

The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our own citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used, no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances, a treaty was concluded and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active efforts have been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they have been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulatubbee), who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner, of self-government, it could not recognize what had been done by a few; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by their General Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be considered as such.—An examination of this treaty, will clearly show, I think that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and, from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs.

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Butte des Morts have discharged the trust confided to them, and have made their report. The misunderstanding between the New-York and Green Bay Indians has been examined and adjusted; the report to be confirmed, only requires your approval, agreeably to the second article of that treaty. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. EATON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 8th, 1830.

The subjoined Regulation has been received from the War Department, and is published for the government of all concerned:—

“WAR DEPARTMENT,”
November 30th, 1830.

I. Upon official statements of Generals, Inspectors General, and Commanders of Regiments and Companies, confirmed by the reports of the Medical Staff, representing that the habitual use of ardent spirits by the troops, has a pernicious effect upon their health, morals, and discipline, it is hereby directed, that from and after the promulgation of this order at the several Military posts and stations, the commissaries shall cease to issue ardent spirits as a part of the daily ration of the soldier. An allowance in money in lieu thereof, will be made by the Subsistence Department, computing the value of the ration of whiskey at the contract price at the place of delivery. This regulation is not to be so construed as to interfere with the act of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1819, regulating the pay of the Army, when employed on fatigue duty; but all issues upon such occasions, may be commuted for money at the contract price, at the option of the soldier.

II. Sutlers are prohibited selling to any soldier a greater quantity than two gills of ardent spirits a day; and that or any less quantity is to be issued only on the written permission of his Commanding Officer, who will exercise a sound discretion in reference thereto.

III. No liquor shall be sold or issued before noon, and when procured of the sutler, the soldier shall pay cash therefor at the time of delivery.

IV. The practice of advancing money, and of issuing due bills representing money, by sutlers, or others connected with the Army, to soldiers, having also been found detrimental to the interests of the service, it is hereby prohibited.

V. Any sutler who shall offend in any of the above particulars, or who shall receive due bills for any articles sold by him to the soldiers, shall forfeit his appointment, on satisfactory proof thereof being furnished.

J. H. EATON.

Secretary of War.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major Gen. Commanding the Army.

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Eighteen deaths occurred in Cincinnati for the week ending on the 12th inst.

Supposed Cases. If the Southern Indians are so far advanced in agriculture and other civilized arts, as it is said they are—and if they should be willing to remove to one of our fertile western territories—and if the government should, in benevolent good faith execute the late law of Congress concerning their removal, would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Georgians are wickedly and cruelly determined to harass the Indians legally and illegally; and if this feeling be so prevalent there that there would be no safety for the lands and lives of Indians if placed under the laws of that state—would it not be better for the Indians to go?

If the Indians were to remove to some unsettled territory, out of the bounds of any state, they would, as soon as their numbers should amount to sixty thousand, have a right to admission into the Union as a Sovereign State: they would have a right to form a republican government for themselves, and to make and execute their own laws:—and would it not be a delightful sight to all who now pity their sufferings, and mourn over their degradation?

If the Indians remain where they now are, even with any protection that can be asked for them, will it be possible to save them from the fate of their predecessors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania?

We should think it an immortal honour (we do not lightly use the words) to any administration, to devise and execute a plan by which the original inhabitants could be saved from a fate, that, so far, has been inevitable. To us the preservation of the Indians is a subject of the deepest interest; we think it of importance to our national character, and we think indifference to it a crime in the sight of the God and Father of us all. If the President or his friends, or his opponents, make the Indian interest subservient to party purposes, or to interested views of any kind—murderous and diabolical will be their guilt.

For ourselves, we believe General Jackson to be an honest man; we believe him to be uncommonly well acquainted with the condition and character of the Indians; we know that he is well aware of the importance of the question, for the measure is considered by him the leading one of his administration. Under all circumstances we would counsel the Indians to place themselves confidently under his care, rather than that of any other man in the country:—If this were done, we should anxiously watch the measures of the President; we should expect his personal superintendence of the whole affair; and we should expect him to deserve the title of Father, which they give to his official station. *Phil'a Mail.*

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Washington Jan. 2, 1831. The compliments of the season to you and all enquiring friends. *Vive la bagatelle!* The whole fashionable world was yesterday on the *que vive*, to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate at the white house, and wander up and down in the ever memorable East Room. What lots of pretty little feet and well-turned ankles! Besides a few elegant flowers from the land of steady habits, and this gay metropolis, there was a sweet-smiling blue bell from the banks of the Delaware, that made some hearts beat. The old Hero took them all tenderly by the hand as they courtesied and made their speeches, seeming like a doating father in conference with his daughters.

