

were similar to English dominions in regard to France.

In 1805, when a peace had just been concluded at Vienna, King Ferdinand made a treaty with England, and admitted the English with freedom into Naples. This conduct caused a declaration of war on the part of France, which terminated in the conquest of the kingdom of Naples. Exiled, as it were, to Sicily, from that period, and secluded from the continent, that court has, nevertheless, remained faithfully and steadfastly devoted to England.

As a remuneration for twenty years' attachment and submission, both the King and Queen have been arrested. The Queen was put on board a ship and sent off to Constantinople. The King, plundered, degraded, and almost confined to an only castle, beheld his most intimate friends also arrested, and dragged to the dungeons. In fine, the conduct of the English in Sicily, has been exactly correspondent to that practised by them upon the Nabobs of India! Certain it is, that the people of France have not cause to mourn at any mishap that may befall the house of Sicily; nevertheless, such ingratitude and perfidy on the part of England towards Princes who have sacrificed their all for her sake, and who, during the last twenty years, have given her so many proofs of their devotedness and attachment, is enough to excite the indignation even of the most obdurate!

It is said, that the Queen, after her arrival at Constantinople, obtained permission from the Grand Signior to come on shore and make the best of her way by land to Hungary—Sad and painful travelling, in a country where the roads are seldom or ever trodden, by any kind of carriage, and which offer to the traveller nothing but obstructions in every shape.

Creek Indians.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The Creek Indians.—As the war with this powerful confederacy of the Aborigines of the American soil will probably produce important events the reader may desire to be acquainted with some particulars respecting them.

The Indians bear the national name of *Muskogees*, but inhabiting a tract of country in the State of Georgia and the Mississippi-Territory, which is intersected by numerous Creeks, they have obtained and are known by the more popular name of Creek Indians; and the Confederacy is divided into various tribes—such as Apalachees, Alibamas, Abecas, Cawittaws, Comsbachs, Coosas, Coosacters, Chacashomas, Natchez, Oankulgees, Oconees, Pakanas, Tascas, Talepooses, Weekumkas, &c. all of whom are now denominated Creeks.

They are in treaty with the United States (or to use the language of the administration prints are our "savage allies.") In 1790 and 1796, President Washington concluded, with the King, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nations of Indians "two treaties of Peace and Friendship."

The first was negotiated by General Knox—It consists of 14 articles. By the first, "perpetual peace and friendship was promised, between the contracting parties." By the 22d, the Creeks acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the U. States, and no other sovereign. The 3d stipulates for the mutual restoration of prisoners. By the 4th, the boundaries of the territories of the Creeks are pointed out; and their relinquishment of claims to any other lands acknowledged. As compensation for which the United States agreed to give the Creeks certain valuable Indian goods, and pay to them the sum of Fifteen-Hundred dollars yearly. By the 5th, the United States solemnly guarantee to the Creeks all their lands above bounded. The 6th provides that all whites who settle on the Creek lands, shall forfeit the protection of the U. States, and that the Creeks may punish them at their pleasure. The 7th forbids citizens of the U. States to hunt on the Creek lands, or to pass thereon without passports. The 8th and 9th provide for the delivery up to punishment of all persons committing capital crimes, &c.—That no retaliations or reprisals shall be committed on either side, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the aggressing party. By the 11th the Creeks promise to give notice of any designs hostile to the peace or interest of the United States. By the 12th, it is provided, in order that the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining hunters, that the United States will furnish them gratuitously with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry—And will send four persons to reside among them, to teach them the arts of agriculture, and to become interpreters. The 13th & 14th provide for the cessation of all past grievances, and for the ratification and fulfilment of the treaty with all good faith and security.

The treaty of 1785 was negotiated by Messrs. Hawkins, Clemer and Pickens; and recognizes all the provisions of the preceding treaty; with the addition, that the United States shall have liberty to establish trading or military posts on the Altamnee, Oconee, and elsewhere, as the President of the United States shall think proper—each post to have annexed to it a district of land 5 miles square—the jurisdiction of which to be in the U. States, who promised to give them goods to the value of 6000 dollars, and to send them two blacksmiths, with strikers, &c.

These treaties are the "supreme law of the land," having been ratified by the Senate.

The Creeks have been represented, by those who have resided among them, to be a remarkable well made, active, hardy and sagacious people; extremely jealous of their rights and territory, and very averse to parting with their lands.—Some time since, the Confederacy contained 17,280 persons, of whom 5860 were fighting men. They have been continually at war with the *Chactaws*, & abound in warriors experienced in all the tactics of the bush. Many of the Chiefs are sensible, well educated men, and many of the red children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The arts of civiliza-

tion are not unknown among them. In addition to the usual aborigin cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, beans and rice, they raise potatoes, peas and cabbages; and have peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries and melons;—and black cattle, hogs, turkeys, ducks and other poultry are found in every village. The country abounds in hills and gentle swells of land; and for "savages," the inhabitants appear to be a happy race, enjoying the luxuries as well as the necessities of life.—They do not allow the use of spirituous liquors in their country.

