

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Creek and Cherokee Indians..... The Creek Indians have, at a full council, resolved not to give up their lands and remove west of the Mississippi. The council requested Col. Crowell, the agent, to advise the President of their positive determination not to relinquish their lands, but to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. The Cherokees, it is understood, have adopted a similar resolution.

Two important questions are involved in the controversy between these Indians and the States in which they reside. One is the nature of their ownership of the lands; the other their right to establish and maintain a separate Government. The first is certainly not now an open question. In the case of *Johnson vs. McIntosh*—8th Wheaton, 543, the character and extent of the Indian right to the soil was very fully examined; both in the arguments of counsel, and in the elaborate and lucid opinion of the court, by the Chief Justice, it is determined that the Indian right is that of occupancy alone, the absolute, ultimate title being in the Government; and that the right of occupancy can only be contracted for with the Indians, by the Government. The whole opinion proceeds upon the basis that the Indian right of occupancy is absolute, and that it cannot be divested, rightfully, but by contract. The difficulty of the present state of things is, the inapplicability of the principle to the condition of the Indians, when their character of hunters is changed to that of agriculturists. Still whilst they agree to hold their lands and occupy them in common, the rule applies to them, and they cannot, without a clear violation of their uniformly acknowledged rights, be forcibly dispossessed.

In the abstract the other question is one of more difficulty. But the Indians waive it when they agree to submit to the laws of the State where their lands lie. The operation of these laws must, however, start a new difficulty. It is this: Will not the inevitable effect be to destroy the national character of the Indians, and with it their title of occupancy, held in virtue of it? This would seem to be an unavoidable consequence. In this predicament I should think it were the best policy of the United States and the States concerned, to unite and arrange with the Indians regulations properly adapted to this new condition. If they agree to abandon their separate national character, let them be received as citizens of the States, and let their lands be distributed to them in fee. I pretend not to suggest the terms upon which these regulations should be founded. But it seems clear that some compromise of this kind is the only means of adjusting the difficulty. To remove the Indians by force, would be an act of violence and wrong, which it is not possible for the United States to attempt. And it appears equally impossible for their present condition to continue without some inconvenience to the States.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

The twistings and turnings in the political world, often amuse us exceedingly. The Albany Argus informs us that the republican candidates for the Assembly, are, Messrs. Wiswall, Vanderpool, and Lapham. Now, two of these gentlemen we know to be good sound federalists of the old school—and, though now partisans of Gen. Jackson, very honorable men. But, having christened the above the republican ticket, with unblushing flippancy, the Editor turns round, and denounces the other—which is the real republican ticket—the FEDERAL NOMINATION. The following pleasant anecdote, from the Albany Daily Advertiser, is in point:—

One of the "forty high-minded men" enquired of a republican of 1798, who had been in favor of John Quincy Adams at the late presidential election, how he came to change his politics. "I have not changed them," he replied, "but you," he added, "belong to a party which falsely calls itself republican. Yours is like the penknife which its owner boasted he had kept twenty years, during which time, he owned, it had six new blades and five new handles."

From the National Journal.

MORE REFORM.

The following, from the St. Louis, Missouri Republican, of the 20th ult., furnishes another instance of the Reform which has been inflicted, by General Jackson and his advisers, on the People of the United States. Thieves, vagrants, and professed and notorious gamblers, were selected to fill offices of trust; and are rewarded by General Jackson, for their services to him, with the People's money. The Editor of the Missouri Republican, in reference to the article we copy, says: "Mr John Ward can take no exceptions to this article. The facts stated are admitted by him 'in an address to the public,' published subsequent to his imprisonment last spring."

From the Missouri Republican.

A Jackson Compliment to the People of Missouri.—When the Washington papers first announced that John Ward of Mis-

souri was appointed Consul at Chihuahua, in New Mexico, I thought there must be two men of that name, for I could not believe that President Jackson would knowingly fill an important commercial office with a professed and notorious gambler. But, on inquiry, the shameful fact is forced into belief. I learn that the new Consul is the same identical John Ward who lay in the St. Louis jail some weeks, last spring, rather than testify against the keeper of a faro bank, because, as he alleged, he could not testify without criminalizing himself. A gambler by trade, a man notorious for many years past as the habitual keeper of gaming tables, is honored with the confidence of the present Administration, and is selected from among the citizens of Missouri, as the most suitable person to represent this country in its commercial relations with one of the chief towns in New Mexico. The inland trade to Mexico is considerable, and daily growing into importance, and some of our most respectable citizens are engaged in it. What will they think when they find their merits overlooked, and see a man taken fresh from the faro bank placed over them in the Consulate? Perhaps the President did not know that by the laws of Missouri his Consul is liable to be presented by the Grand Jury, and sold as a vagrant! But what of that? He may defy the moral sense of the public. He has the game in his own hands, the odd trick, and all the honors!

