state, to the Executive of the Union, without assess, the Committee are of opinion, that a smooth of the Indian Agent, without executation or inquiry, would have been deemed by he People of the United States, an aristrary toreise of power. In ordering an inquiry into he foundation of the charges agents the Agent he Committee conserve that the Frenchest in it as not of justice due to every estimen, however bouddle, and certainly not the less due to a indivintal, who, by a formor valuation expension, at been glaced and sessained in a responsible fice, and had been elected by the People of a veryign State, as their sate increase indivive to had been placed and all and all and been elected by the Penple of a b-vereign S atc, as their sole incorrect native to the Tongress of the Union. The resolt of the linguary, the defence of the indian g nt, the legistropy collected by the uspent Agust, as his report thereon, as well as the doings of the Committee of the Republic, and of the Commissioners of Georgia, and the repiles of Massimited, and contain all the themas occurry to enable the House to form an opinion, whether the Indian Agost could have been removed from other without merificing the great principles of right and justice. The Committee will only add the expression of their belief, that, in declining to remove the Indian Agost, the Executive was actuated by no fertings of "eactuments for the opinion of Georgia, or of disregard for the welfare of a targe portion of the committee."

In presumee of the proclumation of the Go

In the well-are of a large parties of the conmainty."

In parameter of the proclamation of the Goversor, the Legislature of Georgia assembled,
and on the 9th of sune, passed as net "to dispose of end distribute the tends lately acquired
by the United States, of the Creek nation of
Indians." By this set, the whole of the cested
territory within the limits of Georgia, was made
subject to the Legislative and criminal purisfiction of the State; the land was distinct into
sections, districts, and tracts of two hundred
and two and a half series each; one hundred
finities surveyors and ten surveyors of district.

sections, districts, and tracts of the hundred had two and a half acrev each; one hundred district arrevors and ten surveyors of district, reserve, and sectional lines were appointed to be chosen, and a tand Lottery organized, by which the mid lots should be disposed of to the citizens of Georgia.

The Treaty of the Indian Springs had governed to the fedicats the undisturbed processor of the land, till September, 1826. This guaranty with the course which events had taken among the Indians, and the serious and fetal course queuees likely to flow from the immediate introduction upon the lands of so large a body of surveyors and their necessary attendants, therefore the Secretary of War, to raske known to the Governor of Georgia the expessation that the survey would be suspended till the decision of Longiess was known on the subject; and this course was adopted by the Governor.

of Congress was known on the subject; and this notices was adopted by the Governor.

On rep. ing to the Creek nation, General Gaines held Councils, both with the M'Incash party, and the Chiefs of the nation opposed to the treaty. The former were assured of the protection of the United States against further violence. The latter were neged with the greatest carpentness to second to the terms of the French of the Indian Springs. To this promisition, no importantly could induce them to listen, and this they uniformly professed an intention to submit to the power the United States, if called into action against them, they uniformly protested that they would accept compensation for the brain has might be thus ested. from them, in a compulsory execution

that Treaty. Unable to procure from the Creeks, an acquiescence in the Treaty of the Indian springs, General Gaines received from them, in the open Council of the nation, a written instruraent, whereby a certain number of Chiefs deputed to Washington for tint purpose, were authorized to negotiate a treaty for a firstier cession of land. The deputation arrived at Washington, and a negotiation was opened be the Secretary of War. It immemelension existed, as to the extent of their powers in regard to a cession. In his conterences with them at the Broken Arrow, General Gaines had first proposed to them to enter into a Treaty on the basis of a cession of all their Isne's in Georgia. This proposition they rejected. General Gaines then, of his own accord, and without instructions, Yas he informed them at the time,) proposed Treaty on the basis of a cession of their

don of the President, made by General Gaines? By this "list proposition," the delegation declared that they understood the unauthorized one, which made the Chatthe unauthorized one, which made the Chat-tahouchie the boundary. General Games had understood his authorized proposition to be meant, viz. that which proposed a ceasion of all the lands within the limits of Georgia. It appears however, from the clear which he accepted. ments, that such was not the case.

misapprebension of the powers of the deputation, formed a serious obstacle Crock deputation, formed a scrious obstacle in the oniset, to the progress of the negotiations. It was in this posture of affairs, that the aceting of Congress took place, and it appears from the opening message of the President, and James Rainey, Esq. and Dr. John T. Garland as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasis dent, that he still anticipated the necessity of making the transactions, in relation to the Treaty of the Indian Springs, the subject of a special message. Fortunately, from the subject of a special message. Fortunately, from the progress of the megating at the Milton II tel, was excellent. Alexander Henderson, Esq. officiated as President, and James Rainey, Esq. and Dr. John T. Garland as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasis were given:

1. The Union of these States—Regarded as secred and inviolable by every Patriot. Let not the bead and arm designee.

a part of the price.