I am afraid that Tench Ringgold has afforded another text for the *National Journal* to preach from. Last New Year's day, (I mean 1830,) the doors were set wide open, and of course every biped, of whatever character or color, entered. In the crowd came a corps of vagabond boys, (said to have been hired for the purpose by the *cidevant* coalition,) who made it their business to trip up the heels of the servants bearing trays of cake and wine. This, no doubt, was quite diverting to the reformed gentry who lurked in the throng. It was excellent vengeance; and it gave the scribblers of the fallen dynasty an excellent occasion to descend upon the manners and habits of “the Jacksonites.” Now, however, Tench determined to turn over a new leaf. He admitted none of the rascally crew—and we had no stealing, guzzling, tripping, and breaking of glasses. All went off well. But mark my words,—the meek Mr. Gales, and his more romantic coadjutor of the *Journal*, certainly will read you a homily on “the declaration of martial law at the palace,” on the tyranny of barring the people out of their own house, and on “the ferocious temper of Gen. Jackson.” Well, well, poor fellows—it would be hard to rob them of a little bone to gnaw upon now and then. You can say, in mitigation, if you will, Tench's *gens d'armes* had no guns nor bayonets, and behaved very civil.

In Congress, nothing new has trans-

pired with the exception of a discussion upon Mr. Monroe's bill. It is difficult to predict its fate. Most of the Virginians are determined to vote in the negative, and I apprehend it will go hard. His friends do their best. I heard last evening, that the trial of Judge Peck would probably be again postponed on Monday, on account of the anticipated absence of Mr. Wirt. He was called home suddenly last Wednesday to see his daughter, aged 16 or 17, then very ill, and news came yesterday that she had expired. This is a severe domestic affliction.

The Vice President has arrived, and taken a suit of apartments at Gadsby's.

Washington Jan. 4, 1831

Nothing of material import has transpired in Congress since my last. Mr. Monroe's bill reposes in a state of uncertainty, and will probably be called up again on Friday. The resolution adopted several days ago, to go in committee of the whole at 12 o'clock and attend the trial of Judge Peck, was this morning rescinded; so that until further order, the high court of impeachment will be deprived of the company of the Hon. House.

The noisy jackdaws of the “table orator,” are striving to excite alarm and dismay, about the refusal of Georgia to obey the mandate of Judge Marshall. They talk in a strain of affected wonder—open their eyes wide—and put on faces a yard long. The misfortune is that men of sense turn from them with laughter and contempt.—Who ever dreamt of dragging one of the old Thirteen States with a bit of parchment into a dark nook of the capitol, there to abide, at the risk of its sovereignty, the fiat of a few frail mortals? Why, Georgia was a free and independent state prior to the organization of the supreme court, and, in fact, one of the creators of that court. Shall the creature, then, presume to question the creator, touching the exercise of an inherent right? Georgia knows what she is about, and the chattering of these daws will scarce attract her notice. ‘Tis all of a piece, with that wretched farce called “The American System” and will, as usual, end in smoke.

Gales and Seaton are out in full blast against State Rights on the Georgia question. They follow with docility the course of Webster, Clay & Co. Here is gratitude for a rich harvest of twenty years public patronage.—A mis take has occurred on the writ issued against the state of Georgia—it was not an injunction to restrain the execution of the laws of the State, but an ordinary writ of error to which the state may or may not plead. The affair is ended—no notice of it will be taken by any of the public authorities; the enemy alone will be left to blow the trumpet and see what is to be made of it. The editor of the American has dissolved the Union and sheds more tears over the poor Indian so justly condemned, than he ever did for his slaughtered countrymen at Dartmoor. *N. Y. Courier.*

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. says:

“Information has reached this city, that TASSELS, the Indian, in whose behalf the writ of error was sued out of the Supreme Court from the decision of the Circuit Court of the state of Georgia, has been hung in pursuance of the sentence of that Court. The case has therefore, we suppose, passed from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; no injunction or supersedeas having issued from that Court, disobedience to which would bring the case before it.

