

tion, much less the farago which follows about some body regarding money a little more and truth a little less, condition of despised poverty and luxuries of plundered wealth, &c. &c. and which is equally unintelligible.

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." Many of whom are cultivators of the land; and then again that the "cultivators are the *almatinate pillars* of the Union against which the angry vapouring, paper squibs of the *little and the great demagogues* of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries "without endangering the noble edifice," &c. &c. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by Gen. Gaines, but which I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

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, but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong." Party, Sir—An agent representing the government of the United States before the government of Georgia, addressing to the chief magistrate of the state an official paper in which, descending on the state of parties, the writer places himself by the side of the one party, and fulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, sir, suffer me to ask if Gen. Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative strength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and cooperation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent anathemas against the other, through the Governor of this state; thus directly intermeddling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exasperations of party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call the particular party to which he is opposed, the "one-sided enlightened class;" in another place he calls them "the small class."

The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of the parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed that 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 Councils in matters involving interests of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the Council at Broken Arrow, that if the congregated world were to contradict the Chief Yoholo, he would not believe it, has been already noticed in the letter which I last had the honor to address to you. It is upon the authority of the Chief of Hamby represented to be one of the most infamous of men and of the Agent of Indian affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by fatigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the Commissioners on the part of the States, 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. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

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; so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which pleased you to employ at any time as your Representative or organ, from the Clerks of your bureaux, up to your Major General Brevet, and have acted and treated with them as equals.

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 the constituted authorities of the State.—Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions expressed or implied or by authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sanction and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

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 15th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government would be by the most friendly States of the Union.

With great consideration,
G. M. TROUP.
The President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE.

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 lands by Georgia, lately ceded to the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Joseph Marshall and William Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by McIntosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April. Marshall and Edwards were both present when this conversation took place. Marshall informed me, (acting as Interpreter,) that when the Chiefs were convened, and their wishes consulted, that General McIntosh would advise the Governor of it; and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and after the present crop was made, they could sell out their improvements and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time, that McIntosh requested him to stay to the talk, but he said it was not necessary, as his consent was then given. Marshall and Edwards and myself set off together, and several times during our journey, Marshall manifested his entire approbation of the measure of surveying the land, and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April.

JESSE PROSSER.
Milledgeville, 2d Aug. 1825.

Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup.

Head Quarters, East'n Department,
INDIAN SPRINGS, Aug. 16, 1825. 5

Sir—I have received your Excellency's letter of the 6th, post marked "Milledgeville, 8th Aug." acknowledging the publication of a letter from me the original of which you say you had not received. To this I have only to say, that I forwarded it in due time.

It is doubtless known to you that yours of the 17th July was published, as it is presumed by your authority, in a newspaper, before I replied to it. You could not therefore be much "surprised" at the publication of my reply. I had seen with regret, that for a U. States officer to write to you, was in fact to write for the newspapers; and that to differ with you in opinion, was to be denounced as an offender. Since this was apparent to me, that is since the receipt of yours of the 17th July, I have been well aware of the tax which our little difference of opinion would impose on me. A tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentations of you *delinquent* Commissioners, nor at the concluding paragraph of yours of the 6th, wherein you say, "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

These expressions, like others contained in some of your previous letters, (but of which I took no notice,) wherein you speak of my using the militia against Georgia, &c. &c. appear to evince a very high degree of that prejudice and inflated pride of office, which might well be expected to prompt some little European despot to "feel power and forget right." Were you some little German prince for example, (the most self important and over bearing of all the crowned tribe,) and I a Turk, it would in that case excite no surprise that the little German prince should address the Turk as you have more than once addressed me, and after freely indulging in "words of learned strength and thundering sound," conclude with the expressions above quoted, viz: "I have lost no time to direct you to forbear further intercourse with this government."

But I am not a Turk—nor are you a prince. I am a plain native of Virginia, and an adopted citizen of Tennessee—I am an officer of the United States, of which Georgia is an honored and an honorable member. My lawful public duties has called me into this state; where, yielding due homage to her laws and those of the United States, I find myself possessed of ample privileges; which depend not upon the whim or caprice of any individual: No, not even the Governor; with whose correspondence, I confess to you, sir, I have not been so much delighted or instructed as individually to wish for its continuance. But however unprofitable your correspondence may be to me, individually, yet the respect due to the office you fill, will not permit me to yield to the nonintercourse which you have without authority pre-

