innocent character, as an additional evidence that they had it not in their power to make a just allegation against me.

In the 4th paragraph of the 3d report, that of Colonel Seaborn Jones and Williamson, they refer to my letter to Col. Crowell, suspending him from the exercise of his functions, as evidence of the Agent's case having been prejudged. As the Commissioners are contrived enough on this occasion to admit that letter to be good evidence on any point, I will reciprocate that courtesy by an acknowledgment that that letter does furnish evidence of the Agent's case having been prejudged: there is, however, a material difference of opinion between the Commissioners and myself as to the authorities by which that judgment was committed. I have thus gone through the tangible charges made against me by the Commissioners of Georgia, who, I presume, have preferred their report, having none of a more manly character to offer. I shall now make some statements, from which, if they are credited, it may be inferred, that, if these charges had been true, they might not be credited on the aspersions of those gentlemen where they are not known, and that they will not be credited on their assertions whenever they are personally known to the public.

The Commissioners appointed to aid Gen. Gaines, and to take all the trouble and all my little labours off my hands, consisted of the following gentlemen, who I shall take the liberty of presenting to the public in a proper manner, viz. Colonel Seaborn Jones, Warren Jourdan, Win H. Torrance, and Wm. W. Williamson, Commissioners; Captain J. S. Thomas, and Captain Wm. Bowen, as "Marshals;" and Mr. Kenan, the Clerk of the Commission. Colonel Seaborn Jones, who is the Aid-de-camp of his excellency the Governor of Georgia, is already known to the public as the gentleman who gave a certificate of certain remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Wirt, which remarks however, appear (unfortunately for the veracity of the Colonel) never to have been uttered. He is considered as a general "certificate man," who, in the absence of other testimony, will always be ready to give his certificate, or make a report, whenever the interests of the political party, to which he is attached are in jeopardy. This gentleman has been publicly accused with sundry acts which are not calculated to establish for him a high character for veracity or honor. He has been accused of having purchased, in a private, improper manner, certain personal property of a man in distress, which was liable to executions held by himself as an attorney, and in that way appropriating to himself property which should have been held to the uses of his clients. He has been convicted of having taken a double fee, in the same interest in dispute, one of each party. He has been accused of obtaining the control of an execution, on false pretences, and attempting, knowingly, to recover a debt twice for his own use. He has been charged with all this "professional treachery," by a fellow member of the bar, a gentleman of property and high standing, and has never vindicated his character in a proper manner from it. The belief in their truth, at his home, (Milledgeville,) is so great, that he was rejected by the people as a candidate for the Legislature.

Col. W. W. Williamson stands convicted, in the evidence which accompanies my report to the Government, by the testimony of numerous witnesses, of being an active instrument in the hands of the Commissioners who made the late treaty, in attempting to bribe various persons to betray their duty and honor. He is shown to have offered a bribe of 8,000 dollars to the United States Interpreter, whose character he has since endeavored to destroy, to prevent an exposure of his own corruption. He is shown by the evidence to have been paid a thousand dollars for his services, and to have received twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars of the United States funds placed in the hands of the Commissioners who made the treaty, and to have been engaged, with that money, ever since, in speculating on negroes as a common negro trader. Such is the opinion of this man's character, where he resided, and was best known, that the Grand Jury of Twiggs County Superior Court, in March Term, 1823, discredited his affidavit, and pronounced the bill which he attempted to sustain by that affidavit, "No bill," malicious prosecution. I submit the affidavits of John Winslett, Samuel B. Nichols, and J. H. Campbell, to show the character, habits, and temper of this one of the Commissioners.

Col. W. H. Torrance. This gentleman has been convicted, within about a year, by a sentence of the Court of the place in which he resides, (Milledgeville,) of a disgraceful murder, and a considerable fine imposed by the sentence of the Court as a punishment.

Col. Warren Jourdan. This gentleman has been accused before the public of having screened a notorious smuggler, who had been engaged during the late war in smuggling a large quantity of blankets into Georgia from Amelia Island. The accusation, which was made by his neighbor, a man of high standing in society, has never been repelled, and was so far sustained by his fellow citizens, as to cause him to be rejected as a candidate for the Legislature. I re-rot that the attack of this gentleman on myself has compelled me, in showing their want of character and credit, to allude to a circumstance, the mention of which, I understand, gives him as much uneasiness, as did the mention to Saucy Panza of his blanketing at the tarsers.

Captains Bowen and Thomas, the two Marshals, are already known to the public. By reference to the report of Mr. Wirt, (made in 1822,) to the President of the United States, in the case of General D. B. Mitchell, (who was convicted of having smuggled between one and two hundred African negroes into the Indian nation from Amelia Island,) it will be seen, that these two gentlemen, who were his deputies in office, were the instruments of General Mitchell in introducing those negroes into the nation. It will be there seen, that Captains Bowen and Thomas were the persons by whom the negroes were obtained and carried into the Indian nation. Gen. Mitchell was dismissed, on that report, from office; and Captains Bowen and Thomas were compelled to leave the nation. Capt. Thomas is now living or connected in business with Gen. Mitchell, to whom he is related, and Capt. Bowen has been shown, by the exposures of the Assistant Indian Agent, Capt. Triplett, to have been, of late, engaged in efforts to counteract the measures of General Gaines in the Creek nation. It was Bowen who wrote the correspondence signed with the name of Gen. McIntosh, to the Governor of Georgia, relating to permission to make a survey of the lands acquired by the late treaty.

Mr. Kenan, the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, so far as I observed or learned any thing of his character or conduct, is a young gentleman of capacity and merit, who, at the same time that he discharged his duty to the Board and the State of Georgia, conducted himself as a gentleman towards all those who had occasion to have any intercourse with him.

I have thus attempted to show, in taking a view of their individual characters, the degree of credibility which should be accorded to the Commissioners of Georgia, who have attempted, on the weight of their assertions, or veracity alone, to defame the characters of Gen. Gaines, the Reverend Gentlemen residing as Missionaries in the Indian nation, and myself. I shall next allude to certain private acts of those gentlemen, to show their character and conduct as a board of public officers.

While the Commissioners were in the Indian nation, it was made known to the Acting Agent, Captain Triplett, that a quantity of whiskey had been clandestinely introduced, (through the woods, and at night,) into a back building in the rear of the houses at Princeton, near the Indian Council. As the sale or distribution of liquor is always prohibited in the neighborhood of an Indian Council in session, the Acting Agent had the whiskey thrown out of the vessel which contained it. Whilst the Agent was present supervising those ordered to perform this duty, the slave servant of Col. Jones, one of the Commissioners, presented himself, and contended, that it ought not to be thrown out, as it was the property of his master or the Commissioners. Captain Triplett informed the servant, that if his master or either of the Commissioners would say so, that the same quantity of liquor would be procured immediately and restored, whatever he might think of the transaction. Col. Jones did accordingly acknowledge that he owned it, and the restoration took place immediately. At the same time, Gen. Gaines was informed by the Indians and others, that Captain Bowen had visited their camps—had jested them with the fact of Gen. Gaines' not having given them any liquor—and, informed them, if they would go to the lodgings of the Commissioners, they should have as much as they wanted. The Commissioners could not have wanted the whiskey for their own use, for they, or any other persons, except the Indians, could have procured, at the house they boarded, what liquors they wanted for their own tables. The presumption in the nation was, that the whiskey was introduced to produce confusion among the Indians, through the agency of Capt. Bowen.