OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES, GEORGIA, AND THE CREEKS.

[CONCLUDED.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville June 3d, 1825.

SIR: I have received, by Major Andrews, your letter of the 18th instant. The dispositions manifested by your government to do right in all the matters connected with the subject of my late communication, are only in accordance with my just expectations. I am happy, that, in the general, the measures deemed best appear to be appropriate and judicious. Pardon me for making an exception. In searching the archives of your office, you will find, at divers times, and on various occasions representations made of the conduct of the Agent, all or any of which should have disqualified him as a competent witness against the govertment of the State of Georgia. On the recent one of the ratification of the Treaty of the Indian Springs, yourselves pronounced upon that incompetency in terms not to be mistaken. The Agent protested against the Treaty, the President submitted it to the Senate, and the Senate ratified it in contempt of that protestation. If a single declaration of the Agent had been accredited, the President would not have submitted it; the Senate would not have ratified it. The last of your prominent acts, therefore, in relation to this individual, places him in an attitude before yourselves, which should have decided you to listen with great caution and reserve, to any suggestions of his, connected with any subject whatsoever. Whilst, on the one hand, he presents himself before you as an accuser of the Chief of the government of Georgia, and the accusation is neither more or less than the measures taken on his part have been the only exciting causes to the mischiefs and crimes perpetrated in the nation; and you, on the other hand so far sustain him in this opposition, as not only to receive it willingly, and to specify it distinctly, but to make it the basis of a most erroneous construction of the Treaty; and in consequence of that construction, to address to me a most extraordinary request of the President, affecting important interests here, I must pray you to excuse me, when I say to you, in answer, that I do not feel myself treated in a very kindly or very generous spirit; and that, if treated in the most kindly and most generous, such an expectation would be pronounced at once as unreasonable on your part, and certainly not to be fulfilled on our. It is possible that the President could have consulted the Indian Treaty, and compared its provisions with those of the articles of agreement and cession, and at the same time have indulged this expectation? Without troubling you with the argument, permit me to state the fact. By the Treaty of the Indian Springs, the Indian claims are extinguished forever. The article is worded in the present tense. On the instant of the ratification, the title and jurisdiction became absolute in Georgia without any manner of exception or qualification, save the single one which, by the eighth article, gives to United States the power to protect the Indians in their persons and effects, against assaults upon either, by whites or Indians. For this purpose, your powers are quite ample, and, in proceeding to the survey of the country, you will only find aids and guaranties on the part of this government for the faithful execution of the article.—Beyond this you cannot pass. Soil and jurisdiction go together, and if we have not the right of both at this moment, we can never have either by better title. If the absolute property and the absolute jurisdiction have not passed to us, when are they to come? Will you make a formal concession of the latter—when and how? If the jurisdiction be separated from the property, shew the reservation which separates it—'tis impossible. You have the same remnant of it in this case as you have by Constitution & Treaty in all similar cases where treaties having guarantied the rights and privileges of aliens, those rights and privileges find their protection under the supreme law of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the several states. If the President believes that we will postpone the survey of the country to gratify the Agent and the hostile Indians, he deceives himself. To these poor deluded men who have been hostile in peace, and hostile in war, and the opponents of the Treaty, Georgia could make no appeal. From M'Intosh and his friends who made the Treaty, we sought permission to make the survey and obtained it. Scrupulously regardful of the stipulation of the Treaty, we asked them, in substance, if the survey would in any manner interfere with their convenience or security, and they answered, No—a ready answer, because the survey would in fact contribute importantly to both.

The frequent recurrence to the conduct of the Agent may induce a belief that the influencing motives here are impure or tainted with prejudice—it is not so. As an individual no angry feelings have been indulged toward him, or any harm desired—as a public officer the most indignant sentiments have been awakened from the beginning, because, as soon as I entered upon the duties of this office, it was known to me that he had come to the resolution to prevent the Indians from ceding any lands to Georgia so long as I continued it; a resolution so ungenerous and unworthy of any officer in any station, that I determined to employ all honorable means to effect his removal as absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the state. You ought to have removed him long ago, and thus have spared us all the evils which have followed your omission.

