

...will take place, it will ... some ... next year.

The apprehensions ... an impending war between Spain and Portugal, (says the Couri- ... have all vanished.

The peace of Europe has been established by the great powers. They have resolved to maintain that peace against all attempts to disturb it. Spain and Portugal may have mutual causes of complaint; the right is supposed to be on the part of Spain; for no reason has been urged by Portugal in justification of the invasion of the territories of South America. They may levy troops, they may put on a hostile appearance; but they will not go to war, for a sound and sufficient reason, the other powers will not permit it. Their differences it is officially announced, will be settled by mediation, and the conferences be carried on at Paris.

The ordinary annual session of the States General was opened with the usual solemnities at the Hague on the 20th of October; and the King delivered from the throne a speech; in which we perceive nothing remarkable.

A report was published in several of the London papers, on the 23d of October, that a Russian fleet from Revel was expected at Portsmouth, with 10,000 troops on board. The Courier of the same day expresses strong doubts of their being troops on board; but thinks it not at all improbable, that the ships, on their way to Cadiz, may touch at Portsmouth for fresh provisions and water.

Letters from Merchants at Lisbon were received in London, announcing that a Spanish army had entered Portugal and was approaching the capital. The Courier of the 23d of October, in contradicting the statement contained in these letters, thus remarks:—"Much uneasiness has been excited in the public mind by the reports which arrived from Spain and Portugal, with respect to the march of troops on the frontiers of those kingdoms. It is well known, that unfriendly discussions have for a length of time existed between the two courts, occasioned by the advance of the Portuguese forces on the left bank of the river Plate; but we are sure it will be satisfactory to the public to learn, on information on which they may entirely rely, that both of these Governments have agreed to accept the mediation of the five Powers who are parties to the Grand Alliance, and we may, therefore, look with confidence to the speedy and amicable termination of all those differences which were tending to disunite the Crowns of Spain and Portugal. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we feel ourselves enabled to make this statement, which must remove all uneasiness on this subject."

A letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated on the 11th of October, and published in the Courier of the 24th, communicates the following important commercial information:—"We enclose you a copy of an Edict of the Emperor of Germany, dated Milan, 2d inst. by which it appears that all foreign cotton and woolen manufactures are prohibited in his states. This decree will seriously injure the trade of ... arises from England, a third part of the cargo is for houses in Lombardy, who deal in those articles."

FROM THE LONDON TRAVELLER OF OCT. 24.

We understand that a Russian squadron of seven sail of the line and several frigates, with 10,000 troops on board, is expected at Portsmouth, where preparations are making for its reception. This is the squadron from Revel which has excited so much speculation. It is supposed, at Portsmouth, to be destined for the Mediterranean. A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Portsmouth, to contract for bullocks to supply the squadron with fresh beef during its stay at Spithead.

Yesterday Ministers received despatches from Malta and Gibraltar. By a letter from the former place it appears that Admiral Sir Charles Penrose was with his squadron at Naples, where commodore Channey, in the Washington, with the other American ships, had also been. The Weymouth, store ship, had arrived at Malta, and would proceed from thence to Tripoli, and receive on board the remains of antiquity found at Debydia, the ancient Carthage, which had been presented by the Dey to the Prince Regent. These relics are said to be highly valuable.

A letter from Cork says, that "the fever has considerably decreased among the poor, but increased among the rich, among whom it is become very fatal." The letter gives some instances of the latter assertion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 30.

Notwithstanding the rain which has fallen here during the first fortnight of this month, the weather is ... and we hear every day of persons who have become victims of the plague not only in the city, but also in the suburbs and along the entire line of the canal. Numbers of strangers have recired to the village of Belgrade, near Bajuk dere, where the Austrian Legation, consisting of forty-two persons, still continue.

A vessel from Bengal has arrived, which sailed the 21st of August. Letters are not yet delivered. It is currently reported in the city, that a battle has been fought. No doubt important intelligence will transpire when the letters are received.

Orders had been given for some troops in Ireland to embark for Chatham, for the purpose of proceeding to the East Indies.

A report had been received in England, that the king of Spain had marched a body of troops for the purpose of invading Portugal.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 24.

