

Siouz, and of the Stone Siouz, residing above the Great Bend; all of whom professed to be, and are, no doubt, as friendly as could be wished. It is said that the Aracaras, who inhabit the country 150 miles below the Mandans, speak lightly of the coming of the troops; and the friendly disposition of the Mandans is also questioned. In these reports but little confidence should be placed. For my own part, I have not the least doubt but the presence of 400 troops would be quite sufficient to awe them, and make as favorable an impression as could be desired; and which I must hope will be authorized early in the spring. There certainly is not the least difficulty, with proper management, of carrying the views of government into full effect, in regard to opening a friendly intercourse with the upper tribes.

Whilst the representatives of the above mentioned tribes were at the Bluffs, the brigade was paraded for review, with two pieces of cannon on the right, supplied with horses and mounted artillery. After the troops were reviewed in line, and in passing in common and quick time, they were carried through various evolutions, and the artillery made to pass over the plain at the full speed of the horses. The display had the effect on the minds of the Indians, that it was intended to inspire, which was most favorable, as to the appearance and efficiency of the troops, and of the practicability of using cannon with ease and effect. The steam boat "Expedition" was also put in motion, to their great astonishment and admiration.

Major O'Fallon has been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Indian agent. His impartial and dignified conduct towards the Indians, has made a very favorable impression on them; and it requires nothing but a similar course of conduct, on the part of the agent of government, to perpetuate their friendship.

With the highest respect, Sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,

Brigadier General,

Commanding 9th Military Dept.

The hon. J. C. CALHOUN,  
Secretary of War.

From an English Paper.

#### THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Extract of a Letter, dated "North-Shields, Oct. 2, 1820.

Having had an interview with Captain Warham, of the British Queen, whaler, of this port, I am enabled to add his testimony to that of Mr. Hemming, in believing, that if the discovery ships under Captain Parry are well, they must have effected a passage through what is termed the Hyperborean Ocean into the Pacific, and through Sir James Lancaster's Sound, Baffin's Bay, lat. 74° N. long. 81° W. or thereabouts. Mr. Warham has reason to believe Baffin's Bay is imperfectly known, and that Capt. Ross's account is much too brief, he not having time to explore it. After the British Queen had found her way through the ice in Davis' Straits, and found Disco Island, lat. 70° N. long. 49° W. she went on to Woman's Isles, 75° N. and nearly the same longitude, found a clear sea; sailed across Baffin's Bay for Lancaster Sound, and doubts the existence of James Island... at least it must be of inconsiderable size to that laid down on maps. He found Lancaster Sound, and sailed up it 20 miles, meeting a strong swell and wind from the N. W. The sound is about 20 miles broad, widening to the W. bold high land. Not meeting with whales, and his voyage being to catch fish, he returned and went to the southward, where he was more successful. On Sunday morning, the 6th of August, going under easy sail, about 60 miles to the south of Lancaster Sound, he saw a considerable inlet, and a ship higher up in it. Turning up the inlet, he was struck with sounds from the shore, which proved to be inhabitants making strange gestures and screams. He and part of the crew landed, and, by courteous signs, overcame their timidity, and was conducted by a male, who had lost both feet, probably by the frost, and a female about 18 years of age, to their huts, made of the skins of seal and deer. It was found that most of the population were absent on the hills hunting; only a few males, and some women, but a great many children, being left. They seemed docile and hospitable, exchanging their skin jackets for those of the sailors, and stripping naked, without the least hesitation, to put on the new dress. They seemed to pay some adoration to the Sun.

The ship's company here caught some fish, and found reason to believe that the inlet communicated with Lancaster Sound. Capt. Warham found the variation of the compass to be W. of the true N. about 100 degrees, and thinks the magnetic pole is somewhere there, as the dip is prodigious. The ships then stretched N. E. for Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, in lat. 78°, long. 64°, leaving Alderman Jones' Sound on the larboard side. He made Blacklut's Island 77°, long. 60°, and completed his fishing near Cape Dudley Digges. Coming down Davis' Straits, and even to Cape Farewell, he fell in with ice, and many icebergs... having in snow showers, to thread his way through them; and finally passed the latter Cape on the 3d of September.

Capt. Warham is cautious of speaking of any thing but what he saw; is a good mathematician

and astronomer, and quite fitted for active and intelligent observation.

"I wish I could give more succinct information on the subject of the expedition, but it is dangerous raising hopes that may not be verified."

#### SOUTH-AMERICA U SPAIN.

The royal Spanish commissioners appointed to treat with Bolivar, for the pacification of Venezuela and New-Grenada, in August last, required the new constitution to be adopted by the Patriots, and deputies to be sent by them to the Cortes in Spain; and offered, on the part of the king, to confirm the present South-American chiefs, in the provinces taking the oath to support the constitution, in their respective commands.

