

From the Indiana Journal. — From the first formation of the government of the United States, the Indian Department had its origin, and we find a strong disposition manifested by Congress as well as benevolent societies, and our most respectable citizens, to see an intercourse between the white men and the Indians maintained on the principles of equity and justice. — Every day discovers the growing importance of that intercourse especially as regards the frontier parts of Indiana, having within the limits of the state, the remnant of nations, once powerful, but now reduced in numbers, who own land and live within our territory, and whom we are bound to protect, by the solemn obligation of treaties, in the peaceable possession of their own land, to whom we have guaranteed, by Treaty, the right to live, rove and hunt, upon the land that we have purchased from them as long as it remains the property of the United States.

By the 2d section of an act of Congress, passed 30th of March 1802, entitled an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, it is provided, that any citizen of the United States, or either of the Territorial districts, is liable to a fine of \$200, or be imprisoned six months, if they cross over or go within the boundary line of any lands allotted or secured to any tribe of Indians, for the purpose of hunting, destroying the game, or driving, their horses or cattle to range.

By the 3d section, Any such citizen, or other person going into any country, secured or allotted to any tribe of Indians, without a passport, is liable to a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for three months.

It may not be improper here to remark, that Governors of Territories, Superintendents, Indian Agents, and the commanding officers of troops stationed on the frontiers, are authorized to grant passports when applied to for that purpose.

4th section provides, that any citizen or other person going into any town, settlement, or territory, belonging or secured by treaty with the United States to any tribe of Indians, unauthorized by law, and with hostile intention, is liable to a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for 12 months; and also when property is taken or destroyed, forfeit and pay a sum equal to twice the amount.

5th section provides, that if any such citizen or other person shall make a settlement on any land belonging, or secured, or granted by Treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or attempt to survey such lands, or designate any bounds by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$1000 and suffer imprisonment not exceeding 12 months.

every such citizen or inhabitant, his representative or attorney, or agent, to make application to the superintendent, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize for that purpose, &c. &c.

The United States guarantee to the party injured an eventual indemnification: Provided always, that if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agent shall in any way violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, by crossing over the line upon any of the Indian lands, he shall forfeit all claims upon the United States for such indemnification: And provided also, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the legal apprehension or arresting within the limits of any state or district of any Indian having so offended.

All applications for redress of grievances committed by Indians on the property of white persons, should be made to the Agent for the nation or tribe to which the offender belongs, and it is necessary, that the offence should be sworn and subscribed to, before a judge or justice, setting out all the facts known, and also the opinion of the affiant as to the fairness of the price charged for the property stolen or destroyed, the affidavit should bear the certificate and seal of the authority of the officer administering the oath aforesaid.

By the first section of an act approved 3d March, 1817, any Indian or other person who shall within the U. S. and within any town or Territory belonging to the Indians, commit any act or offence punishable by the laws of the United States if committed within a district under the sole jurisdiction of the U. S. shall on conviction thereof, suffer the same punishment as the laws of the U. S. provide for like offences.

Sec. 2d of an act approved May 6, 1822, empowers Indian Agents, Governors of Territories, and military officers, to cause the stores, merchandise, &c. of all traders to be searched, upon suspicion or information that ardent spirits are carried into the Indian country by traders. And by the same section, if any ardent spirits should be found, all the goods of said trader become forfeited, his license revoked and bond put in suit.

Section 4 provides, that in all trials about the right of property, in which Indians shall be a party on one side and white persons on the other, the burden of proof rests upon the white person in every case in which the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession and ownership.

Officers of the Indian Department are instructed to enforce a compliance with the foregoing provisions and regulations. It is but too well known that amongst white men we find individuals who think it no crime to violate all the principles of honor and justice, where they deal with, or find the property of the untroubled Indian. To prevent the impositions and litigations that would grow out of our intercourse with the natives of the forest, congress has wisely provided salutary laws; and should those whose duty it is to see them faithfully executed, neglect or refuse to perform that task, they would thereby become unworthy the trust confided to them.

My only object in publishing the foregoing, is, that those ignorant of the laws and regulations of the Indian Department may be informed—and the vicious cautioned against a repetition of offences.

A CITIZEN OF INDIANA.

Nov. 5, 1827.

The Editors at Terre Haute and Richmond will insert the above should they deem it worthy of a place in their respective papers.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES. From a short note in the Hiwassee, it seems that the efforts made by the commissioners to assemble the Cherokees on the 18th ult. for the purpose of procuring part of their land, had failed. The Indians did not meet them; and the commissioners adjourned without having accomplished their object. We have not learned particulars; it is stated, however, that they received letters from some of the principal Cherokees, which induced them to return to the agency. Perhaps something may yet be done; though we acknowledge we have our doubts on the subject.

Knoxville Enquirer.

The Commissioners of Canal Fund, agreeably to their advertisement noticed in our paper, received proposals on the 22d Oct. for the loan of nine hundred thousand dollars. The loan was offered by Wm. W. Woolsey, and accepted by the Commissioners, at the rate of 107 28-100 for an hundred dollars, of six per cent stock. They have thus obtained a premium of upwards of \$5,000 dollars on the whole loan.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

New York, October 29. — The arrival of the Silas Richards from Liverpool, puts us in possession of Liverpool Papers of the 24th ult. Our London files are on board the Britania, that sailed in company; but they have been supplied by the kindness of the Editors of the *National Advocate*, who lent us their papers.

