

The whole kingdom in sadness and bereavement.

The chief of the disturbers of the public quiet is no longer at their head, but his spirit still animates his followers.

King Louis the Eighteenth is on his throne, but his virtues have not yet completed the conquest of minds bewildered by the genius of evil. All the declarations of the king my master are that the troops which enter the domains of his Catholic Majesty, must neither ravage nor dismember the smallest part of them, but protect and preserve them faithfully as a sacred trust.

Gonquiere, the—of August 1815.
CASTANOS.

Bordeaux, August 31, 1815.

"The last advices from Paris are of a very gloomy nature. It is said the Allied Powers have declared, that their armies shall not leave France until the whole of the sedition faction be annihilated, they declare that it is necessary for the safety of the King, and the tranquillity of Europe that every traitor be punished. This declaration has created great consternation in the capital.

"On the other side, we received this morning, confirmation that the fortifications of Bayonne have been taken possession of by 20,000 Spaniards, who entered the city with the white flag. The general opinion now is that the Allies will remain in France until by their contributions, requisitions &c. they have so weakened her, as to reduce her to complete impotence, to do any mischief for a long time to come."

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.
Paris, Aug. 27.

The official journal adds the following to the details we have given of the late visit of foreign Sovereigns to his majesty.

The King, informed of the visits which their majesties intended to make him, left his apartments to meet the foreign sovereigns.

Their majesties met in the grand apartment; they embraced each other and entered into the grand cabinet of the king.

After the first compliments, the king requested the three sovereigns to proceed to his private cabinet, where their majesties remained together near a quarter of an hour.

After the conversation, their majesties separated, and the three sovereigns quitted the apartment of the king.

At a splendid dinner given on the occasion of the king's birth day, by the Prince of Talleyrand, to the ministers and ambassadors of the foreign powers, his highness gave the following toasts: 1st, "the King!" 2d, "The Sovereigns who, discerning at once all the present dangers and all the future wants, united themselves to preserve the civilization of Europe, to exterminate every where the germs of revolutions, and to destroy the spirit of conquest."

It is said that the Swiss diet have decreed that the Duke of Bassano shall not reside in the Swiss cantons, and that he must quit Berns on the 17th to return to France.

We learn that the siege of Huningen commenced on the 20th. Towards evening and during the whole night until morning, a very lively cannonade was kept up from the batteries built around Huningen.

On both banks of the Rhine, for eight days, great preparations both for attack and defence had been made. Many Princes will assist at the siege, which will be conducted according to all the rules of art. The Arch Duke Ferdinand, eldest son of the Emperor of Austria, and General Barclay de Tolly have hired lodging at Basle. The commandant at Huningen, has hoisted the red flag by the side of the tri colour: the same thing has been done at Befort.

August 26—It is said that a council composed of Marshals of France is convoked to pronounce upon the affairs of Marshal Ney.

Marshals Massena and Angereau are already named as members of it.

August 24—His Serene Highness, the Duke of Orleans embarked on the 19th at Boulogne for England.

One of the Journals appears to doubt the assassination of General Ramel at Thoulouse. In an attempt to disperse a tumultuous assembly; he was insulted and pressed upon; he drew his sword and received a musket ball in his shoulder; he was carried into a neighboring house, whether the enraged mob pursued him, and struck him again; he is since dead. This act of barbarity was done by some discharged soldiers, who demanded their pay on the spot, although the General had no funds to pay them. This General was the first who hoisted the white flag at Thoulouse. Lyons enjoys the most perfect tranquillity.

It is asserted that the allied sovereigns will quit Paris in the beginning of October. The Emperor of Austria will depart sooner,

and will go to Milan by way of Dijon and Lyons.

London, Aug. 21.

In order to secure us the possession of Canada, in case of a rupture with the U. States, government has given orders to build upon the lakes new vessels and gunboats suitable for the navigation of those waters! Every thing necessary for the arming and equipment of those vessels is preparing in England.

CRECK INDIANS.

Notwithstanding our vicinity to the Creek Indians, few of us know any thing of their manners and customs. The following articles on this subject, are copied from a manuscript "Sketch of the Creek Nation," drawn up by colonel Hawkins soon after being appointed agent for Indian affairs. Having been permitted to make extracts from this valuable work, we shall from time to time present our readers with such parts of it as we may conceive most interesting.

War—This is always determined on by the great Warrior. When the micco and counsellors are of opinion the town has been injured, he lifts the war hatchet against the nation that has injured them. But as soon as it is taken up, the micco and counsellors may interfere, and by their prudent councils stop it, and proceed to adjust the misunderstanding by negotiation.

If the great warrior persist, and goes out, he is followed by all who are for war. It is seldom a town is unanimous; the nation never is, & within the memory of the oldest man among them, it is not recollected, that more than one half of the nation have been for war at the same time, or taken as they express it the war talk.