Be pleased to present my respectful compliments to the President, and assure him of my good wishes and regard. The frankness with which it is my duty to communicate with him, can have no tendency to weaken them on my part, or to excite distrust of their sincerity on his. Even upon the subject of intensest interest to us, upon which the opinions of the President are known, many allowances are made for the immeasurable distance which separates us—In treating it, I have used strong language, but he will not on this account believe that I make light of the Union. I would offer up my life with pleasure to sustain it for a single day. The fearful consequences, constantly in sight, keep us in a state of agitation and alarm. I strive to stave them off, and it is for this, that language is employed, sickening to the heart, and most offensive to a vast portion of the common family. Who can help it when they see wise men engaged in a playfulness and pastime like this, indulging their whims and oddities and phantasies, and causing this Union to tremble upon a bauble?

With regard to the expenses attendant on our measures of defence, of which you are instructed to say nothing until those measures are submitted to you in detail, I have to congratulate you and myself that they will be so inconsiderable in amount as not to cause much trouble or anxiety to either of us. Whilst I took the precautionary measures to make safe the women and children upon the frontiers, I remembered very well that we had been pleading at your treasury for thirty years for similar expenses incurred in defending ourselves against the Indians. I feel much more anxiety about the expenses which may be incurred by the friendly ones, who have sought refuge within our settlements, which they are quite willing to defray from their own scanty means, but which justice and humanity require you to defray for them.

With great consideranion and regard,
G. M. TROUP.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

No. 3.

Correspondence between the Deputation from the friendly Creeks and the Secretary of War, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 17th, 1825.

SIR: A hostile party of Indians, instigated by some enemy of my father, General McIntosh, on the 30th of April last, attacked his house and murdered him and another Chief of the Creek Nation, Etome Tustennuggee.

This calamity has fallen upon the family of General McIntosh, from his being the steady friend of the United States, and of the civilization of his countrymen. His confidence in the American government, his compliance with its wishes, and his support of its policy and measures for civilizing the Indians and improving their condition, gave his enemies the pretences under which they have excited those hostile feelings to which he has fallen a sacrifice.

His family and friends look with confidence to the justice of the United States government for protection against further hostility, for a just revenge on the ringleaders in this murder; and for the punishment of those by whom it was instigated. We cannot believe that the President will disappoint their just expectations. If the friends of the United States are not protected, it will be thought safest and most advantageous to be their enemy. This opinion the government is too wise and too just to encourage.

The party which attacked my father's house killed his cattle, and, as far as they could, destroyed all his property. The United States government, which has received so much benefit from the faithful services of General McIntosh, will not, I trust, refuse to indemnify his family for the destruction of their property, when the occasion of its being destroyed is remembered.

I beg the favor of you, sir, to inform me how I shall proceed to obtain a remuneration for the pecuniary loss that has accompanied a much more afflicting injury; an injury which can never be repaired, and will be very inadequately atoned for by the punishment of those who perpetrated or promoted this murderous outrage.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
(Signed) CHILLY McINTOSH.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
17th May, 1825.

Friend and Brother: I have received your letter of this date, communicating the distressing intelligence of the death of your father, and two other Chiefs, and the destruction of your father,s property. The President deeply sympathizes in the misfortune of your family, and directs me to say in reply to your request for protection, and for remuneration for the losses they have sustained in the destruction of your father's property, that measures are taken, which it is hoped will secure the first; and the second will be recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The measures which are adopted, it is hoped will eventuate in the establishment of peace and the future harmony and prosperity of your people.

I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,
JAMES BARBOUR.

TO CHILLY McINTOSH.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

SIR: We have come to request our father, the President, to protect us against a hostile party of Indians, as was promised by the Commissioners at the treaty of the Indian Springs, when we ceded the lands to the United States.