sumed to "direct." On the contrary, sir, I have the right as a citizen, and the additional right as a public functionary, to address you; and should my official duty require that I should at any time address the Executive of this state, personally or by letter, I should not fail to do that duty—with the respect due to the office, and the state over which you preside. In this state, as in all other of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find around me *men and patriots*, and the descendants of *men and patriots*, who fought and bled for the Independence of our country: and who in September, 1787, in the first paragraph of a rare and very interesting work, which I would recommend to your attention, united with the patriots of other states in saying, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Among such men, I cannot feel myself as a stranger in a foreign land; many of these men, I am assured, will do me the justice to believe that the United States soldier, whose respectful communications of June and July last, you answered with official arrogance, would cheerfully seize upon any proper occasion to throw himself between them and the fire of an invading foe, to save from harm the humblest citizen of the state. My Military Command has alternately within a few years past extended to every state and territory of the Republic—I have at different times been honored with the acquaintance and occasional correspondence of more than twenty of the state and territorial governments; from neither of whom except yourself and one other, have I ever received any expression other than of the most dignified, amicable and polite kind; I have addressed one and all of them, and you, in the same heartfelt terms of that respect which naturally flows from an habitual devotion to the beloved institutions of our common country. No feature of which is in my estimation so valuable as that which secures the just rights and privileges of the individual states; rights and privileges, defined by the constitution and known laws, and not such as depend upon the prejudice and passion of a few individuals; rights and privileges, to promote which, is to promote the interest and honor of the Union: with these impressions I have approached the state authorities, not as foreign *princes*, but as brethren of one great political family, whose fair fame has already attracted the admiration of every civilized country, and whose example has led to the establishment of liberty in South America, and promises to aid in its final extension and permanent establishment throughout every nation of the world. Such institutions should not be spouted with. A public officer resolved to act the part of a bold man, when he has lost the character of a wise one, may sometimes perhaps innocently amuse himself in attempts to pass off the turbulence of his thundering words for force, and the phrenzy of his party zeal for fire; but when he thus writes himself into a great passion about nothing; and when he permits himself to utter threats in the face of such institutions: and gravely appeals to his comrades and "co-workers," and says unto them "having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms"—We (the people) involuntarily call to mind the ludicrous idea of licentiousness personified in the act of "breaking justice by the nose, and the babe beating the nurse," and it becomes a grave question to determine whether to smile or be serious at such eccentricities.

Wishing your excellency health and respect, I have the honor to be,
E. P. GAINES, *Maj. Gen. Comm'g.*
To His Excellency G. M. TROUP,
Gov. of Georgia.

NEW HOLLAND.

The anomalous character of New Holland is strikingly illustrated in the following extract from "Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales, by Barron Field, Esq."

"But this is New Holland, where it is summer with us, when it is winter in Europe, and *vice versa*, where the barometer rises before bad weather, and falls before good; where the North is the hot wind, and the South is cold; where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar (cedrela toona, according to Mr. Brown); where the fields are fenced with Mahogany (eucalyptus robusta), and myrtle trees are burnt for fire wood; where the swans are black and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind leg, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the mole (ornithorynchus paradoxus) lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; where there is a bird (meliphaga) with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus zala, and the other to that of squalus; where the pears are made of wood (xylomelum pyriforme) with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry (exocarpos cypressiformis) grows with the stone at the outside."

"The success and reverses of this noble people may be considered as, during this campaign, hitherto, pretty equally balanced. They have lost an important fortress, and they have again greatly distinguished themselves on their own element, and have inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy's fleet. It is satisfactory to observe, that the regular usages of civilized warfare begin to be observed in this struggle: no massacre having taken place at the taking of Navarino, and the Greek garrison being allowed to march out with the honors of war.—This is one

General Intelligence.

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."

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 WAR IN INDIA.

The Calcutta Gazette of February 21st, contains dispatches from Lieut. Colonel Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announced that the whole of the province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmese, 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.

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 his Majesty describes the conflicting sensations he experiences from his natural tendency to mercy, and the grave reflections which oppose themselves to permitting crime to pass unpunished.

Spain.—The latest Madrid dates are of June 30. Letters from Saragossa speak of several arrests, in consequence of the discovery of a correspondence with the Liberals at Gibraltar. Generals Laserna, Canterac, and Moroto, had arrived in that capital.

THE GREEKS.

The accounts of the patriots having defeated the Turks, in an attempt to penetrate the Morea, and destroyed three divisions of their army, which we noticed on the arrival of the Pacific, had received additional confirmation from various quarters, particularly from Leghorn, under date 3d July, and which is said to have come "from a quarter on which reliance may be placed. It may be considered as official." Letters had been received at Lloyd's from Constantinople of the 20th June; the contents of which, (observes the British Press) are important, inasmuch as they do not contradict any of the gloomy intelligence previously current in the Turkish capital respecting the struggle with the Greeks.—If the fleet of the Captain Pacha had not been dispersed on the 1st of June, some contradictory intelligence would have been received at Constantinople previous to the 16th. Neither had accounts been received from the Captain Pacha. Had any event adverse to the Greeks taken place, it would have been notified in the ordinary way, by the exhibition of their heads over the gates of the Seraglio.