By the first article of this Treaty, the Treaty of the Indian Springs was "dedured to be not and void to every intent and purpose who severy," and every right and claim arising from the same, "was cancelled and anuffed" by the new Treaty.

This new Treaty received the anaction of the Senate, by a very large malority of

of the Sanate, by a very large moverty of the votes of that body, and the appropria-tions necessary to carry it into effect passed unanimously in the House of Representatives, with the exception of nine dissenting votes. being those of the Alabama Delegation and

the greater part of that of Georgia.

In the whole course and progress of the affair, in the perseverance and available the Executive in pursuing the negotiation. and in the ample provisions made by Con gress to carry them into effect, the Sommit tee perceive strong indications on the part of every branch of the legislative authority of the United States, of a desire to redeem the pledges of the compact of 1802, to pro-mote the interests, and gratify the wishes of

Georgia. In pursuance of the provisions of the Tree ry, the Weste'n line fixed by it was duly run. Before, however, it could be ascertained whether, by this line, any part of the lands within the chartered limits of Georgia were left out, it was necessary that the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama should also be established. Commissioners on the part of these two States were appointed. But the circumstance that a direct line to Nickajack, from the first band of the Chat tahouchie, above Uchee Creek, would intersect that river, induced the Commissioners to depart from the letter of the compact of 1802, and to propose some other point more accordant with its spirit, which it was supposed, did not admit of carrying the line East of the Chattahouchi. In endeavoring to settle on some other point, the Commission. ers of Georgia and Alabama disagreed, and the former ran an ex parte line, on the authority, and of the expense of Georgia alone.

Between the Georgia line, and the line ascertained by the Treaty of Washington, it appears by computation, that there remain unceded about one hundred and minety-eight thousand six hundred and thirty two acres of Creek lands. How much this quantity

may be reduced, on the final settlement of line between Georgia and Alabama, the Committee have no documents which enable them to decide.

It is in respect to this small tract of barren

land that the existing consroversy has arisen. The Surveyors of Georgia, in the month of January last, having passed the line of the Treaty of Washington, were interrupted by a narty of Indians, acting under the orders of the Head Chief of the Creek Nation, who remonstrated with them in a letter written at their request by the Agent; and they have since appealed to the Government of the United States for protection against encorachment on those lands which were guaranteed to those lands which were guaranteed with the settled resolution. antied to them by the Treaty. The Survey, one of Georgia applied to the Governor for the support of a military force. The Governor of Georgia has addressed a remonstrance to the Pressent of the United States, which he exposed himself was not unforcescen, but it could be avoided by weakly violding as an invasion of the territorial rights of to the current, or by meanly concealing his Georgia, which may end in bloodshed. It has been stated in the public prints, that a military force has been called out in Georgia, to support the Surveyors.

The President has promised to the Creek

Nation to maintain the faith of the country, pledged by the Tresty of Washington; and the Governor of Georgia has also been made acquainted, that the President will feel it his duty to earry that Treaty into effect. Orders have, accordingly, been given to the District Attorney and Marshal of the District of Georgia, to arrest and prosecute those, who, contrary to the Treaty of 1826, and the law regulating the intercourse with the Indians, have been engaged in surveying the lands not ceded. (To be concluded in our next)

DINNER TO GEN. SAUNDERS.

Milton, March 15. Treaty on the basis of a cession of their Dinner to Gen. R. M. Saunders.—It having lands East of the Chatahouchie. They been sunderstood that this Congressional declined acceding to this, on the grounds in the deprived of the services of gone to Washington. The written instru-tion the county, a number of our citizens, on ment just alluded to, was, however, thrawn op, actting forth the authority given to their deputation, to accede to "the last proposiconstituents, and as an evidence of their ciency and ability in defence of their counciller approbation of his political course try.

