

accept the assurance, that I am
an obliged and respected friend,
JOSEPH LANCASTER.
Albany, 4th of 6th mo. 1818.
We understand that Mr. L.
expressed himself highly gratified
by the appearance of the school.



MADISON,

OCTOBER 24, 1818.

Treaties with the Indians.

Our correspondent at St. Ma-
has furnished us with the fol-
concluded with the Indians
our commissioners. The trea-
were signed on the 6th instant.
these treaties the United have
ared more than seven millions
acres of land.—*Cin. Gaz.*

revision of the Treaty of 1817.
Additional reserves by the
Sandots at Upper Sandusky :
the north side between the
Iroquois Boys' reserve and the
miles 640 acres, connecting
two; and on the east side of
12 miles, 55,680 acres.

To the Wyandots, residing at
Solomon's town, 16,000 acres to
the west of the Wabash, between
Upper Sandusky and Fort Finlay,
160 acres lower side Mrs.
Whitaker's reserve at Lower San-
dusky, reserved for a ferry or
crossing place for the Indians.
To the Shawanoes on the east
side of the former reserve at Wa-
tanetto, 12,800 acres.

To the Shawanoes and Senecas
the west side of Lewis' reserve
7 miles, 8960 acres; all to be
equally divided east and west, the
north half for the Senecas, and
the south for the Shawanoes.

To the Seneca Indians adjoin-
ing south of their reserve of 1817
each side Sandusky river,
1000 acres.

Additional Annuities.—To the
Wyandots, 500 dollars; Shawa-
noes and Senecas of Lewis' town,
1000 dollars; Senecas on Sandusky
1500 dollars; Ottawas, 1,500
perpetually, to be paid annually.
, together with annuities here-
fore granted, payable in specie.

TREATY OF 1818.

The Putawattamies cede from
the month of Tippecanoe river
the same to a point that will
be 25 miles from the Wabash on
a direct line; thence parallel with
the general course of the Wabash
the Vermillion river, down the
Wabash to the place of
beginning (supposed to be 50 or
55 miles,) all their title south of
the Wabash, for which they are
to receive 2500 dollars in specie,
equally forever, to be paid
equally at Detroit and Chicago;
all annuities heretofore granted
to be paid in specie.

Grants to the following per-
sons, half bloods, James, John,
Jacob and Abraham Burnet,
100 sections of land each; and

to Rebecca and Nancy Burnet,
one section each—half of the
same on the lower side of the
mouth of Tippecanoe river, on
Wabash, and the other half on
Flint river.

640 acres to Peerish a Puttawat-
tamie on Flint river, at his resi-
dence.

640 acres to Mary Chatralie, on
Wabash, below the mouth of Pine
river.

The Weas cede their whole in-
terest in Ohio, Indiana and Illi-
nois—Reservation of 7 miles
square, on Wabash, above the
mouth of Raccoon creek. The
United States to pay them a per-
petual annuity of 1150 dollars,
which, added to annuities hereto-
fore, makes 3000 dollars annual-
ly, all payable in specie.

The Delawares cede all their
claim in Indiana, on White river.
The United States to furnish
them lands to settle on west of
the Mississippi, on the Arkansas;
pay them for their improvements
where they now live 120 horses,
not to exceed 40 dollars in value
each; furnish perogues for trans-
portation, provisions for their
journey, permit them to occupy
for three years hereafter their
farms on White river, and to pay
them a perpetual annuity of 4000
dollars, which, together with an-
nuities now existing, are payable
in specie—Also to furnish them
with a blacksmith when they set-
tle west of the Mississippi. They

reserve two and a half sections of
land at First creek, above Old
Fort, and are to receive 13320
dollars for the liquidation of debts
owed to them by traders, &c.

The Miamies cede their inter-
est to the country east of the Wa-
bash, south of a line from Fort
Wayne west to the Wabash; re-
serving one tract of 30 miles
square on the Wabash, besides a
great many others of less magni-
tude. The United States to pay
them 15,000 dollars per annum,
perpetually, in specie.

Ferdinand VII. has issued a de-
finitive edict against the Spanish
exiles who had served the cause of
Bonaparte, banishing forever from
the country all those who had act-
ed in any department under the
usurper, as counsellor or minis-
ters; and military officers to the
rank of captain, inclusive.

Bost. Gazette.