The Commissioners gave us a good talk from our father the President. They told us that you were bound by the compact of 1802, to procure our lands for the state of Georgia. We listened to the talk of our father, and did all he desired. We made a fair treaty for the sale of our lands; which publicly passed the Senate, and was ratified by our father the President.

Since then a hostile party has attacked the house of our father, Gen. McIntosh, and killed him and Etome Tustennuggee.

The Commissioners told us that you would protect us against any attempt to injure us; and also, that you would send a garrison to Chattahoochie river to prevent any encroachment on our lands, before we removed West of the Mississippi. This never was done, and we did not ask for it, because it was not thought necessary. Now we need assistance, and claim a performance of your promise.

We ask to have revenge for our blood, spilt by a hostile party of Indians, and that the murder of our father, General McIntosh, and Etome Tustennuggee, may be investigated, and the ringleaders punished.

Without your assistance, we cannot settle our disputes. We ask you to investigate them, and to aid in removing our difficulties.

We now look for your protection, as it was promised by the Commissioners. Without it we cannot prepare to go West of the Mississippi. About one thousand troops will be necessary.

If our father, the President, does not protect his red children, we shall be oppressed, and many of us will be killed. We hope he will not deny us his protection, as promised by the commissioners. We have trusted his promise, and think he will not deceive us.

Chilly McIntosh,
Interlifkey McIntosh, his x mark.
Ben Donlazon, his x mark.
Jim Donlanzon, his x mark.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

SIR: We beg leave to state that the authorised Agent of the United States for the Creek Nation, Col. John Crowell, is not trusted by us; and we do not think ourselves safe in his hands.

Col. Crowell has always been opposed to General McIntosh since 1823, when he tried to have him broke as a Chief of the Creek Nation, and threatened to destroy his property. He was offended at General McIntosh for refusing to give up a man named Stinson without an order from the Head Chiefs of the Nation. Stinson was afterwards delivered into the Agent's custody, and was tried for selling goods in the Nation without a license, of which he was acquitted by the Federal Court of Georgia. Col. Crowell was further incensed against General McIntosh, for interfering when Crowell, drew a knife and threatened to cut the throat of a man named Cells, who had been adopted by the Creek nation.

Col. Crowell was opposed to the Treaty at the Indian Springs; and tried to prevent the Creeks from selling there lands to the U. States. He sent William Hambly, United States Interpreter to the Council, to say that he wanted to see the Chiefs, but was jealous of the Commissioners. He told them that they should not give any long answer to the Commissioners, but only say "they had no lands to sell." That the Commissioners would threaten, but their threats would all end in words as soon as they heard from the goverment. Even after the Treaty was freely agreed to he did not cease his opposition. He sent a message by William Hambly the interpreter, to tell some of the Indians that they should go away across the line that night, or they would be taken and shut up until they sighned the treaty. This party went off in the night as they were told. The next morning three men were sent after them to know why they had gone away; they told these men the message they had received from Col. Crowell, which was the reason of there going. One of these messengers, Ben Daulaza, is now in Washington.

After Col. Crowell returned from Washington, a Council of the Nation was called; when the broken hour was out, Chilly McIntosh and several of the friends of General McIntosh attended. They called on Col. Crowell for ratifications, which were refused to the friends of General McIntosh, but were furnished by Col. Crowel to all others. Within eight days after this Council, a hostile party attacked the house of Genral McIntosh, and killed him and Etome Tustenuggee.

Col. Hawkins and General Mitchell were equal all kind to all the Creek nation, and favored its civilization. Since Col. Crowell has been Agent he has been good only for his friends and favrites, and to effect his own purposes.

Now Sir, we beg our father, the President, to send an Agent who will be a friend to all the nation qually; and one in whose hands we can feel saf to go West of the Mississippi. If Col. Crowe is continued as Agent, we fear that the friends of General McIntosh will be sacrificed.

Chilly McIntosh,
Interlifkey McIntosh, his x mark.
Ben Daulawza, his x mark.
Jim Daulawza, his x mark.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1825.