On Monday fortnight, upwards of 50 whales made their appearance in the Firth of Tay, (Scotland) boats were immediately put after them, which succeeded in hemming them into the shallow water, near the pier at Dundee; when a dreadful combat ensued, which ended in the total discomiture of the whales, the

whole of them having been killed and secured. Some of the whales measured 80 feet in length. LONDON, OCT. 16.

Mr. Curran—On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, at his apartments at Brompton, died the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran. His last moments were so tranquil, that those around him could scarcely mark the moment of expiration. It will be some consolation to the friends of Mr. Curran, to hear, that though surprised by sickness, at a distance from his home, he was not condemned to receive the last offices from the hands of strangers; three of his children, captain Curran, of the navy; his son at the Irish bar; and his daughter, Mrs. Taylor, were fortunately in London, and had the mournful gratification of paying the last duties to their illustrious father. Mr. Curran was near 70 years of age, and had been for some time declining rapidly in health and spirits. With the exception of a short excursion to Ireland, he had spent the last twelve months at his house in Amelia-place. The forenoon was generally occupied in a solitary ramble through the neighbouring fields and gardens, and the society of a few friends in the evening; and though the brilliancy of his wit shone to the last moment, he seemed like one who had out-lived every thing in life that is worth enjoying. On Thursday last he died abroad with a party of friends. Next morning he felt himself very ill, and he kept his bed until his death.

Latest Domestic Advises.

Indian News.—Copy of a letter from Major General Edmund P. Gaines, to his excellency Governor Rabun, (received by express yesterday morning, dated "Head-Quarters, Fort Scott, December 2 1817.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 20th of last month. The detachment of militia I have no doubt will arrive in due time to enable me to put an end to the little war in this quarter, in the course of this or the next month.

With a view to ascertain the strength of the hostile Indians in the vicinity of Pawl Town, and to reconnoitre the adjacent country, I a few days past, dispatched lieutenant Arbuckle with 300 men. The lieutenant, in company with a party of Indians had placed themselves in a swamp, out of which about 60 warriors approached him, and with a war-hoop commenced a brisk fire upon the detachment.—They returned the fire in a spirited manner. It continued not more than 15 or 20 minutes before the Indians were silenced and forced to retire into the swamp, with a loss which he estimates at from 6 to 8 killed, and a much greater number wounded: We had one man killed and two wounded. The enemy have since succeeded in an affair in which the real savage character has been fully exhibited. A large party formed an ambuscade on the 30th ultimo, upon the Appalachicola river, a mile below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee, attacked one of our detachments in a boat ascending near shore, and killed a wounded and lost the greater part of the detachment, consisting of 40 men, commanded by lieutenant R. W. Scott. There were also on board the boat, killed or taken, 7 women the wives of soldiers; six men only escaped, 4 of whom wounded. They report that the strength of the current at the point of attack, had obliged the lieutenant to keep his boat near the shore. That the Indians had formed along the bank of the river and were not discovered until their fire commenced. In the first volley of which lieutenant Scott and his most active men fell. The lieutenant and his party had been sent from this place some days before to assist major Muhlenburg in ascending the river with three vessels, laden with military supplies brought from Ft. Montgomery and Mobile. The major it seems, deemed it proper to retain only about 20 men of the party, and in their place put a like number of sick, with the women and some regimental clothing. The boat thus laden, was unfortunately detached alone for this place.

It is due to major Muhlenburg to observe, that at the time he detached the boat, I have reason to believe he was not apprised of any recent acts of hostility having taken place in this quarter.—It appears, however, by a letter from lieutenant Scott, received about the hour in which he was attacked, that he had been warned of the danger which awaited him: I must therefore conclude, that he felt it to be his duty to proceed. Whether he had received from major Muhlenburg a positive order to this effect, I have not yet learned. Upon the receipt of lieutenant Scott's letter, I had two boats fitted up with covers of plank, port holes, &c. for defence, and detached them under Captain Clinch, with a subaltern officer and 40 men, with an order to secure the movement of lieutenant Scott, and Gen to assist major Muhlenburg. This detachment embarked late in the evening of the 30 ult. and must have passed the scene of action (15 miles below this place) at night, and seven hours after the affair had terminated. I have not yet heard from Captain Clinch.—I shall immediately strengthen the detachment under major Muhlenburg with another boat secured against the enemy's fire.—He will therefore move up safely by keeping near the middle of the river, which with his vessels and force is quite practicable. I shall, moreover, take a position with my principal force near the junction of the rivers at the line of demarcation between the United States and Spain, and shall attack any force near that place, or that may attempt to intercept our vessels or supplies below.

