

From Niles' Register.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The distresses of the people of England seem to have abated—but were still great. The state of things in Ireland is horrible. It is said that the fever produced by the privations they suffer from the want of food and raiment, continues to spread. The alarming state of fever in Limerick, has obliged the governors of the hospital to forward a requisition to the mayor for a meeting of the inhabitants. Such is the state of the fever hospital that there are one hundred and sixty patients who, for want of sufficient accommodation, are obliged to lie two or even three in a bed. In Cork and in the county of Wexford, fever has spread. The want of raw beds for the poor, aggravates the affliction of the disease. There were 1,816 persons admitted into the hospital of Limerick within the last 9 months.

In England, lately, a poor widow found herself and six children in a starving condition, and without money or employment. Her oldest daughter cut off her hair and sold it for four pence. After the food which this procured was consumed, the widow committed a small theft and was imprisoned. What became of her wretched children is not said.

A gentleman farmer, of Norfolk, who had engaged for a wage of 20 sovereigns to ride his horse from his own house to Wisbeach, which is four miles and a quarter, in one hour, performed the same in 20 minutes.

**France.** The frigate built at Marseilles for the Pacha of Egypt, which got ashore at the time it was launched had not yet been got off Spain. The king has appointed gen. Rodet a field marshal in consideration of his bravery in the defence of Calloa.

A schoolmaster was lately hung in Spain for heresy.

**Italy.** An Algerine squadron of 13 sail was cruising off the western coast of Italy, and had captured two Roman ships. The pope has applied to the king of France for assistance.

**Greece.** The operations of the Greeks are much injured and retarded by the jealousies of their several chiefs and the various little factions or parties into which they are divided. They are, indeed, as if made up of several small nations or states.

There are a great many rumors and items of news from Greece but we cannot take the time to digest and arrange them, and they are not worth the trouble of it; not being to be relied on.

The Nuremberg Correspondent affirms that the king of Bavaria has permitted many officers and subalterns to go and serve Greece. It is added that they will retain their pay and rank in the Bavarian army. Among those already gone, lieutenant colonel Heidegger is mentioned; he is a man of great merit, and aid-de-camp to the field marshal commander in chief.

**Buenos Ayres.** The Chilean fleet, consisting of the frigate O'Higgins, 1 corvette, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners, left Coquimbo for the Rio de la Plata. With this aid it is thought that the Buenos Ayrean admiral Brown, who appears to be a brave and able officer, will be able to make a full stand against the imperialists.

**Mexico.** Com. Porter is exerting himself to give efficiency to the naval force of Mexico—his recruiting orders have for their device—'God and Liberty.'

**Colombia.** Bolivar has arrived by way of Panama—and proceeded immediately to Lagunera. It was expected that he would soon give peace to Venezuela. He intended to be at Bogota on the 12th October. He had much trouble at Quilo. A regiment of those had been slaves became dissatisfied, and shouted 'long live king Ferdinand!' about 120 of them were killed on the spot, many wounded and some hung—and order was thus restored.

The monks at Bogota make a regiment 800 strong—they preach in the streets, and tell the people that the late earthquakes were caused by the freemasons and foreigners! The latter were alarmed; but general Santander declared that in case any riot took place in consequence, he would shoot every one of the monks. They will not be content unless masters of the pulpit and conscience of the people. Mr. Richardson Galt, a citizen of the United States, was violently assaulted & beaten in the street in the city of Manizac, by order of a priest, because he did not kneel down, as what is called the Host was passing being sick. The possession of liberty has availed a people but little, indeed who will permit things like this to happen.

The Americans at Manizac have addressed a note to Mr. Watts, our charge d'affaires, on the subject. The treaty between the United States and Colombia stipulates 'for liberty of conscience' and it is violated in the person of Mr. Galt; and many would think it not less than impious to do the thing exacted of him, though others feel it right to do it.