W-HIST.

Among the productions of the American loom we have scarcely seen any article that surpasses in usefulness a species of flannel, made entirely of cotton. Mr. John Waters, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a piece of this truly excellent manufacture, of his own make, that richly deserves notice. The cloth appears to have been woven with a twill, in the usual manner of cotton fabrics, and afterwards to have had a nap raised on one side only. In warmth this cloth appears to be equal to the finest double milled English flannels; and in delicacy of texture, it is not surpassed by the softest beaver, that the hatter uses.

The delicacy and warmth of this manufacture, will recommend it to general use in families; and especially will it find favor by the price at which it may be sold, and its great durability.

U. S. Gaz.

Singular Circumstance.—Five rattlesnakes being on exhibition at the New England Museum, on Tuesday, for the purpose of trying their temperaments, a mouse was thrown into the glass case in which they are confined. The whole procedure, it seems, was narrowly watched by a cat, which, on seeing the fate of the mouse, made a sudden leap through the glass among the serpents, and bore off the mouse unharmed. It is singular that the serpents, which still retain their venom, and one of which is of unusual size and voracity, should have disregarded the presence of the intruder, neither of which they attempted to bite, but allowed a "harmless necessary cat" to carry away her prize in triumph. The large rattlesnake alluded to, on the near approach of the attendant, has, on former occasions, and with all the malignity of the species, made an effort to reach his person, by endeavoring to penetrate the glass enclosure, but in vain.

CROWELL'S SPEECH.

The following are the very words spoken by Oliver to the Long Parliament. The document was found amongst some old papers which had belonged to the Cromwell family:—

"Spoken by Oliver Cromwell when he put an end to the Long Parliament in 1653.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place; which ye have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. You are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice ye do not possess?—Ye have no more religion than my horse.—Gold is your God—which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lords Temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation.—You, who were sent here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance.

"Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean Stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in the house; and which, by God's help, and the strength he hath given me, I am now come to do. I command ye, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get you out! make haste! ye venal slaves begone! Poh! Take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet ship *Britannia* arrived at New-York, on Thursday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of October. The Commercial Advertiser says:—"We find nothing later from the Seat of War, but there is a great variety of additional articles of news from various quarters of the East, all going very clearly to show that the preliminaries of peace had been signed, and an armistice of ten days granted by the Russian commander, in which interval the conditions are to be ratified."

The Evening Post says that 7000 bales of cotton were sold in Liverpool on the 30th Sept. at an advance of 4d on the prices of 10 days previous. 5000 to consumers, and 2000 to speculators.

Passengers in the *Britannia*, the Honorable James Barbour, late Minister at London, and lady; Miss Barbour and servant.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. OFFICIAL NEWS.

Capitulation of Barradas.—The Citizens, Major General of the Army of operations, Colonel Pedro Landero, Col. of engineers, Jose Ignacio Yberri, and those of the same grade of the third permanent Battalion, Jose Antonio Mijia, charged with the powers of his Excellency the General in Chief of the Mexican Army, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; and the Brigadiers Don Jose Miguel Solomon, Lieut. Colonel Chief of the Staff, Don Fulgencio Salas, charged with the powers of the General of the Spanish troops, Don Isidro Barradas, met at the Head Quarters of Pueblo Viejo de Tampico, on the 11th Sept. after exchanging their respective credentials, to agree on the conditions which the first are to submit to, and which are to be guaranteed to the second, agree:—

1st. To-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M. the Spanish forces, the officers retaining their swords, the soldiers their arms and drums beating, shall evacuate the fort which they occupy and which protects the bar, and they shall lay down their arms, their colours and their ensigns, to the Mexican division under the orders of his Ex. the General Manuel de Mery Teran, second in command of the army, and who is now occupying the passage called Dona Cecilia, on the old road of Allamita; the said forces (Spanish) will then join the remainder of the division at Tampico de Tamaulipas, the officers retaining their swords.

2d. On the day after to-morrow, at 6 o'clock A. M. the whole of the division of the Spanish General now occupying Tampico de Tamaulipas, will leave the city on the same conditions as above, and will go and lay down their arms, colours, &c. at the subaltern quarters of Altamira, under the command of his Ex. the General Manuel Mery Teran, the officers retaining their swords.

3d. The Army and the Mexican Republic guarantee in the most solemn manner, the lives and the property of every individual composing the enemy's division.