The republican commissioners of Bolivar at once rejected the proposition, declaring that no Colombian could perceive any advantage from the servitude of his country; that she had felt her own power, and would never owe to another the blessings she had procured for herself; that they were not authorized to consummate the miseries of Colombia by subjecting her to Spain; and that they would answer no proposition which might tend to dishonor and degrade the republic from the rank of a free, sovereign and independent nation, to which her glorious efforts have raised her.

The royal commissioners then offered a safe conduct to any commissioners whom the republican government should think proper to send to Spain, for the purpose of explaining their views and wishes to the king; observing, at the same time, that they had no power to treat on the terms suggested by the other party.

The republican commissioners replied, that they could not reconcile the sincerity of the king's professed wishes for a pacification, with the want of suitable powers in his commissioners to effect the object on the only admissible terms; and that as ignominy, in place of peace, had been offered, it was not strange that Colombia refused to hear the royal commissioners.

Here the negotiation terminated, on the 20th of August, having lasted only one day. It is said, from a suspicious source, that it was to be renewed; and that the royal commissioners left Caracas, with that view, for the head-quarters of Bolivar, on the 24th of October.

[Franklin Gazette.

#### COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

By the Meta, from Angostura, we have letters of date 23d Oct. from which we make the following short but pithy extract:

"The affairs of the patriots improve every day. Since the Spanish constitution has been published, great desertions from the enemy have taken place; in some instances, colonels with whole battalions have come over. These are triumphs of opinion, infinitely superior to triumphs gained in the field. The army of New-Grenada began to move on the 20th ult. from Cucuta towards Venezuela. The advanced guard consists of upwards of 4000 men, under the command of Gen. Urdaneta. Gen. Paez will form a junction with it about Guanari, it is supposed, in all December. Morillo is in the neighborhood of Valencia and San Carlos, where he appears determined the grand struggle shall take place. We have good reason for anticipating a favorable issue. Bolivar in person has been moving through the departments, and inspecting corps, and promoting uniformity of organization. He will lead, at least, 12,000 men well armed."

Aurora.

#### PRESIDENT BOYER.

A Hartford paper remarks, that President Boyer, who is now acting so conspicuous a part in the revolution of Hayti, was in the summer of 1800, a prisoner in that city, and is well known to many of its inhabitants. He was one of a large number of Mulattoes captured by the U. States' ship Trumbull, capt. Jarett, and sent into that state, where they remained prisoners of war for several months.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 28.

The Spanish frigate La Constitution, with upwards of \$3,600,000 in specie, and the Deputies to the general Cortez in Spain, from the Island of Cuba and the Province of Campeachy, sailed on the 10th inst. from Havana, for Cadiz.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses. These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up & supported by fuggery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a ren-

deous in this city, from which they issue in their predatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that, within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (for by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here,) they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted there is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

**A Discovery.**—Our readers will no doubt recollect, that the Savannah Mail of the 20th of last February, on its way from that place to Charleston, was robbed from the sulkey of the mail driver, on the night of the 21st, about fifteen miles from Coosawatchie, containing a large amount of post and bank notes, &c. No traces of the contents of that mail have been discovered till yesterday, when a well dressed man, calling himself Patrick Smith, presented for payment at the Phoenix Bank, two post notes, of 100 dollars each, remitted in that mail to a merchant of this city, the pay of which, together with six others of the same denomination, remitted at that time, had been stopped, and the amount paid to the real owner of the notes, on a bond of indemnity. The man, on being questioned, gave contradictory statements, and showed evidence of guilt. While he was thus diverted by various questions at the bank, a clerk went to the Police Office, and returned with Messrs. Hays and Curtis, who apprehended the man, and found in his possession two other notes of the same description, and a considerable sum in gold. He underwent an examination at the Police Office, and was then taken before Judge Livingston, by whom he was further examined and committed to prison. From his examination, it appeared that he had been employed as a paver at Savannah, and arrived in this city last Sunday, in the brig Telegraph, since which he has provided himself with a new suit of clothes. It has been ascertained that he brought a considerable quantity of baggage, although he denies the fact; and hopes are entertained that his apprehension may lead to a discovery of the remainder of the money.—N. York Gazette.

#### A CANDIDATE FOR BEDLAM.

SAVANNAH, NOV. 27.

An article dated New-Orleans, Oct. 2, says, "A man of uncouth aspect, with a long bushy red beard, dressed in coarse apparel, and with a leathern belt girdled round his loins, has for some days past been preaching in the streets of our city, announcing himself to be the Prophet Elijah, calling upon his hearers to repent, and predicting the day of judgment to be close at hand. [This, probably, is the same man who was parading the streets of Savannah for some time previous to the late fire in January last, and who foretold that great calamity, and which raised a suspicion in the minds of some, that he might have had a hand in it. Impostors of this description, should be discountenanced, and looked upon with a jealous eye wherever they appear.]—Georgian.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 30.