**Brazil and Buenos Ayres.** The hostile squadrons in the river La Plata have many severe skirmishes, and the imperialists generally come off 'second best,' though they zealous avoid the battle. There is no present prospect of a termination of the war. Some vessels arrive at Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the blockade. Com. Biddle had arrived at Rio Janeiro, superceded capt. Elliott in the command of the station. The latter has acquitted himself nobly.

A letter dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5, says—'Admiral Brown's ship was cut to pieces in the action of the 30th of June, which has much weakened the squadron—she had 28 men killed and 31 wounded—the report from the other ships has not yet been received. This morning the whole squadron was ordered to the inner roads, to lay up until the arrival of the Chilean squadron, which is daily expected. The river is now more securely blockaded than before, as the Brazilians have nothing to contend with, and will not have until the arrival of the Chileans.'

'Every article is high in this market,—Sugar, 57 dollars per quintal, and other articles for consumption in proportion. Dollars are at 60 per cent advance—doubletons \$26. Fears are entertained respecting the paper currency. The bank has much more paper out than it can redeem—should it be forced to stop payment there will be great distress among the merchants. Although articles are high and rising

In order to deceive Boone the commander of the Indians assured him, that he had it in orders from Governor Hamilton, to take them prisoners, and not to kill any, and therefore proposed that nine men from the fort should come out and treat with them. This proposition was finally agreed to, and after some altercation about the place where the parties should meet it was finally concluded that they should meet at the lick, about sixty yards from the fort, and on the morning of the 10th, the meeting took place.

Col. Boone suspected treachery in this pretended treaty, and therefore before he left the fort, directed that every part should be strictly guarded, and the walls nearest the place of holding the treaty be manned with the best marksmen, with orders, that if any attempt should be made by the Indians, on those engaged in the treaty, to fire on them immediately, which would cover their retreat to the fort.

The treaty continued the whole day, during which time, Squire Boone (the Brother of Colonel Boone) mentioned that an army was on their march from Virginia, under the command of Major George R. Clarke; this information excited manifest uneasiness. After the council closed in the evening, Black Fish walked round the fort and viewed it. The next morning Boone and five men went down to the lick, and perceived that the Chiefs had brought with them young men to the council. He mentioned it to Black Fish, but he denied it, and said they were the same.

After a considerable discussion on the subject of the treaty on the 11th, the treaty was agreed to, and each party signed. The Indians then observed, it was a custom among them on all such occasions for two Indians to shake hands with every white man in the treaty; which being consented to, every white man was seized by two Indians, with evident intention to detain him; but the whites broke forcibly from them, and escaped towards the fort. At this moment the marksmen on the walls of the fort, by a timely and well directed fire, checked the immediate pursuit by the Indians; and notwithstanding the greater part of them were concealed in the high weeds for that purpose, near where the treaty was held, and immediately on the escape of the whites opened a tremendous fire on them; all the injury they sustained was one man wounded.

During the siege, the Indians made use of the following method to set fire to the houses in the fort: they collected the long dry loose bark of the shell bark, the hickory, and bound it into taper bundles of an inch at the small end and four or five at the large, which was loose, then extending only about half the length from the small end—their whole length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. These small faggots or bundles of dry bark were lighted at the large loose end, and thrown on the roofs of the houses, when a constant fire was kept at the place where it lay on the roof; smaller bundles of this lighted bark were tied to arrows and shot on to the tops of the houses; but they were all extinguished in time to prevent their taking effect.

The inhabitants had no water, but what was brought from without the fort; therefore all their vessels were filled with water during the two days taken to consider of the propositions made by the enemy, but in consequence of having many cattle and horses to furnish, and the siege being lengthened far beyond their expectation, they became seriously alarmed, and set about digging a well; about the same time the Indians had commenced digging on the outside, in purpose, order to undermine the fort which had not been discovered before they commenced the well. The Indians, who could hear the digging on the inside of the fort, called on them to know what they were digging for, and were answered to countermine them, upon which they ceased digging.

At this time, fortunately for the besieged, there came on a heavy rain, and continued wet weather until the siege was raised, by which means they were sufficiently supplied with water.

