

From the Raleigh Register.

We have been waiting to learn through the medium of the Georgia papers, how far the Indian Cession lately made to them, would prove satisfactory, and we regret extremely, that after all the attention which has been bestowed on the subject, the new Treaty, so far from acting, as was expected, on the irritated state of feeling in Georgia, like oil on the troubled wave, has produced only as tonishment and indignation. From the opposition of the Georgia and Alabama Senators to the ratification of the Treaty, and the Protest of the Delegates in the House of Representatives, we were prepared in some part for the information:

The following is from the Georgia Journal:

The Treaty.—We are at length enabled to lay the New Treaty, in an official shape, before our readers; every doubt is now removed. The thing stands forth in its own deformity. The people of Georgia will learn with astonishment, and we hope with the deepest indignation, that the old Treaty which gave them all their land, has been annulled, and that by the new one a tract of country, containing 1,200,000 acres (according to Tanner's map) has been taken from them, and not only given to the Indians, but guaranteed to them. If the eyes of our people are not now opened to the machinations of Adams, Crowell, Gaines, Andrews, and those of our own citizens who have afforded them countenance and favor, then do we utterly despair of their being able to feel as Georgians ought to feel.

The following is from the Milledgeville Recorder:

The intimation in a Virginia paper a few weeks ago, that Georgia would "go to the wall," is fully verified. Mr. Adams and his counsellors have succeeded in passing upon us, in lieu of the Treaty made last year, at the Indian Springs, a new one that designates other limits, and deprives us of a portion of our territory in a most desirable part of the country, commencing below the Great Falls of Chatahochie, on its west side, and extending upwards of a hundred miles to the Cherokee line. We get the lands East of the Chatahochie and a tract of a triangular form West of it, bounding on the river and the Cherokee line, equal to about 35 miles square—we lose the narrow but invaluable strip below and opposite to the Great Falls on the West side, and a much larger extent of country above the Falls, embracing the head waters of Tallapoosa river, most advantageously situated for health. From the best estimate we can make, the intrinsic value of the lands withheld from us may be equal to a fourth part of all that is ceded—in quantity, it is not more perhaps than an eighth of the whole, or two-thirds of our just claim on the West of Chatahochie. The time of giving possession (1st of January, 1827) will not allow of the survey and settlement of the lands in time to make a crop next year.

The President and his Secretary of War say, they a deeply desired, and made extraordinary efforts, to obtain from the Creek Delegation at Washington, all the lands within our ultimate limits. If the Agent Crowell had been removed from office (and his removal was urged by two successive Legislatures of this state, of opposite political sentiments) no difficulty in obtaining all our lands would have existed. But this Agent, Crowell, known to be hostile to the interests of Georgia, accompanied the Creek Delegation to Washington, and with the Cherokees, Ridge and Vann, stayed at the same house with them, being always at hand to counsel on any disposition of their part to do justice to Georgia. For what other purpose but to oppose our claims and confirm the Indians in their opposition to them, did Crowell and those Cherokees, continue at Washington with the Creek Delegation for nearly six months? Knowing this, the President and Secretary at War

might have said less about their desire to satisfy the wishes of Georgia.

The Treaty, with its trifling supplemental articles, which was to meet more fully the wishes of Georgia, will be found in to day's paper. We shall take further notice of the subject hereafter.

Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 11

On motion of Mr. McLean of Ohio, the Committee on Roads and Canals were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from the Town of Dayton to Lake Erie, by a grant of so much of the Public Lands as may yet remain unsold, within two miles of each side of the whole line where it is contemplated to construct said canal; and under such conditions, and under such restrictions, as shall secure to the United States the said lands, or proceeds thereof, in case the State shall fail to extend said Canal within a given period.

The House proceeded to consider the Report made by the Committee on Agriculture, on the 2d inst. upon the subject of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the breeding of the silk worm. The report having been read it was resolved, that the secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested manual containing the best practical information that can be collected on the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing such facts and observations in relation to the growth and manufacture of silks in other countries as may be useful, and that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

The bill to aid the State of Illinois in opening a Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, was again recommended to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of JAMES MONROE, which after some debate, was reported to the House without amendment.

Friday, May 12

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a long argumentative report on the disagreement between the two Houses, upon the bill "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," closing with a recommendation that the House reject the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. W gave notice that he would, to-morrow morning, call up the report for consideration; and in the mean time, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads & Canals, to whom was re-committed the bill to aid the State of Illinois in opening a Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, reported an amendatory, or rather a new bill which was committed to a committee of the Whole for to-morrow. The original bill gave a certain quantity of land to the State of Illinois for the purpose named; but the new bill authorises all sections of land through which the proposed canal will pass, to be sold, and half the proceeds of such sales to be subscribed by the General Government to the stock of said Canal, granting the State the right of redeeming the Government Stock at any time, by paying into the Treasury of the U. S. the amount of said Stock.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of James Monroe.

Mr. Saunders of N. C. and Mr. Ingham of Penn. for it. Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, moved to strike out that part of the bill allowing interest, and gave his reasons. Mr. Mercer replied to him, urging the

justice of the allowance. The question was then taken on Mr. Whittlesey's motion, and decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 92—Nays 78.

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and the House ordered it to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow—Yeas 103—Nays 57.

