

Lucknow to Benares, where Mr. Cherry, the Company's Resident, was to make arrangements for his proceeding to the Presidency.—Shortly after his arrival at Benares Mr. Cherry invited him to breakfast. He came, attended by a large armed retinue. It had been previously intimated to Mr. Cherry, that his appearance was hostile, and that he ought to be on his guard; but he disregarded the caution. Vazier Ally complained much of the Company's treatment of him, and in fine, at a signal made by him, several of his attendants rushed in, and cut Mr. Cherry and his assistant, Mr. Graham, to pieces. They then went away in the intention of proceeding to the house of Mr. Davis, another European gentleman, holding a high situation under government, with the view of massacring him also; but fortunately he got some intimation of his danger before they arrived, got his family to the top of the house, and posted himself at the summit of a narrow circular stone staircase. Here the ruffians pursued him, but with a hogspear he defended himself for a considerable length of time, killing several of his assailants, which in a manner blocked up the passage, till at length he was rescued by a party of the Company's troops, stationed at Benares, which came to his assistance. The followers of Vazier Ally, killed another European private gentleman residing at Benares, exclusive of the two public officers above mentioned. Vazier Ally made his escape into the territory of the Rajah of Berar, a powerful and independent chief, who refused to give him up unless under a promise of his life being spared. This the English government considered it expedient to accede to, and he was accordingly given up and brought to Calcutta, and confined in the garrison of Fort William, in a kind of iron cage; and here he died after an imprisonment of 17 years and odd months, as before mentioned.

New Theory of the Tides.

S. Bennet, of Baltimore, has published a new theory and explanation of the tides, founded on the principle of gravitation, though differing very essentially from the Newtonian; in objection to which, he has put the following queries, in a Baltimore paper:—

1. Why are not the tides higher in the torrid than in the temperate zones, as the theory requires?
2. Why are they not higher at the northern tropick, where the ocean is much wider, than at the latitude of 55, where it is much narrower, on which account as well as that of the sun and moon have more force at tropick, they ought to be so, according to the theory?
3. Why do the tides, in the temperate zone (north) come from the north, and not from the south, where they ought to come from, by the theory?
4. Why are they highest at the tropicks in the absence, and not in the presence, of the sun & moon i. e. when the sun and the moon are in either of the tropicks, the tides are less there than at the other tropick 47 deg. distant, surely contrary to the theory?
5. When the sun and Moon are in the northern tropick, why are tides less there (though the sea is wider) than in the latitude of 55, where it is narrower, on both which accounts the contrary ought to be the case by the Newtonian theory, which gives the greatest action immediately under the luminaries?
6. Why is there only one very small tide in 24 hours, at the Mobile and on the coast of Florida, when by the theory, (which gives two equal impulses in 24 hours) there ought to be two tides and by the theory they ought to be large?
7. Not to multiply objections,

why, lastly, are the tides in the torrid zone even in the Pacific ocean, less than half what the Newtonian theory requires them to be?

Either that theory, contradicted by every fact, must be wrong, or Nature must be wrong in not conforming herself to it. On the contrary, my "new explanation of the ebbing and flowing of the Sea," explains all these facts, and is in opposition to no one phenomenon of nature.

S. BENNETT, Baltimore.

From the London Globe of January 30.

An important circumstance has come to our knowledge, which at any preceding time of our history, would have excited universal indignation, if national right and the dignity of the crown were not instantly and peremptorily asserted. We learn that the United States have actually dispatched a frigate round to the Pacific Ocean to take possession of the river Columbia, a British station, where there is a small colony of settlers, with a fort upon which the British flag flies. It was originally taken possession of by Vancouver in his Majesty's name; and that the British American subjects have long occupied posts on the heads of the Columbia, and the rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, is well known; and that they had previously to the discoveries of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke (particularly by the expedition of Sir Alexander M'Kenzie,) explored the whole country, but they had made no establishment on the coast till 1813. In that year, previous to the arrival of the Racoon, their traders from the interior made an arrangement with some citizens of the United States, who had established themselves at the mouth of the Columbia, by which they purchased their goods and post, and were found in possession by capt. Black, of the Racoon, who again declared his Majesty's title to the settlement by the right of original discovery, and of this repeated the solemnities before made use of by Vancouver, and the other British navigators who had visited the spot. This is, in fact, a revival of the Nootka Sound question, the claim made by the United States arising solely from the purchase of Louisiana from Spain, and which, by their construction, would put an end to our projected expedition to the North Pole, since, if discovered, they would claim possession of the whole of it! What must be the mortified feelings of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on reflecting that the system which he has countenanced, as pursued by the followers of the immortal Mr. Pitt, have bro't us to a condition to wink at such indignities.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

