

Gen. Gaines proceeds to manifest his respect and complaisance for the chief magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honour he placed reliance, but who were unworthy of his confidence, thus taking upon himself the responsibility to decide for the chief magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty, viz. the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a little time, sir, with your countenance and encouragement, General Gaines would have dictated the appointments to office in this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such dictation, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops.

After quoting a maxim, that "the king can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and the bureau of state, with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for the life of me understand the application, much less the farrago 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. 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 adamant 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 General 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 number 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 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, discarding 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 Maj. Gen. Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to report 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 co-operation, 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 enlightening class," in another place he calls them the "small class." The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of parties in Georgia have from 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 investigation for the discovery of truth; why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, it was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the councils in mat-

ters 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 this chief of Humbly represented to be one of the 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 intrigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the commissioners on the part of the state, 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 of the heads or ears of the 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 disuiss 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 it pleased you to employ at any time as your representative or organ, from the clerks of your bureaus, up to your Major General by 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 of 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 impressed or implied or by the 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 18th May, they will be 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 land in Georgia, lately ceded at 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 Mr. 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 (being as interpreter) that when the chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that general M. Troup would advise the governor of it, and observed to me in the presence of Mr. 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 that after the present crop was made, they could send up 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 August 1825.

Communicated for publication by Gen. Gaines.
HEAD QUARTERS
Eastern Department,
Indian Springs, August 16th, 1825.

Sir—I have received your excellency's letter of the 6th. post marked "Milledgeville 8th August" acknowledged 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 it was forwarded 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 feel much surprise 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 from 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 differences of opinion would impose upon me—a tax which conscious innocence suffers under the groundless imputation of guilt. I was not therefore much surprised at the gross misrepresentations of your *dedimus potestatem* 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 overbearing 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 have 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 non-intercourse which you have without authority presumed 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 shall 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 others of the United States that I have visited, I am gratified to find 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 tranquillity, 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 governors, 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 heart-felt 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 sported 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 frenzy 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 "tweaking justice by the nose and the lady heating 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,
EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major Gen. Comdg.

To his Excellency GEORGE M. TROUP,
Governor of Georgia.

We have seen with some surprise the charge in the Richmond Enquirer, that Georgia has been put off for 22 years (in the benefits she anticipated from the treaty of 1802) under the plea, on the part of the United States, that the Indian title could not be peaceably extinguished on reasonable terms." The article in which this charge appears has been copied into several papers without explanation or correction. It is, however, untrue, and to place the matter in true light, we have copied the following extract from a report of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Monroe on the subject, bearing date March 29th, 1825.

In fulfillment of the stipulation of the 4th article with Georgia, there has been held seven treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees, of which five were with the former—two of which were previous to the late war with Great Britain, in 1812, and three since. By the two preceding the declaration of war, there were ceded to Georgia 2,713,800 acres, and by the three latter, 11,733,500 acres, making together 14,447,300 acres. With the Cherokees, there have been held two treaties, both since the late war, by which Georgia has acquired 903,410 acres, which, added to that acquired by treaties with the Creek nation, makes 15,744,710 acres, that have been ceded to Georgia since the peace of the convention in fulfillment of the stipulation.

In acquiring these cessions for the state of Georgia, the United States have expended \$38,234,234, which should be added the value of 933,770 acres which were given in exchange with the Cherokee to Georgia by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, which lands, estimated at the number of the present law, would make \$4,241,675. To dispose we add the sum of \$4,000,000 paid to Georgia under the Convention, and 4,282,151 cobs, 124 paid to the Cherokee claims, it will be found that the United States, have already paid, under the Convention, 7,739,241 cobs, 124 which does not include any portion of the expense of the Creek war, by which upwards of seven millions of acres were acquired to the state of Georgia.

The United States have ever been solicitous to fulfil, at the earliest period, the obligation of the convention, by the extinguishment of the Indian titles within the limits of Georgia; a most satisfactory proof of which may be found in the number of treaties which have been held for that purpose, the quantity of lands which have been acquired and the price paid. In fact, such has been the solicitude of the government, that but little regard has been had to the price, whenever it has been found possible to obtain a cession of lands to the state. The price given has far exceeded that which has ever been given in other purchases from the Indians.

I feel satisfied that it may be asserted with confidence, that no opportu-

ty of extinguishing the Indian title on reasonable terms, has been neglected to be embraced by the United States."

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Reporter.

We are confident that there cannot be found in the annals of party violence and animosity in this country, a more atrocious act than was committed here on the last day of the late election. It was characterized by a deliberate and diabolical malignity, which utterly precludes the excuse, which some seem disposed to make, of trick and thoughtlessness. How many, or who were the actors in it, is not ascertained, but we trust will be, and their names held up to the abhorrence and indignation of mankind. That a very considerable number were privy and consenting to it, and so far *particeps criminis*, is however well known—but for the act itself, it having been manifest after the second day of the election, that the constitutional ticket would succeed by a considerable majority, and it being known that a large quantity of liquor was making into toddy and punch, to regale the friends of the successful candidates after the election, as is usual in this country, a scheme was got up, and some agent or agents engaged to procure a large quantity of *emetic tartar* (accounts vary from half a pound to two pounds) and infused into the barrels of liquor standing open and exposed. The miscreants completely succeeded—and the lives of from five hundred to one thousand citizens were thus jeopardized! Even at the very moment when the infernal scheme was operating on hundreds and producing nausea, vomiting, and cramp of stomach, threatening the most serious consequences, they were enjoying the scene with a pleasure more debilitating than men! It is not known that it has yet proved fatal to any one of the great number who partook of the liquor, but many are yet feeling its effects, and it may be considered providential should no death occur. We have said that it was premeditated, and we say so, because we are well assured, that a person was employed to calculate as to the probable number of persons who would partake of the liquor, and how many gallons might be required to reach person, without producing death! Thus were the lives of our fellow citizens placed on a footing with those of the unhappy victims of British military despotism, where the surgeon is made to feel the pulse of the sufferer, from time to time, to ascertain how far the nature of flogellation may be carried, without producing death. A course of legal investigation has been instituted to detect the authors of this malicious party trick, and one or two individuals supposed to have been concerned, are in custody, or on bail and others we understand have absconded.

NOTICE.

ON the 29th day of September next, at the dwelling house of the late John Flinnham, I shall expose to public sale the personal estate of James Flinnham, deceased, consisting of three negro slaves and other property. A credit of one month will be given.
Thos. Holden, Adm'r.
Aug. 26 89-3g

NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of James A. Flinnham, deceased, has been granted to the subscriber by Orange county court at August term 1825, creditors are desired to exhibit their demands against the said estate within the time prescribed by law, unless they will be barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.
Thos. Holden, Adm'r.
Aug. 26 89-3w

NOTICE.

AT the last county court of Orange, letters of administration were granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Flinnham, deceased, I shall therefore, on the 21st day of September next, at the dwelling house of the said deceased, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. the staple of land.

All persons having claims against the estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.
Thos. Jeff. Faddis, Adm'r.
Aug. 26 89-3w

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1825.

Thomas D. Watts } Original attachment
vs. } levied on land.
Harrison Price }

I Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, is an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that the priority of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him.

John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$4 3/4

FLAX SEED.
THE subscriber will give Fifty Cent cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Vanbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.
Aug. 1 85