Fathe: We beg to know from you whether Colonel Crowell received the money for the annuity or 1825, stipulated to be paid to the Creek Nation by the Treaty of the Mineral Springs n 1821.

Colonel Crowell, at Broken Arrow, informed the Council that he had made an arrangement with the Government of the United States, that every individual of the Nation should receive an equal share of the money which was to be paid under the late treaty. If he did make this arrangement, the party of us going to the Western Country will not get enough to pay our expenses. If Col. Crowell did make this arrangement with you, not one would go to the Western Country; because they have no money to bear their expenses, and none to pay for their improvements.

We beg also to know if the United States will not pay our expenses here, on the business which has brought us to Washington. It is busines in which the United States is concerned equally with the Creek Nation.

We beg to be informed to-day what will be done by our father the President, because we are to leave Washington to-morrow.

Chilly McIntosh,
Intullaskey McIntosh, his x mark.
Ben Daulawza, his x mark.
Jim Daulawza, his x mark.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Sec'y. of War.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
May 17th, 1825.

Friends and Brothers: I have received your letter of ths date, and am directed by the President to convey to you his deep regret at the rupture of the friendly ties which have heretofore bound you together as a nation, and at the calamity which has befallen you in the death of Gen. M'Intosh and two other Chiefs. General M'Intosh was known as the steady friend of the United States and of civilization; and his death is very sensibly felt as a great loss. I am directed to state further, that measures have been taken by the President, which it is hoped will quiet the disturbances which exist among your people, and secure them from future violence.

The charges you make against the Agent will be examined into, as will the subject of the recent calamity, generally. Such measures be taken as may seem best calculated to reconcile existing differences, and to punish such as may appear to have acted in promoting them, and, as it may be within the province of the government to punish. Your expenses, in coming to Washington, on this melancholy occasion, will be paid, on your presenting an approved estimate of them; and your request to have an Agent to accompany you, in search of a country for your future residence, is granted.

I am, respectfully, your friend and brother,
JAMES BARBOUR.

Chilly M'Intosh,
Intullaskey M'Intosh,
Ben Daulawza,
Jim Daulawza,
} CREEK DEPUTATION.

CONVERSATIONS OF LAFAYETTE.

York Town Anecdotes.—"We have thought, and we shall always think, General, that your influence and intercessions with the Count de Grasse, mainly contributed to obtain the delay of the fleet, so essential to our success at York Town. We know that the orders of the Admiral were to sail on the 14th, and we know that the Commander-in-chief, alarmed at the impatience of the Count, which threatened the most disastrous results to the siege, despatched the Marquis de Lafayette as the bearer of a letter, and we further and most happily know, that after the interview on board the Ville de Paris, that the Admiral consented to remain, and glory and success crowned our arms. We do not enquire, my dear General, from mere curiosity, or with a view to ascertain the precise amount of the debts which we owe you, already so large as to bankrupt us in gratitude. But a little while, and the most of those lips, which can divulge to us revolutionary truths, will be sealed in the eternal silence of the grave; and it is fitting that our posterity should know the events of those times, when we struggle for civil liberty, that they may venerate the memory of their benefactors, and perpetuate the blessings which they obtained."

"It is true, my dear Sir, that some difficulty with the Admiral de Grasse, who was most impatient to be off, having operations, of great moment, to perform in the West Indies; indeed such was his haste, that after the surrender, our General in Chief having planned an expedition of two thousand picked troops, under my command, for the assistance of the Carolinas, the Admiral would neither await our speedy preparation to embark, nor would he have convoyed us, if we could have embarked previous to his sailing. At mention of this expedition, Lord Cornwallis looked grave, and did not conceal his belief that his arrival in Carolina, would speedily terminate the war in that quarter.—it was abandoned. I remained with the Grand Army, and our admirable Green terminated the contest in the South full as gloriously, and successfully, as if I had arrived there to aid him. I believe that I may have begged De Grasse.