The cabin of the ship America, laying between Coffee-House and Old-Slips, was on Tuesday night entered by a large Negro, for the purpose of plunder. On being discovered by an Indian boy who slept on board, the negro threatened to kill the boy if he made any resistance, for which purpose he was armed with a large knife.—The boy courageously and peremptorily ordered him off, and not being obeyed, fired at him with a pistol—but missing his aim, the negro then made a pass at the boy with the knife, which fortunately being a glancing stroke, only perforated his waistcoat near the left breast and his shirt on the left arm. The boy then seized a cutlass with which he wounded the negro, who by this time deemed a retreat necessary, and was followed so closely by the boy, sword in hand, that he jumped over the stern of the ship into the water; when the boy left him.—He was undoubtedly wounded, as the boy's cutlass was marked with blood, and his wounds may lead to his detection; the wounds are probably on or about his arms or body.

**Savage outrage.**—On Tuesday afternoon, a constable attempted to arrest a man by the name of Randell, (commonly called Dr. Randell,) living at Colleti's Hook, for debt.—Randell order-

ed the constable to leave his house, and, when he was in the act of going out of the door, struck him with an axe on the arm, which nearly severed it from his body. Application was then made to the Police Office, and two other constables were sent to the house. Having gained an entrance, they proceeded, in company with a third person, to the room where Randell was. As soon as they entered it, he attacked them with the axe, and one of the constables was wounded severely in the head—the person who accompanied them also received two wounds, one on the head and the other on the shoulder. A file of men with muskets and fixed bayonets afterwards entered the house, who secured and took him to the Police Office. The lives of two of the wounded men are despaired of.—E. Post.

DETROIT, NOV. 10.

#### A CURIOSITY.

A person by the name of Robinson, has obtained and brought from the Indian country, near Mackinaw, an Indian, having in each arm and each leg more than double the number of joints ordinarily allowed to man by dame nature. This extraordinary being is, in a measure, helpless, and unable to stand; yet he has discovered a contrivance by which he obtains locomotion: this is a large wooden bowl, in which he rolls himself along with considerable facility, when on a smooth and level surface. This Indian, we are informed, is quite intelligent, speaking the tongues of three or four tribes, and conversing fluently in the common French of the country.

Mr. Robinson mentions that he saw, while in the Indian country, what he deems a far greater curiosity: This is an Indian, whose body is thickly covered with long hair. The hair on the outside of his hands and fingers, which is permitted to grow, is stated to be so long that he is enabled to tie it round his wrists. His forehead, nose, and every part of his face, is said to be covered with hair. The Indians of his tribe are stated to pay him much respect, in consequence of his superior sagacity and hardness.

#### OWLS.

Several of the birds of Minerva, in plainer phraseology, owls, have deserted their ancient habitations in the woods, and have appeared in the streets of Baltimore. Our weather-wise gentry have denominated the visit of these strangers an infallible omen of a hard winter. In Rome, when a phenomenon of this kind happened, this sagacious bird was honored with a triumph, and conducted in great state, accompanied by the principal officer of the republic, to his country residence.—Chronicle.

#### AN EXTRACT.

What are the "conflicting interests of this confederation?" Is the interest of the North distinct from that of the South? There is not a spear of rice, or wheat, or tobacco, or a plant of cotton that springs on the remotest part of our Southern territory, that does not contribute to the support of the Northern merchant, mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer. There is not a ship that sails from a Northern port, which does not, directly or indirectly, carry wealth to the Southern planter. The God of nature, if we regard only the geographical situation of our country, and the productions of its soil, and consider man as the mere creature of sordid interest, seems to have ordained this mighty republic to be for ever one and indivisible. No part of the habitable globe is more intimately, more indissolubly connected. It is impossible that one part should long exist without the other. As to "conflicting interests," we know not where to find them.—Our interests are the same...our language the same. Springing from one common stock, we are bound together by every tie of endearment that can operate on a people. Who is the man that would sow discord among us?—Con. Herald.

#### NANTUCKET WHALERS.

A correspondent of Degrand's Weekly Reporter at Boston, has furnished that paper with a list of Whaling vessels out of the small Island of Nantucket; which, considering the smallness of the place, is really surprising. There are 72 ships, of from two to three hundred and fifty tons each, besides many brig and smaller vessels. This correspondent says: "When the small number of inhabitants it contains, and that the Island itself is but a speck upon the bordering waters of our Republic, and, moreover, that almost the whole of their shipping was captured or destroyed so recently as the last war, we are struck with admiration at the invincible hardihood and industry of this little active, enterprising, and friendly community, whose harpoons have penetrated with success every nook and corner of every ocean. At the same time, it will afford thee and every patriot a grateful spectacle of the increasing riches, prosperity and happiness of our great and growing Republic. Such enterprise, activity, perseverance and success, are the natural and inevitable results of the freedom and republican systems of government, which distinguish ours from every other country."

#### KENTUCKY.

Among the items of debt due to the State of Kentucky, as reported to the Legislature, is the following: "Due for tax on Independent Banks, 19,617 dollars." On this item, a brother, editor remarks, that "it is a little singular that the Legislature, when they repealed the charters of these banks, did not remit the tax of 1820, which had then become due. The poor banks not only had to be hanged, but pay forty shillings."