Mr. McLane of Del. rose and suggested to the House the propriety of relinquishing the consideration of private bills during the remainder of the session, in order to dispose of Public Bills, which were all important to the operations of Government. If the House, he said, wished to act up on private bills, he thought it would be proper to do so at extra sittings, and therefore moved that the House take a recess until six o'clock, which motion was carried; and the House adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Courier.

By the ship *Loyal Sam*, at Savannah from Liverpool, we have received our file of the London Courier to the evening of the 24th March, inclusive—one day later than was brought by the *Sapphire*, at Boston.

London March, 24

The Paris papers of Tuesday with the *Moniteur*, dated Wednesday, have arrived in due course. The *Quotidienne* contains intelligence of rather an important character, only it requires "verification." According to this paper, "a considerable armament is preparing in the ports of England destined for the Tagus." The same Journal states, that a popular tumult had taken place in Madrid on the day when they received the news in that capital, of the death of the King of Portugal, and of the exclusion of the Queen from the Regency. The populace of Madrid must be very such a cause, they could be moved to one.

The Austrian funds had experienced a decline, according to advices from Augsburg. One of the causes assigned for this depression, was the state of the Emperor's health; another, and more immediate, the failure of the Emperor's health.

In Spain, the course of anarchy continues with more or less violence, as circumstances may arise to give it impulse. Thirty-two of the followers of Bazar, who landed on the coast of Alicante, had been executed, and Bazar himself is to be shot, should he survive his wounds. General Quessada has been deprived of the command of the province of Seville; and the Council of State have laid before the King, a representation complaining, that, notwithstanding all care taken to "purify" the various public departments of the Government, persons have contrived to obtain offices, whose political principles do not harmonise with the system of his majesty's Government. They, therefore, call upon the King to dismiss them, but Ferdinand, it seems, is unwilling to act upon their suggestions alone for he transmitted the report to the Council of Ministers, with strict injunctions, "not to make any change among the persons actually in office, even if the report of the Council should be perfectly well founded, until a detailed report shall have been made respecting that part of the conduct of the officer, which would require his dismissal." It is obvious, however, that, amid these incessant changes, no approach towards stability can be made. The sense of insecurity which every individual must feel, necessarily destroys all confidence, and renders each person vigilant only to make the most he can of the position in which he finds himself, and from which he knows not, from hour to hour, when he may be capriciously removed.

We have received this morning, Frankfort papers to the 18th instant. Some extracts are subjoined, which are not without interest. The article dated from Carlsruhe will be found curious.

Carlsruhe, March 12.

The disasters caused by the commercial crisis, have brought some facts to light which merit the serious attention of the German Governments and merchants. First, it is now shewn that the greater part of the raw materials, such as wool and cotton, were not purchased by the English on their own account, but only taken in commission; consequently, the loss falls on the consignors, while the English commissioners get ample commission and good interest for the money they have advanced. Secondly, the English manufacturers are now able to procure, at a cheap rate, from the proprietors, who are pressed on all sides, the raw materials that are accumulated in the warehouses; they will endeavor to depress them as much as possible, in which they will the more easily succeed, as the English Commissioners, regardless of the loss of their foreign consigns, in order to get their commission and the money advanced, as soon as possible, urge the sale on the taking back of the goods deposited, and thus second the views of the manufacturers. The raw materials will, therefore, be for sale cheaper in England than in the countries that produced them.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 17th inst. arrived this morning. It contains an article from the *Oriental Spectator*, dated Jan. 4; which, as may be expected in that quarter, represents the affairs of the Greeks to be in a very declining state.—The want of discipline among the military is the special complaint. It says—

"The soldiers at Athens commit robberies whenever they have an opportunity, and if complaints are made to GOURA, he answers sarcastically, 'What would you have? These poor people must live, some by robbery on land, and the others by robbery at sea.'"

"This is the only source we have who some time ago sunk the English cutter *Chambre*."

Windsor, March 23.

During the whole of yesterday his Majesty was in the most favorable state of recovery, and the report from the Royal Lodge this day is of the same gratifying description.

England, March 26.

A private letter from Luxemburg, of 14th March, says—"Yesterday the federal fortress of Luxemburg was given up to the German Confederation."

PACHA OF EGYPT.—Letters from Leghorn, received at Paris, say, that the Pacha of Egypt has appointed a Christian merchant, formerly of that city, to be his Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has likewise given the command of his ships of war to European officers, and has declared, by a firman, that, henceforth, no other officers shall be appointed to such command. It is added that he has also signified his intention of having Consular Agents in all the ports of France, Italy, and Spain, to take care of the interest of his subjects.

INQUISITION.—It seems that this secret tribunal still subsists at Rome; and the case of Kaschiour, one of its victims, has lately been the subject of much conversation in that city. This person the pupil of the Propaganda, was said to be son to one of the favorites of the Viceroy of Egypt, and on an invitation from the Viceroy, Kaschiour was sent as Patriarch to Memphis.—He was, however, not permitted even to land, and was sent back to Italy.—He landed at Genoa, and was shortly after arrested, (it was not known for what,) and committed to prison. On the 3d of Feb he was brought to trial before the tribunal of the Inquisition, and received sentence of death. The unhappy man fainted at hearing his doom, which, however, was afterwards changed to imprisonment for life. Nothing has transpired with respect to his crime.

The Editor of the *Keucee Journal* recommends Perkins's Steam Gun to duellists.