*Torture by the Spanish Inquisi-
tion.*—Dutch papers, as well as
those of this country, announced
the arrest of the Spanish colonel,
Van Halen, and his imprisonment
in the Spanish inquisition. This
officer, to whose talents and cou-
rage were owing the surrenders
of Lerida, Monzon, Mequienza,
has arrived in this capital, after
having suffered six months' con-
finement of the most inhuman
kind.—We were in hopes that the
horrible practice of the torture
was abolished in Spain; but we
learn with pain and abhorrence,
that it was inflicted on col. Van
Halen to force from him the dis-
covery of some secrets with which
he was supposed to be acquainted;
but neither the disgraceful cruelty
exercised on him, nor the offers
personally made to him by the

King, could induce Van Halen to
compromise the honor and safety
of those whom it was wished to
involve in a supposed conspiracy.
The Inquisition at length despair-
ing of making any use of Van
Halen, he was on the point of
being secretly put to death in the
dungeons of that sanguinary tri-
bunal: when employing all the
efforts, that despair could suggest,
he succeeded in escaping, bring-
ing with him the key of his pri-
son! Thus, although Van Halen
finds himself in perfect safety in
this country, he is at the same
time banished from his own, to
which he rendered the most im-
portant services during the war
against Napoleon Bonaparte—
We will not shock our readers by
giving a description of the species
of torture said to be inflicted on
Van Halen, who besides having
suffered considerably in his health,
has nearly lost the use of his right
arm, from the last torture which
was given him, and which lasted
five minutes.—*French Paper.*

New York, Sept. 24.

The United States schr. Fire-
brand has arrived at the Havanna
for the purpose of demanding the
release of such American citizens
who have been seized on frivo-
lous pretexts and imprisoned. It
is gratifying to observe, that the
government is not insensible to
the unfortunate situation of those
persons who are victims to Span-
ish perfidy. Among the number
is Wm D. Robinson, who is still
closely confined and rigorously
treated by those suspicious and
unjust people, and we trust that
the schooner Firebrand will bring
him to the United States. An
article appeared in the *Gazette*,
stating that he was captured with
arms in his hands, and fighting a-
gainst the Spaniards. This report,
the result of the kind efforts of
Spanish emissaries, is false. He
never accepted a commission from
the Patriots, or bore arms against
the Spanish—*we have proofs to the
contrary.* He surrendered him-
self when in their territory, relying
on their good faith, and they
threw him into a dungeon, in all
probability for his *opinions*, not
his *actions*. It is time to end this
system of incarcerating Ameri-
cans on suspicion, and it will be
ended.—*National Advocate.*

The patriots, whatever may be
their fate on land, and their num-
ber guarantee protection, will be
able to command the seas, & bring
into action larger and better e-
quipped vessels than the Spaniards
can produce. The squadrons of
Brion, Aury, Taylor and others,
are already swelled to a force su-
perior to what Spain now has in
this part of the world—and they
will continue to augment, from
the facility of purchasing ships
of war and transforming captur-
ed vessels into cruisers. The num-
ber of small islands and harbors
which they have for depots and
rendezvous, give them superior
advantages. They have only to
observe a just discrimination be-
tween neutrals and belligerents—
to treat their captives with human-
ity—to punish pirates promptly—
and, above all, to let vessels un-

der the American flag pass with-
out molestation.—*ib.*

A letter in the London papers
under the Vienna head, & written
by an Englishman on a visit to
the continent says—“I had a very
interesting day on Saturday. We went to Baden, a bathing
place within fifteen miles of Vienna, where are the emperor, Em-
press, Maria Louisa, and young Napoleon. Dining at a tavern I
had in view at intervals for two hours, the young Napoleon and
his mother. He seems a very fine boy indeed. He is exceedingly
sharp and acute. The other morning when passing through
the gallery at the palace he suddenly stopped to observe a soldier
on duty, and at once putting himself in an erect position, he said
—‘I think that is the man who helped to put my father in prison.’”

TO FOREIGNERS.

Aliens are informed, that such
as have arrived in the U. States
since April 1802, must report
themselves to the clerk of some
court of record; and wait 5 years
before they can be naturalized,
even though they may have de-
clared their intention to become
citizens some time since.

Those who have not made their
declaration must do that also, 3
years before they can be natural-
ized. By the law of congress,
the certificate of report and Re-
gistry must be produced to the
court, as an evidence of the time
of arrival in the United States, at
the time of application to be
naturalized; and by a law passed
March 22, 1816, said certificate
of report and registry must be
recited, at full length, in the cer-
tificate of naturalization, other-
wise such certificate will be of no
validity.

INFORMATION WANTED.

About the first of April last,
my brother William Bresee, with
his family, left Ontario county N.
York, for the state of Ohio or
Indiana. Shortly after, I left the
same place with the expectation
of finding them in one of the a-
bove mentioned states—But my
greatest assiduity to acquire any
information where he is hath
hitherto proved ineffectual. Any
information of the said William
Bresee directed to the subscriber,
or the editors of the *Miami Herald*, Hamilton, will be thankfully
received.

ALMOND D. BRESEE.
Hamilton, Butler Co. Ohio,
August 12, 1818.

INFORMATION WANTED.

About the first of May last,
my brother, John Livergood,
with his family, left Columbia,
Lancaster county, Pennsylvania,
for the state of Ohio or Indiana.
I since heard he was at Columbus
in this state, but know not where
he went from thence. It is my
intention to remain in Dayton for
some months where any informa-
tion of the said John Livergood
addressed to me, will be very
thankfully received.

HENRY LIVERGOOD.