The wounded men who made their escape concur in the opinion that they had seen upwards of 500 warriors (supposed to be hostile) at different places on the river, below the point of attack; of the force engaged they differ in opinion; but agree the number was very considerable; extending about one hundred and fifty yards along the shore at the edge of a swamp, in a thick woods.

I am assured by the friendly chiefs that the

hostile warriors of the town on the Chattahoochee have been for some time past moving off down the river to join the Seminoles. Those now remaining on that river are believed to be well disposed. One of the new settlers there, however, has been recently killed; but it has been already proven, that the perpetrator of this act, together with most of this town (High-town) belonged to and have joined the hostile party. The friendly chiefs in the neighborhood promptly dispatched a party in pursuit of the offender, who made his escape towards the Miekasukee town. Onishays and several other friendly chiefs have tendered to me their services with their warriors, to go against the Seminoles. I have promised to give them notice of the time that may be fixed on for my departure, and to except of their services.

The enclosed paper contains the substance of what I have said to the chiefs who have visited me; several of whom reside south of the Appalachicola.

The chiefs were desirous I should communicate to them my views and wishes. I felt authorized to say but little, and deemed it necessary in what I should say, to counteract the erroneous impressions by which they have been misled by pretended British agents.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. P. GAINES.

His Excy Governor Rabun.

MILLEDGEVILLE DECEMBER 12.

Late and Important Int'l News. The editor of the redactor received last night the following important letter from his attentive and obliging correspondent, (an officer of the staff,) dated "Fort Hawkins December 10.

"The firing which was supposed to be an attack upon Colonel Arbuckle's camp was a cannonading from Fort Scott in return of some fires which the Indians made upon the boats which were building in the river. Nothing material resulted. The account which I gave you in my last relative to the foregoing party being cut off is probably incorrect, as it has not been confirmed.

"I expect you have had an express of Gen'l Gaines in Milledgeville to-day, via Hartford. Its contents have transpired here, that is, that Gen'l Gaines, ascertained that Major Muhlenburg was ascending Appalachicola, and dispatched two boats to his assistance, and to collect provisions. One boat, commanded by Lieut. Scott, with 50 men, was attacked 12 miles below Fort Scott, and the whole massacred, except six, who saved themselves by swimming, four of whom were wounded. From the other boat, and another which had been up the river, nothing had been heard. An express from Gen'l Jackson to Gen'l Gaines, who left here on Friday returned to-night—He took the route by Fort Gaines, but was unable to proceed even that far. He penetrated within 10 miles of the Fort, when he observed fresh Indian signs, and a few miles further came to where two white men had been killed, one of whom was Mr. John Chambers, of Fort Gaines. The express had heard from them frequently by persons whom he met, and was trying to overtake them, and at the time of the murder could not have been more than five miles behind. They were killed last Monday morning within a few miles of the place where they had encamped the night before. The appearance indicated about twenty Indians, and the trail entered the road in the direction of Fort Gaines, at which place there is merely a sergeant's guard of twelve men, and a few of the neighboring inhabitants who have taken refuge there. So safe, however, have the inhabitants considered themselves there that some, it is said, are so credulous as to make their yard-raiding their only breast-work, and the alarm has come so suddenly upon them, that retreat is impossible, or at least dangerous. Fort Gaines is said to be of considerable strength; Fort Scott is a mere camp, having very partial defences. Two expresses dispatched from Fort Gaines to Fort Scott have not been heard of: nor has the one sent from this place since he left Fort Mitchell. Jackson's express says that he was informed by a friendly chief that Gen'l Gaines had sent advices to Fort Mitchell requesting that as few passages should be made thro' the Nation as possible. This is probably correct, and necessary, as the hostile influence seems to be extensive and scattered, and the middle town on the route to Fort Gaines, which is avowedly hostile, lies only 37 miles below the Alabama road. Governor Mitchell is at Fort Mitchell, and will use his influence and authority with the Nation in courtting their neutrality, or directing their vengeance.