4th. The Spanish division will march to the city of Victoria, where they will remain until ready to embark for Havana.

5th. The Spanish General is permitted to send one or two officers to the Havana, to procure transports for the return of his division.

6th. The Spanish general will provide for the support of his division whilst they remain in the country; and the transports will also be at his expense.

7th. The wounded and sick of the Spanish division who are unable to march, shall remain at Tampico de Tamaulipas, until such time as they can be sent to the hospital of the Mexican Army, where they shall be treated at the expense of the Spanish division, who shall furnish a Surgeon, and a corporal and soldiers necessary to take care of the sick.

8th. The wagons necessary to transport the Spanish division to the places indicated shall be accorded them, they paying the transportation at the ordinary rate of the country; the same in respect to the necessary provisions.

9th. The Lieutenant Colonel Chief of the Staff of the Spanish division, is charged with the execution of the capitulation, in what relates to the troops of the Bar; the General commanding the point called Dona Cecilia, will facilitate his passage.

10th. His Ex. General Manuel Mery Teran will name a Chief and an officer of his Staff to see to the passing to the enemy's division, the provisions and the baggage spoken of in the preceding articles, as well as to give him the necessary instructions and to fix his cantonments.

Agreed to, the day and date above, in faith of which we have signed the same:—Pedro Landero—Jose Ignacio Yberri—Jose Antonio Mijia—Jose Miguel Solomon—Fulgencio Salas.—I ratify the above capitulation.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. I ratify, &c. Isidro Barradas.

The following particulars were communicated by a friend.

The five actions which took place between the Mexicans and the Spaniards

previous to the capitulation, are reduced, viz. To the attack made by a detachment on the shore, at the time of the disembarkation. 2d. To the attempt by an ambuscade of 500 men at the place called Los Cochinos, at the time of the taking of Tampico-el-Aho, and where the Mexicans left one cannon. 3d. At the passage of the Bar, where they abandoned three cannon. 4th. At the attack on Tampico de Tamaulipas, whilst Barradas was at Altamira, where he did not find a soul; the combat had lasted more than ten hours, when Barradas arrived; he did not engage in the action, and respected the capitulation made by the corps which he had left at Tampico. 5th. At the attack of the fort at the Bar, defended by three pieces of artillery; the Mexicans attacked it several times with unheard of courage; they penetrated into the intrenchments with their arms shouldered, and left about 350 killed. The young Tamaris, Aide Camp of Santa Anna, was killed in the fort where he entered sword in hand, to the cry of, Vive la Republic! At the moment of the capitulation, the Spanish troops had very few provisions left, and scarcely munitions enough for two days; they had nearly 1200 on their sick list, and upwards of 400 wounded.

General Gaitza had been arrested and sent to the City of Mexico, under escort, to render an account of his equivocal conduct, during the attack of the Spaniards at the Bar, when with superior force under his orders, he did not resist the enemy. He is also accused of causing the failure of the attack of Santa Anna on Tampico-de-Tamaulipas, by abandoning Altamira, and in neglecting to harass Barradas in his retreat.—Bee.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, relates a case of spontaneous combustion, which if true—and we see no reason to doubt it—might satisfactorily account for many of the recent fires.

"A case of spontaneous combustion was reported to me a few days since by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that took place under his own observation. He is a manufacturer of machinery for cotton factories, and had directed one of his workmen to stain the frame work with linseed oil mixed with Spanish brown, and to rub it down with a handful of shavings as they usually do. These shavings were thrown upon the floor. In the evening, a few hours after, a light was discovered in the shop; on repairing to it these shavings were found to be on fire, and in a few moments the building would probably have been on fire also.

As it is an every day practice with cabinet makers, &c. to do this very thing, and as it is a new case to me, and probably to others, I send it to you for publication, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Steel and File Factory at Pittsburg.—In addition to the other manufactures of iron in and near Pittsburg, the Gazette of that city informs that there is an establishment there owned by Messrs. Broadmeadow & Co. in which steel and files are manufactured to a considerable extent and excellence. A large number of the principal mechanics and artisans of Pittsburg attest the good quality of the files manufactured, in a public advertisement under their proper names. These files are made of steel, which is also manufactured in the same establishment, and are asserted, from experience, to be fully as good as English files other than cast steel, and sold as low. Two kinds of steel are made; the first, pronounced equal to English blister, is sold at 12 1/2 cents, and common blister at 8 cents per pound.