According to this statement Georgia has committed no contempt—no act of disobedience to the Court, by which the case can be brought before it! We thus see the point in dispute is effectually abandoned by the coalition prints. *Louisville Adv.*

Illinois.—The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Illinois, approving the present administration, and calling on Gen. Jackson to serve another term, require no commentary. They passed the General Assembly by a vote of 42 to 9—not quite five to one! Illinois was one of the states in which the Clay party professed to have achieved a glorious victory at the late August elections!! *ib.*

The Adjournment. The Legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday evening, 15th inst. without electing a Senator to Congress, to succeed the Hon. John Rowan, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

Appropriations were made, of \$50,000 to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Co. and \$15,000 to the Shelbyville Turnpike Co. No other measure of importance was adopted during the session. *ib.*

Mr. J. T. CASE, editor of the Ladies' Museum, Cincinnati, committed matrimony on the 10th inst.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the Memorial to the Congress of the United States, reported some time since by Mr. Robb, praying an extension of the time for the commencement of the Wabash and Erie canal, and discretionary power in the state to make a canal or Rail-road as may be deemed most advisable, has been under discussion for two or three days. What will be its fate is uncertain. If it pass, it is supposed it will defeat the passage of a canal bill, at least such a one as will fully meet the views of the friends of the canal.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for the commencement of a State House, which had some days previously been re-committed to a select committee, with instructions to amend it so that the house should not cost more than 25,000 dollars, and that the funds should be raised exclusively from the proceeds of the donation, was, on Thursday, reported by Mr. DEMONT according to the instructions. Mr. OWENS, at whose motion the instructions were given, moved to strike out 25,000 and insert 35,000. A division of the question being called for, the sum of \$25,000 was struck out. Mr. RUSSELL proposed to fill the blank with \$50,000, which did not prevail. On motion of Mr. DEMONT the blank was, after some discussion, filled with \$40,000. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and will probably pass. The joint resolution from the Senate instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of an act by which the representatives of J. C. S. Harrison deceased, late receiver of public moneys at Vincennes, may obtain an equitable settlement with the government, was, on Thursday, reported by Mr. WALLACE of F. from the select committee to which it had been referred.

After some debate, it was laid on the table. A bill repealing the act heretofore in force prohibiting the lending of money for more than six per cent. per annum interest, has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a considerable majority, and it is believed it will pass. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful, that body being understood to be nearly equally divided in regard to it. An unsuccessful attempt has been made in the House of Representatives to increase the premium on wolf scalps, a majority preferring the law as it stands. The canal bill has been a prominent subject of consideration in the House of Representatives for some days past. A number of amendments were proposed to it, generally by those who are considered hostile to the canal, all of which failed. It was finally, on yesterday, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—ayes 35, noes 25; and it will probably pass by something like the same majority. A bill has been reported directing the agent of the state for the town of Indianapolis to lay out into lots and sell the whole of the donation, except such of it as may have been leased. The bill was in committee of the whole yesterday and was amended by providing, also, for the sale of the Governor's Circle and the house erected thereon. A majority of the House, it is believed, are in favor of the sale of the donation lands; but whether a majority believe in the propriety of selling the Governor's House and Circle, is not so certain. It appears to us that it would be desirable to keep the two propositions distinct, and let each stand on its own merits.

Ind. Journal, Jan. 22.

Apportionment. Apportionment bills of different features have passed both Houses; but which one, or whether either will be agreed to in its present shape, is uncertain. The bill which passed the Senate provided for 30 Senators and 74 Representatives. When it was sent to the House of Representatives it was struck out from the enacting clause, and the bill which had previously passed the House, was with a few slight variations, inserted in its place, and sent back to the Senate. This bill gives 29 Senators and 78 Representatives. A committee of free conference has been appointed on the part of each House to settle the difference. *ib.*