It is said, in letters from Corfu, of the 21st June, that the Captain Pacha "after meeting with many difficulties," had effected a junction with the Egyptian squadron, and entered the ports of Candia. These admissions by the enemies of the Greeks, leave no doubt as to the correctness of the statement, that they had every where triumphed over the fleets of the invaders. In the same letters, the latest received from Corfu, we also find the following statement—

"A new expedition to the coast of the Morea is spoken of, but as most of the Turkish ships are in great want of repair, the expedition will probably be delayed. Mianles has raised the blockade of Suda, which excites surprise, as he has received reinforcements from Hydra, and Sactoury's squadron has joined his. Since the capitulation of Navarino, Ibrahim Pacha has been rather inactive, only his cavalry makes occasional incursions into the interior of the Morea. He seems to wait the arrival of the army of Redschid Pacha, which is in Levadia and Etolia. The Greeks are extremely active. They are concentrating their forces to make head against the storm.—We expect that we shall hear very important news."

Alluding to the general aspect of affairs in Greece, the Liverpool Courier of the 20th July has the following pertinent remarks:

"The success and reverses of this noble people may be considered as, during this campaign, hitherto, pretty equally balanced. They have lost an important fortress, and they have again greatly distinguished themselves on their own element, and have inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy's fleet. It is satisfactory to observe, that the regular usages of civilized warfare begin to be observed in this struggle: no massacre having taken place at the taking of Navarino, and the Greek garrison being allowed to march out with the honors of war.—This is one

proof, that the valour of the Greeks taught the Turks to fear them, and that the former have obtained a position sufficiently commanding to curb the brutality of their oppressors. We hope that some efforts may be made by the Greek land forces to retrieve this disaster; and that this campaign may be nobly and successfully contested. If so, it promises to seal the liberty of Greece."

Rumors were again afloat, that it was in contemplation by the Holy alliance, to recommend the establishment of a limited monarchy to the Greeks, and Austria is said to have actually despatched a special messenger with proposals in favor of the exiled son of Gustavus of Sweden. An application on the same subject was said to be about to be made to the British government.

Late and interesting from Peru.

We have received files of the "Gaceta del Gobierno," of Lima, for March, in one of which we find it stated that his Most Christian Majesty's Frigate *Maria Teresa*, arrived at Chorillos on the 16th of March, having on board Rear Admiral Rosamek, commander in chief of the French forces in the Pacific. On the seventeenth the Admiral addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign relations soliciting an audience with the Liberator Bolivar. On the 18th, he was received by the Liberator with much affability at Magdalena—during the interview, the liberator was assured by the Admiral that the French Government professed and entertained the most pure sentiments of strict neutrality, with respect to the New American States. It is stated that the liberator was much satisfied with the interview which he had had with the French Admiral, whose reputation, for frank and generous conduct, is well known along the coast of Columbia, by the manner in which he conducted himself in Laguna, when he was there under the command of Vice Admiral Jurgen.—On that occasion the French contributed, although indirectly, to the capitulation of Laguna, by refusing to lend the least assistance to the Spaniards who defended the place.

Our private correspondence, which is to the 1st of April, informs us that Callao still held out and the Patriots had succeeded in mounting 6 more guns of large calibre on their battery, and in a few days the cannonading of the place was expected to commence with great vigor.

The measures adopted by Bolivar for the reduction of Callao, are spoken of with admiration by every one, and his personal attendance at the camp and general indifference to danger, are subjects of much conversation. The shells from the castles frequently go a mile over the battery, and as Rodil loses no opportunity of annoying the workmen, there is little done by day light, but during the night, the work progresses rapidly, and without hindrance from the fire of the enemy, who, it is supposed is reserving his ammunition for the final struggle.—The Patriots have a squadron of Callao, consisting of the Protector, 54 guns, Commodore Ellensworth; Limanian, 28; Captain Freeman; Huachano, formerly El Congreso, of 22 guns; Macedonia, and another brig, and the Colombian corvette Pinchinca, Captain Druette. This Chilean frigate O'Higgins, was also there, but was soon to proceed in company with the Montezuma to Valparaiso. [Ball. Patriot.]

Peru.—The editors of the New-York E. Post have been favored by a mercantile friend with a Lima paper of the 31st March, which contains the following interesting decree, allowing foreigners to transact their own business, and giving them all the privileges enjoyed by the natives.

[Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.]
SIMON BOLIVAR, Liberator, President of the Republic of Columbia, Liberator of the Republic of Peru, and entrusted with the supreme command thereof, &c. &c.

Considering, that the trammels imposed on foreigners in the territory of the Republic are a remnant of the Spanish colonial system;

That they are notoriously eluded to the disgrace of the government, and of the public morals;

That they are opposed to the liberal principles that have presided over the organization of the Republic, no less than to the practice of the most enlightened nations;

That I am authorized by the resolution of the Congress of the 15th instant to determine in the matter, what I may deem most fit and proper:

I have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

1st. The 3d article of the provisional Regulations of Commerce of the 25th September, 1821, is annulled.

2d. Consequently foreigners are authorized to exercise their mercantile industry, without the necessity of appointing as consignee a citizen of Peru.

3d. The prohibition of selling by retail, contained in the twenty-third article of the same regulations, is to be understood with respect to wholesale merchants or warehouse keepers, only whether natives or foreigners.

4th. Foreigners are to enjoy the protection of the laws equally with Peruvians, and to be subject to the same taxes.

5th. The Minister of State in the Rep-