The lands of the creeks are so pleasant and fertile, that their neighbors who are a shade or two less tawny in colour, but who on the score of civilization have little to boast, have been induced frequently to break the 10th Commandment; and they have, by one means or another treated the Creeks out of great part of their ancient possessions. The encroachments on even their limits as fixed by our treaties of 1790 and 1796, are well known and the manner in which they have (according to their right by treaty,) punished those who have forcibly occupied their lands, has been loudly complained of by those intruders.—And notwithstanding those who thus conducted were declared by solemn treaties to be *okt-laws*, and ought to have expected, on Indian ground, Indian execution; yet whenever they have been rejected, or punished, they have filled the newspapers with their railings of "savage butcheries and scalping"—representing the native owners of the soil as "imps of hell," and called upon the strong arm of the United States—any thing in the treaty to the contrary notwithstanding—to avenge their sufferings, and to exterminate the copper colored bipeds, as wretches who ought not to have lot or portion upon earth.

The Indian savages have no Gazettes to trumpet their story—to paint their wrongs, or to advocate justice in their behalf—and they must be extirpated, and, without remorse, the lands of their fathers will be given to aliens. This appears to be their doom, for the strong arm of the nation in treaty with them is nerved for the execution!—But candid men acquainted with the subject, do not hesitate to say, they are a people, under all their provocations—"more sinned against than sinning."

The first beginnings of the War which now exists between the whites and the Creeks, are involved in uncertainty. The agents posted in their country, have stated various reports of individual outrages and reprisals, but they have left it doubtful on which side the balance of criminality remained.—But of late they have stated, that the Creek confederacy has been violently agitated by party spirit.—That one party were resolved no longer to submit to the encroachments made upon them, and were determined to resist the whites by force of arms; and to this party several "Prophets" (the word now used as a term of reproach) were attached.—That there was another party, who, for the sake of quiet were willing to submit to the encroachments of the whites, and were denominated the *Peace Party*; and that these were encouraged by the whites, and the mixed breeds, and were supplied by the government agents;—That these parties had been at blows, but the extent of the injury given or sustained, has not been stated.

That the war party are always represented as the aggressors.—That recently this War Party made application to the Spanish Governor of Pensacola for a supply of ammunition—probably the usual supply which the Indians are in the constant habit of receiving from the whites since time immemorial.—That hearing the application had been successful, American citizens with some half breeds in battle array—without first taking the steps prescribed by the treaty—way laid and attacked the ammunition convoy, killed many of the guard, but were defeated by the Indians, with loss and acknowledged disgrace. This last affair appears to have been the first commencement of serious hostilities; and the attack on the fort on the Tombigbee, as narrated at the head of this article, appears also to have been the anticipated effect of that affair.

American Intelligence.

NEWPORT, October 19.

CAPTURE OF THE MORGIANA.

This afternoon arrived at this harbor, the British packet Morgiana, capt. Cunningham, of 18 guns and 50 men, prize to the privateer Saratoga, capt. Anderson, of New-York. The Morgiana, sailed from Falmouth the 27th of August, with the mail for Surinam, and was taken on the 26th of September, off Surinam Bank, by the Saratoga, after an action of 1 hour and 5 minutes, by boarding.

We have been favoured with the following Extract of a letter from Thomas Aderton, Esq. commander of the private armed schooner Saratoga, to the owners in this city.

"We have been chased by brigs, frigates and line of battle ships; but at last, off Surinam River, in about 4 fathom water, we captured the British Packet brig Morgiana, of 18 guns—and between 40 and 50 men, James Cunningham commander, from Falmouth, 29 days out, for Surinam. We discovered the brig at 1-2 past, 5 A. M. Sept. 16th on our lee bow—made sail in chase. Being to the windward of Surinam, she ran down before the wind for the River, and gave us a hard run. At a little before 3, P. M. got nearly within musket shot, when the chase hoisted English colours, and gave us her stern chasers; which she repeated three times and cut away some of our rigging. At 3 P. M. we hoisted American colours, and being within good musket shot, we commenced the action, and continued a considerable part of the time close along side, till 29 minutes after 4 P. M. when we carried her by boarding, after a severe action, in which the Saratoga, as well as her prize, were made almost wreck.—stays, shrouds, &c. almost all cut away, and more than one hundred shot holes in our main-sail; masts in our masts, spars and hull, &c.: The bulwarks of the Morgiana being equal, if not superior, to those of the Saratoga, enabled

her to hold out as long as he did. They fought desperately, and even beyond what prudence would dictate. She had 2 killed and 8 wounded, 6 of whom mortally; among which is James Cunningham, Esq. her commander. With regret I have to inform you our loss was the 1st Lt. Mr. Sebring and one man killed, one mortally wounded, and 3 or 4 slightly wounded.