There is just discovered an extraordinary and long-continued fraud upon the public revenue. Heavy duties have been imposed upon spices, specially for revenue: on nutmegs 60 cents per lb. cinnamon and cloves 25, pepper 18, cassia and pimento 6, ginger 2, &c.; and although all these articles are used in abundance by twelve millions of American people, who pay more in the tax upon them than the article should cost; yet during the last seven years before 1828, our exportation of these articles exceeded, in amount, the importation recorded in the custom-houses, by the sum of \$168, 155: all exports of foreign goods being entitled to a draw-back of the whole

impost upon them, all the tax we have paid upon them, with the labor and expense of an army of custom-house officers seven years, have been therefore rendered so much worse than lost, by smuggling in merely the spices. The United States have paid out in draw-backs more than they received, because the greatest quantity landed is not entered at the customs. Since 1828, the imports recorded are greater than the exports, but still the frauds are continued. This is a striking commentary upon the effects of high duties. *Bath N. Y. Advocate.*

Coffee.—The Baltimore Republican of Monday says, “We are informed, that Saturday being the first day of the operation of the law for the reduction of the duty on Coffee, permits were issued from our Custom House, for 10,819 bags of that article; of which, 3,548 were taken from the public store. We have not been able to learn what portion of this had changed hands, though we learn a good deal had. The depreciation of the price in the article has not corresponded with the reduction of the duty as yet, tho’ it must be anticipated.”

Extract from the late Message of Governor THROOP to the New York Legislature.

“As a member of the Union, this State participates largely in its glory, and shares in its prosperity; and at no period since the revolution have we had greater reason to rejoice in the wisdom of its councils, or to feel a just pride at its elevated character as one of the family of nations. The individual at its head renowned for his great services & devotedness to his country in another capacity, has in his civil station, shown an intimate knowledge of the cardinal interests of the nation, a familiarity with his duties, and an intrepidity in the discharge of them which cannot commend him more to our affections or respect, but which demand for him the admiration of the present age, and will secure to him the lasting gratitude of his country. The two leading principles of his administration, which lie at the foundation of our future prosperity as a nation, have been asserted by him in the discharge of his duties, in a manner which shows that he loves his country more than he fears the loss of power, or the effects of disappointed cupidity and ambition. I allude to the payment of the National Debt, and the restraining of the power of Congress within the limits plainly marked out by the compact between the States. His veto upon the Maysville road bill, the first of a series of measures for internal improvement projected for the sanction of Congress, and estimated to cost more than ninety-six millions of dollars, will remain upon record a durable monument of his correct views of public policy and constitutional rights, as well as of his moral courage and uncompromising patriotism.”

Commerce of St. Louis. During the year ending 31st Dec. 278 steam, and 61 Keel Boats entered the port of St. Louis—upon which, \$1764 30 were collected, as wharfage. In the same time, 2,782,000 feet of boards, plank, joists, and scantling; 1,460,000 shingles; 13,260 rails; 6,200 cedar logs, (16's;) and 5,780 cords of wood; were brought to market. Since Oct. 13th 21,148 bushels of stone coal have been received. These facts appear from the books of the Harbor and Lumber master. *[Beacon.]*

Michigan territory is in the full tide of success. Its population is estimated at 38,000 souls; and 65,000 dollars have been received from the sale of public lands since April last. There are 60 physicians; as many lawyers; 28 clergyman and 5 missionary stations. *[ib.]*

A friend has furnished us with the following melancholy intelligence. On the night the 25th December last, Edward Edson, Austin Campbell, Ninevah Ervin, and Amos Hodges belonging to one of the Snag Boats lying in Walnut bend, on the Ohio River, had occasion to run a skiff during the night, which, when returning, run against a sawyer and immediately sunk. Hodges, whom we have seen states, that after the skiff sunk, Edson and himself reached the sawyer, which sunk when they got on it. They then made for shore and Edson made a few strokes before he sunk. Hodges was taken up by a skiff which came to their aid. Neither Ervin or Campbell has been heard of since, who are also supposed to be drowned. *New Albany Gazette.*

We learn that the steam boat Trenton has drifted on the rocks at the Falls, with full cargo, and will probably be lost.

Steam Boat TIPPECANOE, on her passage to New-Orleans, ran foul of the S. Boat KENTUCKIAN, near Shawneetown. The bow of the Tippecanoe was stove in; but with the assistance of the Kentuckian, she was prevented from sinking, taken ashore, and the cargo saved. *National Republican.*