

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 reduction in the annuity is effected by the houses in the fort: they collected these payments, much greater in value than the amount distributed. The sum of an inch at the small end and four thousand dollars was certainly intended five at the large, which was loose, to defray the necessary expenses attending the fort, extending only about half the length of the convocation of the Indians, and the most powerful motive for their ascent was the general business of the negotiation, length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. It could not have been expected that these small faggots or bundles of dry any part of the consideration given for bark were lighted at the large loose end, the bark, should be met from this fund, thrown on the roofs of the houses, when it was barely sufficient with the most a constant fire was kept at the place rigid economy to pay the actual claims 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 by police, and to the successful result in time to prevent their taking effect, which we have ultimately attained.

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 Indians, if the ratification should be withheld. Proper invoices and certificates of these purchases have been pre-sent, they became seriously perturbed, and contingent drafts have been issued, and set about digging a well; drawn on the department, payable after about the same time the Indians had an appropriation shall be made for that commenced digging on the outside, in purpose. A schedule of these drafts, order to undermine the fort which had dated the 16th inst. accompanies this not been discovered before they came letter. To them are annexed the inclosed the well. The Indians, who voices which will fully explain the nature of the fort, called on them to know what they were digging for, and were answered to counteract 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 Indian Journal.
MISSISSINIVIVY TREATY.

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

October 23, 1826.

SIR.—Accompanying this, we have the honor to transmit to you the treaty which we concluded with the Potawatomies 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 Potawatomies are in this condition. At the treaty of

in the right 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 1813, it was considered important to procure a cession from the Potawatomies of the country south of the Wabash, and the entire cession from the Tippecannee 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 Potawatomies for the whole tract purchased, in order as well to do justice by them, as to prevent a resort to hostilities, the usual arbiter of Indian disputes.

In treating however with the Potawatomies, 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 anuity 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 and 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 ascent to the measures proposed to them. A long dry loose bark of the shell bark, than the amount distributed. The sum of an inch at the small end and four thousand dollars was certainly intended five at the large, which was loose, to defray the necessary expenses attending the fort, extending only about half the length of the convocation of the Indians, and the most powerful motive for their ascent was the general business of the negotiation, length were about 18 inches or 2 feet. It could not have been expected that these small faggots or bundles of dry any part of the consideration given for bark were lighted at the large loose end, the bark, should be met from this fund, thrown on the roofs of the houses, when it was barely sufficient with the most a constant fire was kept at the place rigid economy to pay the actual claims 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 by police, and to the successful result in time to prevent their taking effect, which we have ultimately attained.

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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 Potawatomies 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 Potawatomies 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 unobstructed 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 lead 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, 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.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

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.

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. Rodel a field marshal in consideration of his bravery in the defence of Callao.

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 appealed 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 Heidiger 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 Ayres admiral Brown, who appears to be a brave and able officer, will be able to make 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 *decié—Goli and Liberty*.

Colombia. Bolívar has arrived by way of Panama—and proceeded immediately to Bogota. 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 Quito. A regiment of those who 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 purses and consciences of the people. Mr. Richardson Galt, citizen of the United States, was violently assaulted & beaten in the street in the city of Maracaibo, 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.

Peru. The Americans at Mampax have addressed a note to Mr. Watts, our chargé d'affairs, on the subject. The treaty between the United States and Columbia 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 *à la boussole* avoid the battle. There is no present prospect of a termination of the war. Some vessels arrive at Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding the blockade. Com. Bidilo had arrived at Rio Janeiro, superseded capt. Elliott in the command of the station. The latter has acquitted himself nobly.

A letter