8. William II. Cramford.—The able and the dignified gen-

which he accepted.

The company was numerous and respectable, and the utmost cordiality of feeling prevailed. The Dinner, prepared by Mrs. Williams at the Milton Hetel, was excellent.

and the head and arm disagree.

2. The People.—The proper repository

in the approbation of the people as the highest personal results of the approbation of the people as the highest personal results are also as the approbation of the people as the highest personal results are also as the approbation of the people as the high people approach to accommodate sow views to what I deemed the best interest of the nation. That I have in commodate sow views to what I deemed the best interest of the nation. That I have in the south the high need of approbation, is existed on this day by your being commendation. I should now deem in equinal voluntarity to refere from the attained that high need of approbation, is existed on this day, and the high people against the will be in the power of the district to select another, better qualified him approach. The feelby effort I made on a recent operation, in helalful the personal that the policy, which I know will need with the approach. The feelby effort I made on a recent operation, which the patronage of the General Government is sought to be applied. When the feedby of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback of the personal distinct from a free and feedback o will rise in the majesty of their strength from the banks of the Hudson to the Rocky Moun tains, and shake those from their ill-gained and abused authority "as the lion shakes the dewdrops from his mane." I trust, in such a contest, our State will be prepared for the crisis.—Permit me then to give you as a

The State of North Carolina .- The' suming in her pretensions, sound in princip'e and inflexible in purpose-may she in 1828, visit upon the political conduct of the Son, the same sentence she passed upon that of the Futher.

4. The Freedom of the Press - Justly es. teemed the Palladium of public Liberty, secured by the Constitution of our Country. May, it never be controlled by Executive Patronage. 5. The Constitution of the U. States .- It

withstood the attempts of treason and the horrors of war, can it bear the shock of modern construction.

6. Our distinguished Guest John C. Cal

own .- The eloquent advocate and disposer of the rights of his country in the late war, of the rights of his country in the late war, and the able and efficient Secretary of the burying ground there. The event had for some character, requiring any par cular notice of days been the general subject of convenation amy hands. If I had so considered by other whom ices in the estimation of his country.

On this Mr. Calhoun remarked, that he was deeply affected by the kind expression in his favor. He felt that it was out of his power, by any expression of his gratitude, to make an riequite return. He would not attempt it, but would simpl add his hope, that such would ever be his public conduct

but it could be avoided by weakly yielding sentiments by an assumed neutrality; either of which course he was incapable, he trusted. of adopting. If he knew hims if, he would much rather sink under an honest an open attempt to maintain his sentiments, than to

tis by such base and cowardly means.

One circumstance had, however, consoled him in every danger and difficulty He stood not alone. In this great struggle in favor of principles he found himself associated with those, with whom it was his pride to act; men of the most exhalted intellect and purest patriotism; men who understood pro foundly, practically and theoretically, the principles of our political institutions, and who were, with all their hearts, devoted to preserve them in their original purity. Acting with such men in such a cause, he would indeed deserve to loose what little reputation he had acquired, if he did not treat with scorn the attempts to detract from his charter. Feb. 3.—It was after being completely beaten by Generals Villa Flor and Claudin, in scorn the attempts to detract from his character. He would not by extending his remarks, intrude farther on their patience, but before he sat down, he begs leave to of-

fer as a sentiment. The Union of the States .- Founded on the principles of reason and justice, its preservaon requires an equal participation in all its parts of its benefits and its burdens.
7. A well organized Militia.—The 8th of

incorruptible statesman, the dignified gentleman in private life. 9 Nathantel Macon,-The consistent pol-

tician, the honest man. 10. The Anna and Navy.—May they nevor forget that they are the servants, and not

the masters of the people. Hantfuctions -The policy of our country requires they should be placed upon the basis of fair competition.

