

THE WESTERN SUN

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THE WESTERN SUN,

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the usual terms.

Advertising customers will note on their advertisements the number of times they wish them inserted.—Those sent without such directions will be continued until forbid, and must be paid for accordingly.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of an official letter.
CHEROKEE AGENCY, 9th July, 1817.

Governor Clark,

SIR—We have the pleasure to inform you, that we succeeded in getting a treaty signed with the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation yesterday, some of the provisions of which, we conceive it important for you to know.

It is stipulated, that a census of the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi, shall be taken in the month of June 1818, and both parts of the nation bind themselves to cede to the U. States so much land on the east side of the Mississippi, including a small cession now made on the east side of the Chatahoochy, and north of Tennessee, as shall amount to the proportion to which the Arkansas Cherokees are entitled, in proportion to the numbers now there, & those who may emigrate to that country previous to the taking the census.—The Cherokees on the Arkansas, are also to receive so much of the annuities as they are entitled to in proportion to their numbers. The U. States engage in return, to cede to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, as much land on the Arkansas and White Rivers, as they receive east of the Mississippi, which is to commence on the north side of the Arkansas, at the mouth of Point Remove or Budwell's old place, thence by a strait line northwardly to strike Chatanuga Mountain, or the hill first above Shieids' Ferry, on White River, running up and between said rivers for complement; the banks of which rivers, to be the line." The U. States also bind themselves, to remove all white persons now settled within or above said line, to prevent future encroachments in this way: Mrs. P. Lovely, excepted.—It will be well therefore to notify all persons by proclamation, of this provision in the treaty.

We are, sir,
With sentiments of esteem,
Your obd't. humble serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOSEPH MINN,
D. MERIWETHER.

Extract of a letter from Return J. Meigs Indian Agent, to Governor Clark, dated

CHEROKEE AGENCY, 24th July, 1817.

Emigration is commencing, and may be expected to be considerable, between this and the winter coming. Several boats are now on the point of descending this river. Upwards of 700 have registered themselves already for removal. It is probable, that within a few years the principal part of the Cherokees will be within your superintendance. The tide is setting strong that way, and as all is peace and quietness in our national concerns, there is no danger of a counter current to emigration. White and red are pressing towards the Pacific Ocean, and that alone can set bounds to it.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect:
Your obedient servant,
RETURN J. MEIGS.

Governor Wm. Clark.

CHEROKEE VILLAGE, 11th July, 1817.

The Governor of Missouri Territory.

SIR—It is our duty to inform you of

our conduct, towards the Osages. We made peace with them several times, knowing it to be the wish of the President of the U. States, our Great Father; but they will not be at peace with us.—For 9 years and more, we have been trying to make friends, all to no purpose; it appears the more friendly we talk to them, the more they impose on us; now we are prepared we will meet our enemies; we lay down with our arms at our sides. We wish you to pity us, for the Osages are deaf to all we can say or do. To raise our crops for the support of our families, has been our wish, but it has not been in our power; it is not we that are in the wrong, it is the Osages; they have stolen all our best horses, and have reduced us to work with our naked hands. With the few horses we have left, we intend to go to the Osages and hunt for those horses taken; we are going to do mischief. We are but a few Cherokees; our father knows us well, and we therefore beg that he will not scold us; the Osages have also insulted the whites; we are vexed, and have become deaf to their talk.—Please to inform the resident of all this; tell him that we promised not to spill blood if we could help it, but that at this time the rivers are red with the blood of the Cherokees. We hope, that the resident of our Father, will take our case into consideration, for he well knows we are not the aggressors. Since our last talk to you, we have lost 2 of our young men killed by the Osages; we have never attempted to take any revenge whatever, until now.

This is all we have to say for the present, intending to inform you of all occurrences hereafter.—Our children, *TOLLENTESKEE, TEKETOKA, THE BOID, SHANANNINI, HUMMING BIRD, KATIKOI, JOHN M'LAMORE, TRANSLATE, JOHN BOGS.*

NATCHEZ, Aug. 16.

THE CONVENTION

Finished their labors, and signed the constitution of the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI yesterday at noon.—The event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the Convention.

The final question on the adoption of the Constitution, was taken on Tuesday last, and determined with but one dissenting vote. [Col. West, from Jefferson county.]

An election will be held in the different counties composing the state, on the first Monday and Tuesday in next month to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representative to Congress, Members to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, Sheriffs, & Coroners.

The first session of the General Assembly will be held in this city in October next.

Among those already spoken of for the suffrages of the people, are

DAVID HOLMES, for Governor,
COWLES MEAD, Lieutenant-Governor.

GEORGE POINDEXTER, Representative to Congress.