The siege lasted until the 20th of August, during which time, only two white men were killed, and four wounded. Thirty-seven Indians were killed, and a great number wounded.

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Indiana Journal.

## MISSISSIPPI TREATY.

CAMP, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ON THE WABASH.

October 23, 1826.

SIR—Accompanying this, we have the honor to transmit to you the treaty which we concluded with the Potawatamies on the 16th inst. and that which was concluded with the Miamies on this day.

These treaties have been the result of a long tedious negotiation, in which every exertion was used to procure a cession of the most reasonable terms for the U. States, and we are confident in the opinion, that the object could not be obtained without assenting to the stipulations which are found in these instruments.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise boundary of Indian claims. The lines of demarcation between the different tribes are not distinctly established, and in fact, their title rests more upon possession, than prescription. The tribes are frequently intermingled, and each has sometimes a common interest in the same district of country. North of the Wabash, the Miamies and Potawatamies are in this condition. At the treaty of

the former tribe to the country on the Wabash and its tributaries was recognized, but time and subsequent circumstances have materially affected this arrangement. At the treaty of St. Marys in 1818, it was considered important to procure a cession from the Potawatamies of the country south of the Wabash, and the entire cession from the Tippecanoe was made by that tribe. And it seemed to be generally admitted by both of these tribes that there was a common and undefined interest in the country north of the Wabash. These circumstances rendered it proper to treat with the Miamies and Potawatamies for the whole tract purchased, in order as well to do justice by them, as to prevent a resort to hostilities, the usual arbiters of Indian disputes.

In treating however with the Potawatamies, we were sensible, that their title to the most valuable section of the country was not as valid, as that of the Miamies. And therefore, the consideration paid to them is much less than that paid to the others. The annuity is comparatively small and limited, and the sum appropriated for the purpose of education is determinable at the pleasure of Congress. The amount of the other stipulations for blacksmith, &c. is inconsiderable, and the objects themselves are such as are important to the Indians, and cannot be indifferent to the Government.

Goods have been distributed to them, as will appear by the fourth article of the treaty, to the amount of thirty thousand five hundred and forty seven dollars seventy one cents; and an additional quantity of nine hundred dollars have been promised to them. Without this no treaty could have been formed. The Indians always arrive at our treaty grounds poor and naked. They expect to receive some part of the consideration at the moment of signing the treaty. This expectation in fact, furnishes the only motive for their attendance, and much the most powerful motive for their assent to the measures proposed to them. A reduction in the annuity is effected by these payments, much greater in value long dry loose bark of the shell bark, the hickory, and bound it into taper bundles of an inch at the small end and four or five at the large, which was loose, then extending only about half the length from the small end—their whole length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. These small faggots or bundles of dry bark were lighted at the large loose end, and thrown on the roofs of the houses, when a constant fire was kept at the place where it lay on the roof; smaller bundles of this lighted bark were tied to arrows and shot on to the tops of the houses; but they were all extinguished in time to prevent their taking effect.

Under these circumstances, no resource was left us, but to purchase goods upon the credit of the negotiation, providing for their payment by the U. States, if the treaty should be ratified, and by the Indians, if the ratification should be withheld. Proper invoices and certificates of these purchases have been prepared, and contingent drafts have been drawn on the department, payable after an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. A schedule of these drafts, dated the 15th inst. accompanies this letter. To them are annexed the invoices which will fully explain the nature of the supplies which have been furnished.

Provisions have been made for the payment of certain claims against the Potawatamies amounting to the sum of \$9,573.

These claims have been agreed to, at the particular request of the tribe, and the claimants are exclusively Indian traders, whose property and services have been scattered through the whole Indian country. Considerable deductions have been made from all of them, and the Potawatamies are anxious for their payment, as well to be relieved from the pressure of these debts, as to procure such credits hereafter as their necessities may require.