"Have you in recollection, General, the circumstances which occurred on the delivery of the sword at York Town. Col. Humphries, who was aide-de-camp, denies that any mistake occurred on the part of O'Hara. Lee, the eloquent historian of the war in the south, affirms that the British General first presented the sword to Count Rochambeau, who declined it, and directed him to the *Marshal Commander in Chief." "I was too far off, Sir, to be able to witness the circumstances you mention. At the head of my own division, I was observing the column of prisoners, as they advanced with eyes averted from our line, and turned towards the French. We had put on, for this occasion, as you may suppose, our best bib and tucker, and made a very passable appearance, considering our very limited means. Our regulars surely bore no sort of comparison, in point of splendour in dress and equipments, with the French; still our men had a veteran soldier, and service-like appearance, and were in excellent discipline.

"Determined to come in for our share of notice, I ordered my music to strike up 'Yankee Doodle'—this had a magical effect; their eyes came to the right-about in a moment, and they regarded us not as Denmark's King, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' but vice versa. After the surrender, Cornwallis recovered from his indisposition which prevented him from delivering in person, the sword which he had so long and gallantly borne, came out and mixed much among us, and we found him a very pleasant fellow. After the Revolution, I visited Prussia, and was present at the reviews of the Great Frederick at Potsdam. Fancy to yourself, a little old man, bent with age and care, but still preserving a vivacity, which sparkled in his bright blue eyes, and a great lover of mischief, and you have the portrait of old Fritz, just before the time when Death had closed the campains of a Great General, and the most troublesome fellow in all Europe.

"At a grand dinner, given to the Strangers who were then on a visit to the court to Berlin, I was placed between the Duke of York, and Lord Cornwallis; the king observing, "I have placed you between two of your old enemies. I hope you will not disagree." During the entertainment, his Majesty asked me some questions relative to the person of Gen. Washington. For information, I begged to refer him to Lord Cornwallis, whose acquaintance with the person of the Great Chief was of longer standing than mine. Alex. Gaz.

* General Washington was made Marshal of France, by Louis XVI. to enable him to command the Count Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old General, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented by the Earl of Buchan, to General Washington." The picture is now at Arlington House.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

On the 11th inst. at West Point, the Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour, delivered an address to the Cadets in the chapel, which has been partially reported to the editors of the National Intelligencer. He dwelt on the excellent condition in which he found the Military Academy, in every respect, and expressed his warm approbation of the conduct of all the Officers of the Institution, giving well deserved praise to the commanding officer, Colonel Thayer, and remarked that he came to this place full of warm expectations, & that they had been more than realized, and that he was highly gratified in witnessing personally the great proficiency which the Cadets had made, and was delighted to find that their moral worth and correct deportment was no less praiseworthy than their accurate knowledge & information on even the most abstruse subjects. He spoke to the Cadets in a truly affecting parential style: he told them they were the hope of their country; that on them not only the eyes of the nation, but those of the whole world, were fixed; that two paths lay before them, the one leading to virtue, honor, and happiness, the other to vice, degradation, and ruin; that their parents felt the most anxious solicitude on their account, and that, on the completion of their studies, they would be received at home, "*sweet home*," as the objects of love and regard, or return the sad messengers of their own degradation; that their father's hearts were bound up in theirs, and that the fond mother's cheek never touched the pillow at night without imploring the blessings of heaven on their well beloved son. He recommended strict subordination to their superiors, and rejoiced that it had become a part of his public duty to have the institution under his peculiar care, and promised that it should receive his particular attention. To the officers, to whom their country, as a mark of great confidence, had committed these precious charges, who were now far removed from the parental roof, he recommended a mild, kind, and affectionate course of conduct; and after imploring the blessing of Heaven upon them all, he bid them an affectionate farewell.