The great warrior when he marches gives notice where he shall encamp, and sets off sometimes with one or two only. He fires off his gun and sets off the war-whoop. This is repeated by all who follow him, and they are sometimes for one or two nights marching off.

Peace is invariably concluded by the micco and counsellors, and peace talks are always addressed to the cabin of the micco. In some cases when the resentment of the warriors has run high, the micco and council have been embarrassed.

Marriage—A man who wants a wife never applies in person. He sends his sister, his mother or some other female relations to the woman he marries. They consult the brothers and uncles on the maternal side, and sometimes the fathers; but this is a compliment only, as his approbation or opposition is of no avail. If the party applied to approves of the match, they answer accordingly to the woman who made the application. The bridegroom then gets together a blanket and such other articles of clothing as he is able to do, and sends them by the females to the woman of the family of the bride. If they accept them, the match is made, and the man may then go to her house as soon as he chooses. When he has built a house, made his crop and gathered it in—made his hunt, brought home the meat & put all this in the possession of his wife, the ceremony ends, and they are married; or, as they express it, the woman is bound. From the first going to the house of the woman till the ceremony ends, he is completely in possession of her.

This law has been understood differently by some hasty cockbills, who insist that when they have helped the woman to plant her crop, the ceremony ends and the woman is bound.

A man never marries in his own tribe. Divorce is at the choice of either of the parties. The man may marry again as soon as he will, but the woman is bound till the poosketeau of that year is over—excepting in the cases of marriage and parting in the season the man resides at the house of the woman, and has possession of her pending the marriage ceremony; in that case the woman is equally free to connect herself as soon as she pleases.

[There is an inconsistency in the exception mentioned above, as in such season there can be no marriage; but the chiefs in their report on this article, mentioned it as an exception, and this practice in the cases of half marriage prevails universally. As soon as a man goes to the house of his bride he is in complete possession of her till the ceremony ends, and during this period the exception will apply.]

Marriage gives no right to the husband over the property of his wife; and when they part, she keeps the children and property belonging to them.

Adultery is punished by the female tribe of the husband. They collect, consult and decree. If the proof is clear and they determine to punish the offenders, they divide and proceed to apprehend them—

One goes to the house of the woman, the remainder to the family of the adulterer; or, they go together as they decree. They apprehend the offenders, beat them severely

with sticks, and strap them. They cut off the hair of the woman, which they carry to the square in triumph. If they apprehend but one of the offenders, and the other escapes, they then go and take satisfaction from the nearest relation. If both the offenders escape, and the tribe or family return home and lay down the sticks, the crime is satisfied. There is one family only, the Hattuligeo, who can take up the sticks a second time. This crime is satisfied another way. If the parties offending absent themselves till the Poosketeau is over, then all crimes are done away except murder; and the bare mention of them, or any occurrence which brings them into recollection, is forbidden.

Murder—If murder is committed, the family and tribe alone have the right of taking satisfaction. They collect, consult and decree. The rulers of the town, or the nation, have nothing to do or say in the business.

The relations of the murdered person consult first among themselves, and if the case is clear, and their family or tribe be not likely to suffer by their decision, they determine on the case definitely. When the tribe may be affected by it, in a doubtful case or an old claim for satisfaction, the family then consult with their tribe; and when they have deliberated and resolved on their satisfaction, they take the nearest of kin, or one of the family. In some cases the family who have done the injury, promise reparation, in that case they are allowed reasonable time to fulfil their promise, and are generally earnest of themselves in their endeavours to put the guilty to death to save an innocent person.

The right of judging and taking satisfaction, being vested in the family or tribe, is the sole cause why their treaty stipulations on this head have never been executed. In like manner, a prisoner taken in war is the property of the captor and his family—it being optional with the captor to kill or save at the time. This right must be purchased, and it is now the practice introduced within a few years, for the nation to pay. The practice has been introduced by the agent for Indian affairs, and he pays on the orders of the chiefs, out of the stipend allowed by the United States to the Creeks. Claims of this sort of 17 years standing, where the prisoners have been delivered to the order of the chiefs, have been received, allowed and paid—Georgia Journal.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Dated August 17th relating to the Trade with the United States.

"From and after the date of this order, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, there shall be paid on the importation in the kingdom, from the territories of the United States of any goods, wares, or merchandise, being of the growth, manufacture, or production of the said territories, the same duties or customs that are payable on such goods, &c. when imported from the said United States in British ships, and no other or higher duties of customs; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation of any goods, &c. the growth, &c. of his majesty's territories in Europe, from this kingdom to the United States, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid the same duties as are by law payable on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British vessels, and no other or higher duties; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation from this kingdom to the United States of any goods, &c. the growth, &c. of his majesty's territories in Europe, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid and allowed the same bounties as are paid and allowed on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British vessels."

SEPTEMBER 11, 1814.

The date of the memorable defeat of Sir George Prevost at Plattsburgh.

The first annual return of this day was celebrated at Plattsburgh, by the citizens of that and the adjacent towns with all that fervor and hilarity which the occasion could not fail to inspire.