The chief matter of interest is the apparent purpose of the Turks to resist the mediation of the European powers. The official note of the minister of France, England and Russia will be found in our columns. Subsequently thereto, having received no answer, they are said to have demanded their passports. The prices of stocks in Paris and London have fluctuated considerably, after the receipt of this news—but had become steady again. We hope the Porte may persevere in its madness, and that Europe may thus be freed from their debasing rule.

TURKEY. — The following is a translation of the note addressed by the Ambassadors of France, England and Russia, to the Reis Effendi, on the 16th ult.

To his Excellency the Reis Effendi.
"The undersigned are charged by their respective Governments to make to his excellency the Reis Effendi, the following declaration:—

"During six years, the great powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavours to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification of Greece; but their endeavours have been constantly unavailing and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the results of which have been, on the one hand, calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful to humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time, it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman Power.

"The European Powers have consequently, redoubled the zeal, and renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the Porte, with the aid of their mediation, to put an end to a struggle that it was essential to its own interests should no longer be kept up. The European powers have the more flattered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have in the interval shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the Sublime Porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of benevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the courts of France, England and Russia, have considered it their duty to define by a special treaty, the line of conduct they are resolved to observe, in order to arrive at the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Christian Powers tend.

"In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the government of the sublime Porte, that they now in a formal manner offer their mediation between it and the Greeks, to put an end to the war, and to regulate, by a friendly negotiation, the relations which are to exist between them in future.

"That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the government of the Sublime Porte an armistice for suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar proposition is this moment addressed. Finally they expect at the end of fifteen days the Divan will clearly make known its determination.

"The undersigned flatter themselves that it will be conformable to the wish of the Allied Courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his government, will place the Allied courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in general, and with the perfect tranquility of Europe.

Signed,
C. GUILLEMOT,
S. CANNING,
RIBEAUPIERRE.

August 16, 1827.

New York, October 30. — The packet ship New York, Bennet, master, has just arrived, (11 o'clock) having sailed on the 2d inst. to which date we have Liverpool papers, and from London of the 1st.

The course to be pursued by or towards the Turks was still undetermined, though according to report, the Christian ambassadors had quitted Constantinople; the next short arrival may determine this ques-

tion. Already, however, the peace-laying and reconciling the intestine feuds of the Greeks, whom this intervention has given fresh spirit, and will better, united feelings.

The convulsions in Spain go on apace.

The failure to pay the quarter's interest on the Mexican bonds had great consternation among the bondholders, and caused an immediate fall of 3 cent in stock. The Mexican Emperor has been exerting himself in the city in vain to procure this event.

Mr. Gallatin, the American minister in the family, were to embark for this town in the packet ship of the 8th October, Sylvanus Jenkins.

Capt. Parry had returned from an unsuccessful expedition. It is rather surprising that he and Captain Franklin reached London about the same time.

The accounts received by the last foreign papers lead us to the belief that the conference of the Allied Sovereigns between Turkey and Greece, will be of a more active character than we had previously anticipated to hope. A combined fleet was

for the purpose of overlooking the movements of the Turks. In Russia a great deal of energy has been recently infused into the military Department, and it is inferred that the object of this energy is to aid the other powers in coercing Turkey into a pacification with Greece. Austria is also to form an army of observation to watch the movements of the Turks. Capt. Hamilton said to have visited the Pacha at Adrianople, in order to warn him of the dangerous attempt to debark troops in the Marmora. From all those indications we have reason to hope that Greece may yet be enabled to have a government of her own, and to obtain her freedom from that despotic power to which she has, for so long a time, been condemned to submit.

THE PACIFIC. — An act of the Congress of Colombia has declared the port of Buenaventura, on the coast of the Pacific, a free port: consequently, all vessels of all nations may enter and depart from it, without paying any duties of importation or exportation, nor any others, whatever. The vessels of nations at war with Columbia are exempted from this rule.

The existing laws of the republic remain in force, as to the prohibition of exporting gold, silver and platinum, in powder or else, and as to the prohibition of trading in slaves.

The same act exempts the inhabitants of the city of Buenaventura from the payment of all duties and contributions for a space of thirty years.

NEW JERSEY. — The legislature of the state commenced its session on Thursday the 23d ult. Silas Cook was elected to the president of the council, and William Erving speaker of the house. One of the members from Monmouth, Mr. Lloyd, while on his way from home to his seat in the house, was arrested on a charge by the sheriff of Monmouth, and is now in custody. The house have resolved that this breach of its privileges and dignity, have despatched a sergeant at arms with the speaker's warrant, to compel the attendance of the sheriff with his process, forthwith at the bar of the house.

TREATY OF GHENT. — The New York Albion of the 27th ult. gives the following information.

Treaty of Ghent. — The commissioners for settling the boundary under the tenth article of the above treaty, have after much labour and investigation, made their day closed their labors and made their final reports to their respective governments. It is gratifying to state, that the aforesaid commissioners have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line, two points only have been referred to the governments, viz: one affecting St. George's Island, below the Sault de Marquette, in the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior; and the other the water communication between Lake Superior, (northwest of that lake) and Lac La Pluie. The commissioners will be recollected, are, Anthony Burton esq. and general Porter.

STORM ON THE LAKE. — We are informed that a severe gale with snow and rain was experienced last night on Lake Erie. Great damage is said to have been done to the shipping and several lives were lost. The beautiful steam boat Superior, Capt. Sherman, is a-ground on the Sandusky bar. Snow fell on the lake to the depth of six inches.

Ohio State Journal.

WOOD WANTED!