There were some tears shed, and deep impressions made on many a heart, virtuous, patriotic impressions.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, speaking of the Gold Mines of North Carolina, says:

One of the Senators of North Carolina lately visited Washington, and stated that Mr. Barringer had worked three days in his ground without finding much, but going a little deeper, he struck on a vein of pure gold, and dug out about eleven pounds weight: he then called for the aid of his friends, who assisted him, and he had deposited in the Bank of Salisbury thirty pounds weight of pure gold.—This is 23 carats in fineness. At the Messrs. Parker's mine they have obtained more than ten thousand dollars worth of gold from one acre of ground, and instead of digging twenty or thirty feet deep, have in no instances exceeded ten. They have found several pieces of above three and four pounds weight; and all that has been found, has been by random digging; for in no instance have the operations of these persons been directed by miners or scientific men. A native inhabitant of the first respectability of Lima, in Peru, declared, on hearing the quantities of gold that had been found in North Carolina, of the size of the piece of 28 lb weight, and the number of large pieces of three or four pounds weight, and also of the extent of the region so richly impregnated with gold, that he knew not of any mine in Peru that was equal to it, and this he declared to the writer of this.

The worthy Member of Congress who represented that District in which the Mines are, has unequivocally asserted that the reports relative to the riches which have already been drawn from these Mines are true—that he has visited the Mines, and has seen many pieces of several pounds weight, and has seen ten or twelve pounds weight of the gold as it was drawn from the mines, and that he did not see any excavation that exceeded ten feet. He has declared the titles also to be good, and to be depended on as much as the titles of any of the lands in the United States. He has declared that lands which might have been bought for two or three dollars an acre, would not, in some spots, be sold now for five thousand dollars an acre. Many persons are desirous of buying the gold mine lands, and the more they can depreciate them, the better chance they have of making good bargains: but such arts are unworthy of men of honor, and to resort to them is despicable.

The Legislature of Georgia have adjourned without paying to the chairman of the committee who made the blustering report already published, the compliment of calling it up. We are disposed to look upon this dignified disdain and contempt of a production so childish, as the sober, enlightened good sense of the people of Georgia—that they regarded it as the effusion of a few designing and clamourous men, who have crept into public office by abusing the confidence of their fellow citizens. We hope that after such a demonstration of the feelings of the Georgians, we shall hear of no comments by which the restless agitators who could set their names to such a report might be furnished with a pretext to shield themselves from the scorn of their constituents. It is unmanly to triumph in such a case—it is a victory obtained over ourselves, and every laurel gained in such a controversy disgraces the wearer. Representatives there will be in all governments who bring disgrace upon their constituents, and let it be the business of those constituents to purify their own legislature. It is their own business—their own duty—and all foreign interference is worse than idle, and productive only of mischief. The United States will listen with the most respectful attention to every complaint and remonstrance on the part of Georgia, unaccompanied by menace; and if they are not granted to the full extent of her wishes, it is because this cannot be done without doing a still greater injury. Georgia has to submit to no law but what is equally obligatory on all the other states, as well the powerful as the weak—in that body where state dignity resides, she is equally represented with the most formidable member of the American confederacy. She should be proud of her high and imperial dignity—proud that even Delaware in this point of view stands on the same footing with New York or Virginia—in the Senate all the members of the American confederacy are equal. [Bal. Am.

From Georgia, we learn that Gen. GAINES had arrived at Milledgeville on business connected with the Creek Disturbances, and was to have departed for the Creek Nation on the 13th, accompanied by Major ANDREWS and four Commissioners from the State of Georgia, to investigate the nature and origin of those disturbances which led to the death of Gen. M'INTOSH.

Previous to its adjournment, the Legislature passed an act "to dispose of and distribute the lands lately acquired by the United States, for the use of Georgia, from the Creek Nation of Indians, by a treaty made and concluded at the Indian Spring on the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and twenty five," by which the lands are to be distributed in small tracts by a lottery, in which every male person three years resident in Georgia, and every widow or orphan family, &c. is entitled to a ticket. This act also directs the surveying the land, and surveyors have been appointed to carry it into execution. ib.