Important Discovery.—The English missionary Hartley, as appears from a letter dated at Smyrna, in May last, has seen an intelligent traveller from Palestine and Egypt, who asserts that he discovered, while travelling from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai, on the supposed ancient route of the children of Israel, a great number of inscriptions upon the rocks in characters more ancient than the Samaritan. He thinks they may have been written by the ancient Israelites, and that if deciphered, they might be found to throw additional light upon the history of that nation.

The Maryland Journal thinks that as the people of Pennsylvania have refused to reward "Honest George," General Jackson is bound to do so. We think so too. If there is no vacancy which his talents qualify him to fill, let him be appointed Secretary of Legation to the Honorable Thomas P. Moore. Many believe he would make a better Minister Plenipotentiary than the Honorable T. P. M., and have considered it ungrateful in the General to have overlooked him, when Gen. Harrison was removed.

From the Maryland Journal.

"Honest George Kremer" has been defeated in the late election for a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a vote of more than two to one against him. This is the same man who occupied a seat in Congress for some years past, not only to the disgrace of the State which sent him, but to the whole Union; and the same that was made the cat's paw, by unprincipled politicians, in

bringing forward the charge of bargain and corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay. The Jackson party used him so long as they supposed he could be of any service to their cause; but now, when they have no further use for him, he has been "literally kicked out of their company." Is not General Jackson bound in gratitude to make some provision for "Honest George?" As the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has been pretty generally adopted, would not the claims of George Kremer be equally as strong as those of any other man for either Mr. Eaton's or Mr. Branch's place, (which is shrewdly suspected by some of the knowing ones in Washington that changes in both their Departments are in contemplation)? We say, that if devotion to the Hero be alone the test to office, have we not good grounds to believe that Kremer will yet be well provided for?

Sugar Cane.—We have seen some specimens of Sugar cane, the growth of pine lands in this vicinity, particularly one from the plantation of Dr. R. Collins, which fully supports the most favorable calculations that have been made respecting its cultivation. The canes are of good size and well ripened. The crops are good, although they have suffered much from drought the latter part of the summer. Many individuals of this vicinity have cultivated from one to four acres, or more, this season, and from the success that has attended the experiment, the quantity undoubtedly will be yearly increased till it becomes an important part of their annual crop.

Georgia Messenger.

The Editor of the Providence American says:—

"We recollect hearing a mere lad, who could not have imbibed a single Jackson notion from any one around him, declare that he wanted General Jackson elected President to see what would happen."

Perhaps the poor child has not found out yet. His pa should tell him that the executive has received a walking stick, a razor strap, and a curious box. The east room has been gorgeously furnished with mirrors, and five or six hundred honest men have been turned out of office. Don Miguel's ambassador has been acknowledged; and several of the new postmasters have died of intoxication, or been committed to jail for stealing letters.—N. Y. Spectator.

Large Mirrors.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says, the ship *Superb*, at this port from Havre has brought two cases, measuring 140 cubic feet and containing two large Mirrors for the President's House.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

What would have been said during the Administration of Mr. Adams, if these gigantic French Mirrors had been purchased for the President's House? If Col. Benton's "Republican notions" were shucked at the magnificence of the naked East Room, how will they survive the spectacle which it will exhibit next Winter? Resplendent with this importation from France, it will then rival all that has been said of the Court of Louis Le Grand.

Nat. Journal.

Family Quarrels.—We are sorry to find from the following complimentary notice of Mr. Walsh, that he has got into such a bad odor with his Jackson friends. It is utterly impossible for the other party to take him back again. His support was never of any use to it, and it derives a positive benefit from his hostility:—

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 51.

The National Gazette, says—"We are sorry that the Post does not like our phraseology; but it would be extremely difficult for us to place ourselves, with any editor, in such a relation as to please him universally.

"Thus gone to gander strict obedience keeps Hiss if he hiss, and slumbers, if he sleeps."

The editor of the Gazette seems at last to have found out that he who attempts to please both parties, by bringing a sort of "Jack on all sides," will be most likely to please neither, even though his timorous spirit of conciliation nickname itself "dignified neutrality." We are glad he has made this discovery; and hope he will hereafter have manly boldness enough to speak his real opinions of men and things, in such language as may best convey his meaning. Whatever we may think of the prudence, we cannot say much for the nobleness of him, who to keep even with both sides,

"In midway path, with caution moves along. Afraid to laud the right, or blame the wrong. And that he may his neutral line pursue, Calls murder aceman, and truth extortion."

Journal.

Pressure of Wind.—It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails when set, comprising the suit of the North-Carolina 74, is equal to the weight of 20,769 pounds avoirdupois, near ten and a half tons. The number of square yards of canvass, upon which this pressure operates, is 28,922.