12. The Colonial trace with G. Britain. Neglected by the administration, our country had a right to expect of Congress its reg ulation and protection 13. The Senate of the U States. Enlight-ened and firm, it constitutes the balance of

its efforts always bareserted to promote the freedom and happe

recruies of "Pilas contained in Abstison's

public sentiment. But whilst I express to you the firm conviction that no means will be of the rought insisted on twenty-are shillings and distinctly stated, that are attempt to fix a lower duty should be frustrated in the House of Lords. grounded hope, that the freemen of the nation Several Ministers, on this, threatened resignstion. 'A compromise at length took place; and 17s. 6d. it is said, is the sam fixed on, with a re-

duction every year till 12s. 5d.
It was stated that the Earl of Westmoreland and

The Duke of York's will has been proved in Doctor's Commons, and the Executors have sworn the effects to be under £180,000. He desires his just debts and finegral expenses to be paid without delay, and expresses a confident hope that his property is efficient to discharge them. It is however stated that the Dake's debts amount to nearly £300,000, and that the King has expressed his determination to pay the difference between the assets and the claims, out of his prins, out of his pri-

The Duke's stud of horses were sold at Tattersali's on the 5th, and brought 7230 guineas. His celebrated horse Moses was sold for 1000 guineas to the Duke of Richmond. Kenn continued to draw crowded houses at

Drury Lane.
A letter from Constantinople, of the 31st Dec.

mong the Franks.

Leadon, Feb. 6.—At a late hour yesterday morning we received two expresses from Paris, bringing the paper of Friday and Saturday, and the Etrole, dated Sunday. The whole tenor of the advices from Spain and Portugal, proves that every thing is rapidly approaching to a satisfactory conclusion. Our next intelligence, directfrom Lisboh, will doubtless put us in possession of intelligence of a much more decisive character. The rebels, broken and dispicted, were flying in every direction. The Marquis de Chaves had sought refuge in Spain. According to one account he had reached Salamanca wounded. The guage has no term of reproach, the mind as Marchioness, his wife, had repaired to Madrid, dead of contempt, sufficiently strong, to exmong the Franks.

Loudon, Feb. 6.—At a late hour yesterday

hope on the other.—New Times.

The Globe says, that it is evident no more troops are to be sent to Portugal, as two or three transports that had arrived from the West Indies een discharged.

saty on the one hand, and by the

taxes, the head of the lusurgents, is said, in latters from Lisbon, to have been entirely deserted by his followers, and to have fled in the endeator to find refuge in his estates in Tranca-Mon-tes, accompanied by but a few atlendants.

A long article is given in the Paris Etoile from the official Journal of Suain, in which Ferdinand

is made to say, that " he respects the independ-ence of the neighboring kingdom, and does not pretend to exercise any influence on its destiny;"
and that " he has the most arriest desire to preserve unchanged the relations of friendship which bind him to bis augustallies " This is looked upon

beaten by Generals Villa Flor and Claudin, in the province of Beira, that the Portuguese rebels were forced to abandon Almeida and the whole province. The Marquia and Marchioness of Chaves, the Brigadier General Jordao, and the Governar of Almeida, recaped with 300 man, and research Spain by Aldea dlAbiapo, Eight hundred men of the Spanish garrison of Cludad Rodigo marched to meet them, in order to disarm them, but gave them time to repass the Bouro, and return to Portugal by the province of Trasos Montes. Montes.

This conduct having reached the cars of Mr. Lamb, the English Ambassador, he complained to the Spanish Government, in consequence of which General Louga, and the officer of the detachment, had been suspended, and brought before a court-

We learn also that the Marchioness of Chaves has repaired to Madrid with the permission of the King, and that the Marquis remains at Safaman-ca wounded. The equipages and relief leaders have arrived at Madrid.

War In Furne. The Editor of the Bal-timore Patriot has been favored with the fol-lowing interesting extract of of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, (who has the best means of acquiring the most correct informa-tion, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 26th lanuary. Whether his predictions are well founded or not must soon be realised. "My unconquerable persuasion is, that War must break out ere long, and that

end and the pertainor was at last its length to consent to a Trein, by which all the land East of the Cheralinon hie was calculated and East of the Cheralinon hie was calculated and East of the Cheralinon hie was calculated and East of the Cheralinon hie was calculated by which has a consent to a private life calcaged or a private life calcaged or was a fast being of the cassion also Weir bfit. To this Treat, after an interval of some weeks, a supplicant to a large of the cassion was calculated to a cw line, which, as it was supposed, by misch the cassion was extended to a cw line, which, as it was supposed, by many acrosson qualifiest to hadge, would include all the lands within the limits of George and Scale interval of the limits of George and Scale included by the same and supposed by many acrosson qualifiest to hadge, would include all the lands within the limits of George and Scale included to a cw line, which as it was allowed to the limits of George and Scale included to a cw line, which as it was allowed to the limits of George and Scale included to a cw line, which had a private of the sensor of Congress, and private of the single state of the limits of George and Scale included to a cw line, which had a private of the sensor of Congress, and private of the single state of the subject.