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

With respect to the apprehended disturbances on the Georgia frontier, rumours of which are contained in letters laid before the legislature of Georgia by the Governor, now going the rounds of the papers, the Patriot printed at Milledgeville says:

"We have hitherto forborne mentioning the alarming rumors that have reached this place from the frontiers, the expresses going and coming, the transportation of arms, ammunition, &c. &c. to different posts—not because we wished to keep the people in ignorance of their danger; but because we believed (with every well informed person) that there was no danger; and that these alarms were a mere counterpart to the farcical proceedings of our great men in office, got up for the purpose of producing an effect at a distance and furthering their views. We have conversed with intelligent and respectable people living on the frontiers, who agree in saying that the Indians are unusually civil; and that no hostilities are to be apprehended, unless the whites commence them. The information furnished the executive of the intended hostilities of the Indians is founded on conjecture and hear say testimony; consequently little dependence is to be placed on its accuracy. The true cause of the recent alarm in Early county, we believe to be this: A white man living near the line, of infamous character, had cheated an Indian out of his horse, which caused a quarrel between them, in which the friends of both parties interfered; and terminated finally in the Indian's conveying off some of the white man's cattle, in revenge for the loss of his horse. We have heard of no other circumstance tending to interrupt the peace and harmony of our borders."

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISON.

A Correspondent of the London Literarary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the late royal academician, Mr. Owen, adds:—"I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain as invaluable, certain, and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water, and drank immediately: it acts as an instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the casters were fortunately at hand and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

Extract of a Letter from Comm. Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy dated

"U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS,
THOMPSON'S ISLAND, 5th June, 1825.

The John Adams arrived at this place on the 25th ultimo, and I am in daily expectation of the Constellation.

Since the capture made by the Sea Gull, we have heard nothing of pirates, or their depredations.

The Grampus has arrived from St. Thomas', and her Commander reports, that there are no apprehensions entertained in that quarter.

The Fox was stationed for some time at Havana to give convoy to our trade, but was never called on for the purpose, although notice was regularly given. This shews the complete security felt at present."

The New York Gazette says:—"We have seen a letter from Richmond of the 19th ult. detailing the particulars of one of the boldest mercantile swindling transactions we have ever heard of. The three persons engaged have acquired about 50,000 dollars during their short career, and came very near realizing 100,000. Several merchants in New York have suffered. At a proper time we shall give the names and other particulars. In the meantime the transactions of persons whose initials are W. W. H. Dr. H. and E. B. B. and some others connected with them, ought to excite the attention of men of buisness."

POST OFFICE BURNT.

On the 8th ult. between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the tavern of Wm. F. Wilkins, at Columbia Court House in this state, was discovered to be on fire, directly over the Post Office, and such was the rapidity of its progress that the Post Office, with all the letters, documents, &c. together with the tavern, dwelling-house, offices, and out-houses, amounting to nine buildings, besides a large quantity of furniture, were destroyed. Mr. Wilkins is said to be the principal sufferer—his loss is estimated at from 6 to $7,000.—Sav. Re.

EXECUTION.

The three brothers named Thayer, who murdered John Love, were executed at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 17th ult. in the presence of from 20 to 30,000 spectators, who had assembled from all parts of the country to witness this appaling spectacle. The eldest brother was 25, the next 23, and the youngest 21 years of age. The two first have left wives and children. The father, who had been confined in prison as an accessary to the murder, was the same day discharged on his own bail.

MURDER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.

Since the publication of our last we learn that the man confined in the jail of Stafford county, Va. (supposed to be the murderer of Miss Cunningham,) has acknowledged that he passed through this county about the time the crime was committed. This acknowledgement, together with his other statements, are certainly strong presumptive evidence of his guilt—and it is expected that the Governor of this state will adopt measures to have him brought to this county to stand his trial.—Elkton Press.

RICHES OF THE WEST.

Among other materials for ship building, large quantities of *Masts*, of much greater length than the locks of the canal, have recently found their way on its tranquil bosom, from the western forests to the Atlantic sea board. To pass them under the bridges and through the locks, these gigantic and novel articles of transportation are managed by means of screws and other machinery, by which they are lowered nearly horizontally in the former case, and one end is elevated to an angle of about 45 degrees in the latter.—[Peoples' Friend, Little Falls, N. Y.

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