We find in the Documents on this subject, recently transmitted by the President to Congress, an official announcement of those circumstances which have preceded and attended the recent movements of our troops in the South. These official papers vary so little in substance from the unofficial accounts, that we do not think it material to publish them, with the exception of the following documents, which reduce to form and certainty the rumors we have heard concerning the instructions to our military authorities respecting the prosecution of the war.—[Nat. Int. March 31.]

Department of War,

16th Dec. 1817.

SIR—On the receipt of this letter, should the Seminole Indians still refuse to make reparation for their outrages and depredations on the citizens of the United States, it is the wish of the President that you consider yourself at liberty to march across the Florida line, and to attack them within its limits, should it be found necessary, unless they

should shelter themselves under a Spanish post. In the last event you will immediately notify this Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. E. P. Gaines,
Fort Scott, Geo.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Andrew Jackson, at Nashville, Tennessee, dated Dec. 26th, 1817.

You will repair, with as little delay as practicable, to Fort Scott, and assume the immediate command of the forces in that quarter of the southern division.

The increasing display of hostile intentions by the Seminole Indians, may render it necessary to concentrate all the contiguous disposable force of your division upon that quarter. The regular force now there, is about 800 strong, and 1000 militia of the state of Georgia is called into service. General Gaines estimates the strength of the Indians at 2700. Should you be of opinion that our numbers are too small to beat the enemy, you will call on the executives of the adjacent states for such an additional militia force as you may deem requisite.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MONDAY, March 30.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to roads and canals, and seminaries of learning reported the following resolutions which were, on motion of Mr. Bassett, ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to lay before this House at the ensuing session of Congress, and report a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of the government with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of munitions of war, and to the more complete defence of the U. States. And also, a statement of the works of the nature above-mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made, and the means and prospect of their completion, together with such information, as in the opinion of the Secretary shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to prepare and report to this house at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress to the purpose of opening and improving roads and making canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of the government; and also a statement of works of the nature above-mentioned which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being complete, the public improvements carried on by states or by companies or incorporations, which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds, and such information, as, in the opinion the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

From the Charleston Courier of March 30

From our Correspondent at Washington.

Friday, March 20, 1818.

The amendment to the bill for maintaining inviolate the Neu-

trality of the United States, by preventing armed vessels from going out of port without giving security, proposed by Mr. CLAY, just before the rising of the Committee and the adjournment of the House on Wednesday, and at which I glanced in my last letter, without particularizing its object, was discussed yesterday, and was to this effect—that "Neither the persons nor the property of persons sailing under the flag of any colony, district, or people, in amity with the U. States, should be subject to the penalties attached to Piracy in the Courts of the U. States, for, or on account of the Government of the U. States having omitted to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of such colony, district or people." A long train of discussion ensued on this—not that in general any great difference of opinion existed as to the principle of putting those persons on a level with others; but to the wording of it some exceptions were made by Mr. LOWMEDE.—Gen. SMITH, however, maintained the amendment to be likely to do much mischief, by rendering the course of commerce on the seas insecure. The amendment, however, was carried.

In the course of the discussion an expression fell from Mr. FORSYTH, to which most of those who heard it annexed a considerable share of importance.—In the course of an argumentative skirmish between Mr. CLAY and that Gentleman, the latter happened to make use of the words *responsible Government*:—Mr. CLAY wished for a definition of the meaning of the word *responsible*, in that application of it; and asked in a pointedly significant manner, whether Mr. FORSYTH considered the Government of the beloved Ferdinand as a responsible Government?—To which Mr. FORSYTH replied, that he did consider the Spanish Government a responsible one, and that he hoped, before the end of the session to prove to the Speaker that it was so. People are but too apt to find in mysterious givings out, often, more meaning than those who utter them are aware of. Perhaps I have fallen into that error; but if I have, I have not done so alone, as almost every one present considered Mr. FORSYTH to have intended to give out that he expected, during the present session, to lay before the House a proposition for a war with Spain.