September 12—The anniversary of the glorious defence of Baltimore, was celebrated at that place by the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the memory of the patriotic citizens who fell in its defence.

September—The events of that month will never be forgotten by Americans. In 1813, the decisive victory on Lake was achieved; in 1814, the British fleet on Champlain was captured; and the armies of the enemy were beaten successively at Plattsburgh, Baltimore, Mobile Point and Erie. These signal defeats were the first precursors of peace—these changed the tone, these battered down the shameful "Sine qua non" of Britain—these put to the blush—these forever blasted the hopes and palsied the incendiary arm of our internal enemies. What federalist can hereafter reflect on the events of the year 1814, and not feel ashamed of his party? What federalist can here-

after read the history of that year, and dwell on the hair of the woman, which they carry to the square in triumph. If they apprehend but one of the offenders, and the other escapes, they then go and take satisfaction from the nearest relation. If both the offenders escape, and the tribe or family return home and lay down the sticks, the crime is satisfied. There is one family only, the Hattuligeo, who can take up the sticks a second time. This crime is satisfied another way. If the parties offending absent themselves till the Poosketeau is over, then all crimes are done away except murder; and the bare mention of them, or any occurrence which brings them into recollection, is forbidden.

S. H. Patriot.

The trial of *Regal*, a slave formerly of Green county, in this state, who was apprehended in Millidgeville a short time since, for passing counterfeit bills on the State Bank of South Carolina, came on last week before the supreme court of this county. The examination of witnesses and the pleadings of counsel, occupied nearly two days. The jury, however, were out in a few minutes before they returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner, who is between 50 and 60 years of age, received sentence of death on Monday. Till then he appeared to regard his fate with indifference—but no sooner did he learn that the "lamp of life" was about to be extinguished, than his days were numbered, and but few, than his manly courage forsook him; he was instantly drowned in a flood of tears; his soul, overpowered with the awful thought of rushing unprepared into the presence of his God, appeared to shrink back upon itself and startle at destruction. Pious as his past life may have been, it was impossible to behold, unmoved, the agonizing distress of this aged culprit. His execution, we understand, unless respite by the executive, will take place the day after to-morrow—Terrible, though just reward of crime.

It is supposed that Smith, the accomplice of Nelson, will be released from confinement at the end of the present term of the court, there being no federal evidence against him. Georgia Journal.

Charleston, October 9.

By the arrival of the *Industry*, captain Johnson, in ten days from Savannah, we have received a file of the "Diario de la Havana" from the 17th to the 20th September inclusive. No European or American news. The silence of these papers upon the subject of the rebellion of the Spanish Patriots—which will not be called a revolution until it be successful—we think rather a propitious sign. They are printed under the eye of the government, *con licencia*. Were the tide of affairs against the Patriots, we doubt not the Journals at the Havana would be filled with the royal successes. But we have no information upon these subjects.

"The *Diario*" contains an address from Augustin Pantoja Fernandez de S. Salvador, to the faithful royalists against the rebels. The insurgents are styled "enemies of God, of the king and of men." Scripture is quoted to prove the divine rights of tyrants—light no account given of the successes or reverses of the royalist and patriot arms. Not a syllable about the capture of Cartagena.

The Spanish secretary of state, has published a decree for the re-establishment of the Order of Jesuits.

From *Cabot's weekly Register* of July, 15.
DEFEAT OF THE ALGERINE FLEET BY THE AMERICANS.

Our base newspaper writers are so much occupied with enforcing the necessity of cutting the throats of all the Jacobins in France that they cannot spare a moment to think, far less to write, on the signal triumph of America, which her invincible fleet has just obtained over the European pirates. This great achievement of the real sons of liberty against one of the "legitimate monarchs" does not, I dare say, go well down with our corruptionists; but that is a principal reason why I should not lose sight of it. While all the regular governments of Europe were acknowledging their inferiority, by sending annual presents to the Bey of Algiers, the Americans fitted out a squadron to annihilate this Royal pirate. The Algerine fleet was discovered on the coast of Spain. It was attacked by the Yankee fleet without any hesitation. The Americans took the Admiral's ship, a frigate of the largest size; drove another on shore and destroyed her; the rest escaped only in consequence of a calm, enabling them to use their oars. This is certainly a proper method of treating these royal miscreants. But we do not see that this civilized part of the world are disposed to consider them in that light. They have shown no inclination to assist the Americans in driving them out. Perhaps they are too much occupied at present with delivering France to think of delivering Europe. However, I am quite satisfied that the Americans are able to do the business without them. I should not be surprised, indeed if things would take a different turn. I should not wonder, after what I have seen; after the assistance we have given to restore the "whore of Babylon," the Inquisition, and the lazy voluptuous nuns and friars to their former power and ease; if a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between the Autocrat of Algiers, the Autocrats of Russia, Prussia, &c. and that the Americans were to find