The regulations by which are two conditions and supposed by many acrosson qualifiest to swaken the American people to the importance of the subject.

The regulations by which are two conditions and supposed by many acrosson qualifiest to had a private of the limits of George and Scale in the limits of George and Scale

nant at Mr. Canning's audicious disafterwards subdit The English are Actested every

parte's wife; and some dispute evidal in regard to his services.

From the National Intelligencer. STRAY SOAT MOUNT VERNON,
Friday Night, March 2, 1827.
Vessrs. Ga'es & Seuton: As Phad not the

It was stated that the Earl of Westmoreland and opportunity of replying to certain remark.

Mr. Rotenson were about to retire from the Carmade by Mr. Wright of Ohio, in his this speech, on the resolution submitted by meself, in regard to the printers of the has you will do me the justice to publish the communication, in the same paper in which when I first submitted the resolution, cal.

ling upon the Secretary of State for the

information deared, I confined myself strict

ly to the improper course, which, in my estimation, had been pursued, without refer

tination, had been pursued, without tracting upon the private conduct or character of any one. I was replied to by several gentlemen, and acabugat others, by the gentlemen, and acabugat others, by the gentlemen, and acabugat others, by the gentlement. rejoinder, I used an expression relative we him, which he seemed to consider as implying doubt of his willingness to meet a fee-A letter from Constantinople, of the 31st Dec. 10g doubt of his willingness to meet a nestates, that extraordinary attention has lately been eight of domestin enemy. I repeated what excited by the barying of a daughter of Mr. Strat-1 had said, so as to leave no doubt of my ford Canning, whose funeral was accompanied by meaning. What he said in reply, as to had a Greek Bishop, and who was buried in a Greek disposition to meet danger, when put my Church, though there are an English chapel and burying ground there. The event had for some count he had reached Salamanea wounded. The Marchioness, his wife, had repaired to Madrid. He was the centre of the Auti-Constitutional party, and the toll dispersion of the forces he had collected, is recisive of the contest. The minor leaders of rebellion would naturally seek their own safety in flight or submission, after he had been driven from the field. The Spanish Government, too, by the course of events in Portugal, is left without a motive to continue in its aggressive policy; and we may, therefore, reckon upon that sort of good fieth which is produced by necessity on the one hand, and by the extinction of the considered rivals. It is the property of the considered rivals. It is the the considered rivals. It is the property of the property voted for Mr Crawford in the House of Representatives. But from the time it was known the election was to devolve upon the House, up to its final decision, that any one ever hear! me say, that I could, under any circumstances, be brought to vote for Mr. Adams, is utterly untrue. I had expressed myself freely, and without reserve, the People of my own District, on all occasions of which I spoke of him publicly-that I considered him a political apostate, undeserving the confidence of the American People. As to the office of Solicitor General, I know not from whom the member received the intimation, as having the least influence upon my conduct. If he received it from any one of the delegation from that State-If there be any one of them, who could hold friendly communion with such a person, and he will now avow himself, I will place upon his forchead a mark, which he will find it difficult to remove. The office refered to, so not, and has not been vacant. If it was, was, his "petty revilings" of Mr. Jefferson, He did not deny the fact -but admitted his residence in Troy, State of New York, previcus to the Spring of 1809. I learn, from a source entitled to full credit, that he did edit a paper in that place, and that it was Pederal in its politics It ., no one who

knows the honorable member, can doubt the

truth of my remark. In regard to the ex-

pression of working the wires, which seemed

to give him so much concern, I have now to

say, if he was selected to denounce the men

bers of the Hattford Convention, to vonce

for the course they had, or would pursue; of if he was selected as an instrument, in whose

afterwards so warmly greeted for the man-ner in which he had discharged his duty, by a former friend and abettor of that Conven-

tion .- then, I repeat, he was a fit instrument

for such a purpose. And I do not hesitate to declare, that, however great my detesta-