I send Mr. George H. Fellows Prize Master; Mr. Tilton Newcomb, mate, and 12 men in the brig; ordering her for some port in the United States, as best suits circumstances and convenience; and as she is a very fast sailing vessel, feel much confidence that she will arrive safe; she sails nearly as well as the Saratoga, and I think will make an excellent privateer—she has been a Spanish sloop of war; a French sloop of war; an English Packet; and is now a Yankee prize; and is a fine vessel.

N. B. In the action with the Morgiana, we had killed, Mr. Sebring 1st Lieut. Mr. Jackson, seaman—wounded mortally, Freeman Hewitt—4 others slightly, or not dangerously."

The following is a copy of a letter from the commander of the Morgiana, to Mr. G. H. Fellows, prize master of the said vessel.

Sir—It is with infinite pleasure that this opportunity is offered me of doing that justice to your humanity and kindness which they do so justly deserve, and thanking you for your kind attention, not only to me, but the rest of the wounded of H. B. Majesty's late packet Morgiana, since you have had the charge of that ship as prize master. I must also give you every credit for the anxiety you have shewn to preserve your prize which I assure you I think you have done your best in both to your country and to your owners. If it is ever in my future power to return your kindness to myself I shall certainly not be forgetful of that essential duty.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM.
To Mr. G. H. Fellows,
prize Master of the Morgiana.

BUFFALO, OCT. 19.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated Fort George, October 17.

"On the 11th inst. we marched out with a force of eleven hundred, inclusive of Indians, to see what had become of the gallant Vincent. But we found that he had absconded precipitately, burning all the public property he could reach. From the best information there can be no doubt but that the appearance of the militia, who were supposed by the enemy to amount to 5000 men, and the employment of the Indians, struck terror to their souls and caused their retreat. We marched to the Twelve Mile Creek, and were pursuing the rear guard of the enemy, who were about two hundred strong at the Fort, with baggage and sick. But the movements of col. Scott, who gave us notice that he was about to quit this fort, compelled gen. McClure very reluctantly to give up the pursuit. We took a circuit through the country to Clippewa, and thence to this place.

We have collected immense quantities of public stores—perhaps 1000 barrels of flour, 3 or 400 stands of arms, 5000 hides, tallow, bread, hats, &c. The conduct of the Indians ought to silence the British pretext of not being able to restrain them. The address of gen. McClure is a sufficient comment on their conduct. We have a party now out. Col. Chapin is with them. We look for news from them every moment."

The 23d infantry and all the light artillery, have left Fort George and taken up their line of march for the eastward on Thursday last, col. W. Scott accompanied them; but we do not learn that gen. M. Porter has left Fort Niagara.

We learn that col. Grieve, with the 7th regiment of state artillery, is on his march for the frontier.

SAVANNAH, (GEO.) OCTOBER 12.

Sad News.—We have seen a gentleman just from Jones county, whom we learn, that on the 5th inst. an express from Fort Hawkins reached Gen. Floyd, who was with the troops, encamped this side of that place, giving the sad intelligence that a body of Indians had attacked the escort and taken the whole of the provisions on the way to the Creek agency for the expedition destined against them. On receipt of the news, Gen. Floyd immediately dispatched 300 horse and three companies of infantry in pursuit of the Indians. Our informant further states, that on his way down to this place, it was reported that the detachment had overtaken the Indians and retaken the provisions. We hope that this report is true.

We learn with regret, that WILLIAM B. BULLOCK, Esq. declines a re-election for Senator from this State to the United States, which takes place in November next.

Arrived on Saturday evening last, sloop Celia, A. Blount, from St. Mary's, cargo coffee. Previous to Capt. B's sailing, a schooner, under the new Haytian flag, had arrived there, with a cargo of coffee and molasses.—The crew including the Captain were all people of color. A new government has lately been formed in Hayti, and is said to be similar to that of the United States, *Petion* was elected President.

A gentleman just from St. Mary's, informs, that upwards of 400 troops had lately arrived at Amelia Island, from the Havanna and St. Augustine, (about 300 of them whites) and that 250 of them had gone in pursuit of the revolutionists, in a king's armed schooner.