Lands have been granted to various individuals, as will appear by the subjoined schedule, which exhibits the extent and situation of these tracts. Almost all these persons are of Indian descent, and the few who are not so are connected with them by early association by trade, or by other circumstances. And all these grants have been inserted at the particular request of the Indians, and most of the grantees have materially aided us during the negotiation. In order to guard any imputations, we have inserted a provision that any of these names may be expunged from the treaty. But, we trust that it will not be found necessary for the Senate to exercise this power. Confident expectations are indulged by the Indians and the persons

interested, that these grants will be confirmed, and they in fact constitute an integral part of the consideration for the cession.

It was impossible to procure the assent of the Potawatamies or Miamies to a removal west of the Mississippi. They are not yet prepared for this important change in their situation.—Time, the destruction of game, and the approximation of our settlements are necessary before this measure can be successfully proposed to them. It was urged as far as prudence permitted, and in fact until it became apparent that further persuasion would defeat every object we had in view. It was then important that the Indians should be separated into bands, by the intervention of our settlements. As long as they can roam unmolested through the country, we may in vain expect either to reclaim them from the savage life they lead, or to induce them to seek a residence where their habits and pursuits will be less injurious to us. We could not purchase any particular district near the centre of the Potawatamie country, but that tribe freely consented to give us land for the road described in the treaty, and for the settlement along it. Such a road may at all times be useful to them in travelling, and it will readily furnish them with a market for their game, and the means of procuring their accustomed supplies. But what is much more important to us, it will sever their possessions, and lend them at no distant day to place their dependence upon agricultural pursuits, or to abandon the country. The eventual importance of this communication to the United States, either in a pecuniary or political view, it is no part of our duty to explain. Such a provision was made for the construction of a road from the rapids of the Miami to the western line of the Connecticut reserve in Ohio, but as it has not been frequent in Indian treaties we thought it proper that the Senate should be enabled to act upon this as well as other matters in the Treaty, without affecting the validity of the cession, and therefore a stipulation has been inserted which will give to that body the entire control of the subject.

But our principal difficulty has been with the Miamies. The country which they occupy is much more valuable than that occupied by the Potawatamies.

It is immediately upon the Wabash, and commands the great avenue of communication between the Ohio and the Lakes. The river the Northern boundary of the Potawatamie cession, is incorrectly represented on the maps. In its general course it is much further from the Wabash than it appears to be upon them; and from the best calculation we can make, the whole extent of the cession is not less than 2,000,000 of acres, and perhaps amounts to 3,000,000. The Tract upon Lake Michigan is essential to the interests of Indiana; for without it, her citizens can have no access to that important outlet. The district embraced in the Miami cession is probably equal in value to any other tract similar in extent in the western country; and its acquisition was highly important to the State of Indiana, as it interrupts the continuity of her settlements, and prevents her from entering upon that system of internal improvements, to which she is invited by nature, policy and interest.

The right conveyed by the Miamies is also more extensive than that conveyed by the Potawatamies. The latter have ceded their right to the country within specific bounds. To the largest, and much the most important of the three cessions made by them, the Miami claim is the most valid. But the Miamies have also ceded their whole right to the country north of the Wabash, with the exception of a few small reservations. The United States, by this cession, have acquired a joint interest with the Potawatamies to an extensive district of country, and although a just regard to public opinion, as well as to the situation of the Indians, will probably prevent them from taking possession of any part of it, without the formal consent of the Potawatamies, still the extinguishment of the Miami claim will enable us to negotiate with more efficiency, when the proper time arrives for the purchase of the Potawatamie country, or for the establishment of another boundary between them and the U. S. The extent of this Miami claim we do not know, and it must be left to the government hereafter to ascertain it, when such a measure becomes necessary. The Miamies are also better organized in their government than the Potawatamies, and their reduced numbers enable them to act with more unanimity. The preceding annuities due to them were considerable, and they were aware that the possession of the country was highly important to us. Under these circumstances, it was necessary to give them much more for the relinquishment they made, than was given to the Potawatamies. And, without troubling you with the details of a semi-barbarous negotiation, which occupied us many days, it is enough to say, that the treaty exhibits the most advantageous arrangement which could be made.