"Provisions are plenty, and transportation less difficult than was expected. It is uncertain when we shall march—perhaps in two or three days."

Congressional Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, (of Mass.) the committee of roads and canals were instructed to enquire into the expediency of cutting a navigable canal to unite the Tennessee and Tombigbee; and also into the expediency of improving the navigation of the Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Marr, of Tennessee, the military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for such officers and soldiers of the militia as have become disabled, from diseases contracted in the service of the United States, and for the widows and orphans of those who, from like causes, have died since they returned home.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a return of the present strength of the army of the United States, with the distribution thereof among the several military posts which it is designed to protect, together with any information which he may be able to afford respecting the competence of such force to pro-

serve and defend the fortifications among which it is distributed, and to aid in constructing and to defend such other military works, if any, as it may be in the contemplation of the government to erect, for the more effectual security of the United States and the territories thereof.

Friday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. submitted a resolution, requesting the President to inform Congress whether any of the members thereof have held any office under the United States since the 1st of March last. Adopted.

Mr. Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, reported a bill providing for pensioning all the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution who may be reduced to indigence, or may be unable to procure subsistence by manual labor. [No pension to exceed the half pay of a lieutenant.]

On motion of Mr. Edwards, North-Carolina, the committee on public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the more effectual prevention of frauds by the purchasers of public lands.

Monday, December 15.

Internal Improvement.—Mr. Tucker, of Va. from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of internal improvements, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several states; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails by the improvement of post roads with the assent of the respective States; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective States; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Expatriation.—Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that for a very considerable length of time he had wished this question to be decided by that tribunal to whom the decision of it belonged. He had, some years ago, offered a resolution similar to this, which was then not adopted; whether on account of the war in which we were then engaged, or for what other considerations he had never been able to decide. The question which had arisen during the late war made a decision of it necessary. It would be well recollected, that among the soldiers of the United States were many individuals, natives of Great Britain, who were taken prisoners of war, and, according to the doctrine of the British government, an odious doctrine, reprobated, he believed, by every other government, were treated as traitors fighting against their government; & that, if this construction had been consummated, our government had menaced severe retaliation. But, with what consistency could the United States take the ground of retaliation, when they themselves had never recognized, in regard to our own citizens, what we demand of Great Britain in regard to hers? So far as proceedings have been had on this point, Mr. R. said he was led to believe this right had been denied to our citizens. He would not dwell on the particulars of the decision on this subject by Judge Ellsworth some years ago, but merely state that Isaac Williams, a citizen of the United States became a citizen of the French Republic, and was thereafter fined and imprisoned, by the decision of our courts, for making war on Great Britain, on the ground, that he could not divest himself of the allegiance he owed the United States. It was certainly proper, Mr. R. said, that there should be some decision of the Legislature on a question of this nature and magnitude, which at present depended on the opinions of the Judiciary; and, as far as acts of Congress can regulate Judicial opinions, that such directions should be given on this head as he thought were obviously just and necessary. He had thought proper to make these remarks because although he believed the right to be clear, and that the government would maintain it—as they ought to do if they possessed the respect which is professed for the principles of Liberty, and for civil rights—a decision of the Legislature on the subject was more important at this moment from considerations growing out of the present relations between the United States and foreign nations. By the existing treaty with Spain, a citizen of the United States, holding a commission under any government at war with Spain, whilst we are at peace with her, is considered as a pirate. This extraordinary provision of the treaty must have escaped the attention of that power in our government which makes treaties, or it have been rejected, as well for its cruelty as because it is an act of legislation to define and punish piracies and not a power confided to the treaty-making authority. To say nothing more of this, however, Mr. R. observed, that he deemed it necessary to protect the citizens of the United States from punishment, due only to piracy, when found with commissions in their hands from any government at war with Spain. He wished to see our citizens as perfect liberty to become citizens of what nation they choose, on such terms as that nation should prescribe. It would appear, moreover, from what he had said, Mr. R. remarked, that there was not this neutrality in our conduct towards the two parties in the war between Spain and Great Britain, which we all profess. In this respect the parties were certainly not on the same footing;