BURLINGTON, OCT. 15.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a detachment of the rifle corps consisting of about 130 men, under the command of Col. Isaac Clark, embarked on board of batteaux at Chazy, N. Y. and proceeded to Caldwell's manor, in the province of Lower Canada, and landed at the house of a Mr. Cook, where there was deposited about \$3000 worth of property, recently smuggled from the states, consisting of leather shoes,

&c. after taking and putting on board of the batteaux the above mentioned property they proceeded from thence and landed at Rock River near Canada lines, about break of day.—The troops immediately formed and proceeded towards St. Armand, the expedition was so conducted that the enemy were not apprized of their approach, until the Riflemen were within fifty rods of the British encampment, on hearing alarm guns fired, and the British drums beat to arms, the riflemen advanced precipitately upon them, so that they had not time even to form their troops, they however attempted to make a stand. Major Powell who commanded the British forces was immediately taken prisoner. The enemy commenced a fire upon our troops from behind houses, fences, &c. a column advanced in front, but they were all soon compelled to lay down their arms. Several made their escape and secreted themselves in cellars, chambers, &c.

The loss on the side of the enemy is not exactly known; three were killed and a considerable number wounded; two were wounded of the Rifle corps. Col. Clark has made ninety three prisoners, taken one hundred and twenty stand of arms, eight horses and seven oxen. The prisoners arrived at this post on the 13th inst.

Foreign.

VIENNA, JULY 31.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the General Staff of his armies, viz. the Field Marshal Lieutenants Latterman and Guyley, to be *Generals of Artillery*;—the Field Marshal Lieutenants the Baron Spipsirs, the Prince of Hesse, Homburg, and Count de Klenau, to be *Generals of Cavalry*;—Major Generals L'Espine, Riard, Ferner, Mohr, Marschall, Loderer, and the Prince of Alloys Lichtenstein, to be *Field Marshal Lieutenants*; and 16 Colonels (whose names are omitted) to be *Major Generals*. Several Officers in retirement have been ordered into service.

BUDE, (HUNGARY,) JULY 7.

It is said the English Minister at Constantinople has made propositions to the Divan for the formation of an alliance between the Porte and England; but that the propositions were rejected, the Grand Seignior persisting to maintain a most strict neutrality during the war.

The Field-Marshal Prince of Lichtenstein is with the army.

BOSTON, OCT. 22.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Arrived in town yesterday, capt. Mellory, of the sloop Jolly Robin, which sailed from this port 25th Aug. last for Charleston, S. C. with an assorted cargo of fish, nails, and wrapping paper. On the 7th Sept. lat. 38, long 74 was chased 26 hours by the Plantagenet 74, the wind dying away in a calm, was captured by her boats, and after taking out all hands and the cargo, the Jolly Robin was destroyed, and the men put on board the St. Domingo, (Ad. Warren's ship) and sent to Halifax, where they arrived on the 12th Sept. Capt. M. left Halifax, where they arrived on the 12th Sept. Capt. M. left Halifax the 5th inst. being with several others paroled and permitted to sail in the schr. Minerva, of Wiscasset, capt. Scott, where they arrived on Saturday evening last. Capt. M. brought no papers, but verbally informs us that the Greek ship Jerusalem had been cleared, and her cargo restored, all but the copper, which was declared contraband—she was soon to sail for Boston as he understood.

There had been no new captures of late. A frigate and 2 sloops of war were going the same day capt. M. sailed.

Admiral Warren's fleet had sailed from Halifax, without the St. Domingo, for the Chesapeake.

The brig Diamond, capt. M'Intosh, was to sail for Boston shortly.

Nothing had been done to the Chesapeake since she was stripped.

The Minerva on her passage to Wiscasset was boarded off Cape Sables by the British sloop of war Rifleman, capt. Pierce, of 18 guns—and off Monhegan, by the British sloop of war Reeruit, capt. Evans, of 18 guns, in company with the sloop of war brig Fantome, capt. Lawrence also of 18 guns.

Spoke, off Cape Sables, the privateer brig Commodore Broke, formerly the Julian, Smith, of Boston, last from St. Johns, on a cruise in Boston Bay.

The news of Commodore Perry's Victory on Lake Erie had been received in Halifax.

A large body of troops had been ordered for Quebec, and were soon to leave Halifax for that place.

From the Boston Centinel, of Oct. 20.

FROM SPAIN.

We have received by the arrival from Cadix the Gazettes of that city to the 13th August.—They contain all the official accounts of the great events on the French and Spanish frontiers, with many details which have not reached us through other channels.

Marshal Suchet had retreated to Barcelona, and the allied army was in pursuit of him. The 3d Spanish army was in Reus.

Gen. Rosello, of the 4th Spanish army writes that on the 30th gen. Alava captured 15 Biscay 3000 French prisoners; without reckoning the wounded; and that the division of Loriga was pursuing the French into France.

The journals of the Spanish cortes showed, that they were making every effort to ameliorate the situation of the kingdom, and establish its independence and prosperity; and if we may judge from the numerous addresses presented with the congratulations on the establishment of the constitution, and on the abolishment of the Inquisition, we should think the assembly to be highly popular. A new congress was soon to be chosen, and its sessions would probably be held in Madrid. All the provinces from which the "Yandels," as the French are unworthily