The annuities due from former treaties to the Miamies amount to \$19,400.

Consequently the permanent annuity given by this treaty will be \$8,600. But we have procured the insertion of a provision, applicable to preceding annuities as well as to this, by which their duration will depend on the existence of the tribe. The Miamies are greatly reduced in numbers, and like all the tribes in this quarter, they are in a rapid state of declension. A perpetual annuity would be payable as long as an individual of the tribe might remain. But by the present arrangement this heavy debt will cease when they become incorporated with some more powerful and kindred tribe, and this event cannot be very remote. The appropriation for the support of their poor, and for the education of their youth, being linked like that to the Potawatamies, we do not consider as presenting any difficulty in the way of the ratification of the treaty. The temporary annuity of \$10,000 payable in 1827, and of \$5,000 payable in 1828 and the provision for the immediate supply of goods, and for the delivery of the remainder in the course of the next summer, and the stipulations for building houses and furnishing various articles to them, constitute an important portion of the consideration for the cession. Without acceding to them, we should have concluded no treaty. The observations made in the preceding part of this letter respecting the immediate purchase of goods, will apply to the purchase made for the Miamies. This amounts to \$31,010.53 cents, as exhibited in the accompanying schedule and similar vouchers have been prepared and delivered to the parties interested. The amount yet due, and for which provision must be made, is \$26,259.47 cents.

A few restorations have been made, which require no particular explanation, and lands have been granted to certain individuals, under similar circumstances to those already stated.—Pecuniary claims have in like manner been liquidated and allowed.—The necessary schedules exhibiting a full view of these subjects, are herein enclosed. It is only necessary to add, in relation to them, that without assenting to this arrangement all our efforts would have been useless.

We have also agreed, as to the accompanying exhibit will show, to purchase from a number of individuals the tracts granted to them by the treaty of St. Mary's. The land amounts to 6,720 acres and \$25,750 are to be paid for it. These are the principal circumstances connected with this negotiation, and with the treaties which have resulted from it, that we deem it important to submit to you. We have never lost sight of the interest of the United States, nor have we forgotten that we were treating with a poor miserable people, the feeble remnant of the former owners of the country; a people who have sustained many injuries from us, and who have many claims upon our justice and humanity. We deemed it no part of our duty to press them to the ground. To procure their country for the least possible price, we have allowed them a consideration more valuable than the cession they have made. The game is nearly exhausted, and there is little else which they derive from it. In doing this we believed we were consulting the views of our government and the feelings and opinions of our country. We shall be happy to find that our conduct has been approved, and that the treaty has been ratified. Certain we are, that another or a better one will not be procured, without pursuing a system which we trust will find few advocates.

The sum appropriated for holding these treaties, and which we have drawn for, has been placed in the hands of Major R. A. Forsyth, sub-agent in the Indian Department, and appointed by us special Commissary for that purpose. The whole has been properly examined and the vouchers have been examined and approved by us. He will immediately transmit his accounts to the Treasury for settlement.

Very respectfully,

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

LEWIS CASS,

J. BROWN RAY,

JOHN TIPTON.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,

Secretary at War.

Foots, travelling in the west of England, died one day at an inn; when the cloth was removed the landlord asked him how he liked his fare?—'I have dined as well as any man in England,' said Foots. 'Except Mr. Mayor,' cried the landlord. 'I do not except any body whatever,' said he. 'But you must,' bawled the host. 'I won't.—You must.' At length the strife ended by the landlord (who was a petty magistrate) taking Foots before the Mayor, who observed it had been a custom in that town for a number of years always to except the Mayor, and accordingly fined him a shilling for not conforming to the ancient custom. Upon this decision Foots paid the shilling; at the same time observing, that he thought the landlord was the greatest fool in christendom—except—Mr. Mayor.

Fortune has been the guardian divinity of fools; and on this score, she has been accused of blindness; but it should rather be adduced as a proof of her sagacity when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.