Indian War.

Extract of a letter from Major Brown, District Pay Master U. S. Army, dated Milledgeville, 18th March, 1818, to a friend in this place.

"It is impossible for me to throw any accurate light on the late report of Gen. GAINES and Major WRIGHT's loss, though as I am near the scene of action (and as reports generally become erroneous as they travel.) I am probably able to give you more information than what you receive through the medium of the public prints. The fate of the general and his party certainly appears to be involved in some obscurity, as I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from the Agency, that reports, while he was there an express arrived from Fort Scott bearing tidings of the disaster above alluded to—since that time no positive account has been received, tho' by a letter from Hartford Geo. it is said the General is not drowned; as the report of his having been drowned has never been in circulation here, this cannot be considered as a satisfactory contradiction of the former one—I think, however, we may flatter ourselves that the Hero of Erie still lives, judging alone from his military knowledge and experience, for it must have been something of an important nature that could have induced him to embark in so hazardous an enterprise with so small a

force.
"The Upper Creeks have joined the army at Fort Scott with 1,000 Thousand Warriors, all anxious to take field against their turbulent neighbours; they are under the command of MINTON and LOVETT, two of their most distinguished chiefs.

"The army will consist of from four to five thousand men, and if the savages can be brought to action we shall have no more complaints from that quarter of our country."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. army, to his friend in Mobile, dated

APALACHICOLA BAY, Jan. 10

Our difficulties are just commencing; the Indians are more hostile than ever, and have assembled in larger numbers than heretofore, lining the whole distance of the river; we shall have consequently to fight our way up to Fort Scott; the last vessels that ascended lost several killed and wounded. A guard has this evening joined, commanded by capt. Cummings, and we shall move immediately on up the river.—He left Fort Scott on the 10th inst. There has been no engagement since the last accounts you have received. He informs me that all communication by the land side with the Fort is cut off being completely surrounded with Indians; our only access to it is by the way of the river, and that very precarious. The two last expresses were cut off, and their papers all destroyed. The militia have not yet joined. What adds to the unpleasantness of our situation, is, that they are short of provisions, and the two vessels we expected to have met have not been heard of. There is some reason to fear that they have attempted to pass up the river and have been cut off.

N. YORK, March 31.

About fifty vessels arrived at this port yesterday, and many more were said to be below at in the offing last evening.

The British frigate *Cybele* arrived here yesterday, from Jamaica, via Havana, and Charleston with about half a million of dollars for the United States Bank.

A passenger in the brig *Four Sisters*, 24 days from St. Michaels, informs us, that a vessel arrived there on the fifth inst. in a short passage from Lisbon, and brought intelligence of the capture of a Portuguese frigate by the Algerines, on the 10th February, near Gibraltar. It was said that the Portuguese government had declared war against Algiers, immediately on hearing of this event.

We also learn that a Dutch ship from Holland, with 200 passengers, ostensibly bound to the United States, touched at St. Michaels in November last, when under some pretence she landed and left her passengers wholly destitute, and without any means of removing themselves.

We learn of capt. Fraser, 1 days from Havannah, that the Spanish frigate *Iphigenia*, from Vera Cruz, bound to Havana and Cadiz, had put into Campeche in a sinking condition, with eight millions of dollars on board. A squadron had sailed from Havana, to afford relief to the frigate and take charge of the money.

Junius.—The *Edinburg Review* proves beyond a doubt, that Sir Philip Francis, a living nobleman of Great Britain, is the author of the celebrated Letters of *Junius*. The No. (57) of the review, containing this proof, certainly among the most interesting in the series; and the neat and accurate manner which it is presented to the public, does honor to the enterprising printers of it on this side the Atlantic.

N. T. paper.