Extract of a letter dated

HAVANA, Aug. 1.

"The day before yesterday an English ship arrived here in 32 days from Pernambuco bringing accounts that the royalists had quiet possession of that place, and had executed a number of the principal revolutionists, and that their heads were on poles in different parts of the country.

SALES OF ALABAMA LANDS.

The public lands now selling here have brought so far good prices.—Prime river lower grounds average from 40 to 50 dollars. A fraction of 170 acres, part of the Big Bend of the Alabama, sold as high as *seventy dollars* the acre. Other parcels adjoining were bid off above *840* and *850*. A large fraction, containing several hundred hundred acres of high land, on the *Ten Mile Bluff*, which lies opposite the Big Bend, and is said to be an excellent site for a Town

sold for *\$50* an acre. In that Township, (No. 16 in Range 17) purchasers were found for every section. Those best acquainted with the choice Alabama low grounds, assert, that its fertility is inexhaustible, and that it will produce for almost an indefinite term of years, in constant cultivation, 100 bushels of corn to the acre! This assertion is repeated by so many respectable persons who know the land, that great as the product may appear, we cannot suppose there is any exaggeration.—*Georgia Journal*

CHARLESTON Aug. 16.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

A gentleman who arrived last evening in a few days from the above place, has politely handed to us the following information:

A Spanish officer from St. Augustine, as was ascertained, had found his way into General M'Gregor's camp—discovered the number of his men and the amount of his resources; he then departed for St. John's, where he raised a force of from 2 to 300 men, for the purpose of dislodging the Patriots.

On General M'Gregor's discovery of this plot, he assembled his men, laid before them in a candid manner, the hopes of victory and the disasters attending defeat, and left it to their option to follow his fortunes or depart. The consequence was the greater part of his little band had left him. The general, seeing his hazardous situation, having but 20 men left, had his baggage and that of all his officers conveyed on board a brig, and in case his reinforcements did not arrive in time to repel an attack, he intended to depart from his newly acquired possession.

MILLEDGEVILLE Aug. 5.

The Indians have agreed to cede to the U. States for the use of Georgia (if the compensation offered be acceptable) the tract of land lying between the Ocmulgee river and the line run under Jackson's Treaty, and east of a creek emptying into the said river called by the Indians Al-casac-alike-ee beginning at the mouth of said creek and running up the same by the main Southern branch to the head thereof, and thence by a line due south to the line of Jackson's Treaty.—This creek it is understood falls into the Ocmulgee between Hartford and Blackshear's road, leading to Trader's Hill on St. Mary's. The tract of country that will be acquired by this cession is about 60 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 wide, bordering on the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers.

A CURIOUS FACT.

West-Chester, (Penn.) is handsomely situated on a hill dividing two streams of water; and so nicely is the courthouse fixed upon the highest point, that the rain falling upon the south roof runs into Chester Creek, that which falls upon the north roof passes into Prandywine: the creeks empty into Delaware many miles apart.

This is a little like different denominations of christians. They start together, but owing to some bias they are borne different ways—get far asunder—and seem from their courses to expect never to meet. Yet they finally unite in the stream of death, when they lose their names, and mingle in the great ocean of eternity.

So too of political parties. They set out from the same spot but as they happen to fall upon the right or the wrong side of the temple of justice, incline to federalism or democracy. Off they go, sometimes running rapidly and roaring, with all the rage of the Brandywine in a freshet. At such times they are always muddy. At other times, when no election is approaching, they glide clearly and placidly along; but finally all the good unite in the great stream of their country's prosperity.

Del. & Ches. Fed.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 15.

A report has reached us that the Java frigate, since her return into port has been examined, for the purpose of being repaired, and has been, by competent judges, pronounced irreparable.

THE WEST.

The last accounts from the French colonists says the Cattskill Recorder, represent them as ascending the Alabama with a view to the selection of a situation on the waters of the Black Warrior, a branch of the Alabama. An account of their shipwreck in Mobile bay was given in our last. This almost first essay at regular colonization deserves particular mention; and we follow with solicitude the route of these interesting emigrants. Letters from gentlemen of the colony represent that part of our western country watered by the Tombigbee and Alabama, as teeming with all the luxuries of nature. Winter scarcely known, frost being seen but five or six times during the season. In the summer the temperature below that of Philadelphia. The soil is admirably calculated for the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, maize, fruits and vegetables. The vine and olive, indigo, madder, peacock fit for dying red the yellow tree & the lemon all grow without care or culture. The mountains contain nitre, alum, salt vitriol, lead, copper, iron, silver, limestone, mill-stone quarries, feller's earth, crystal good clay for delf ware, and sand for glass ware. Yet even in this grand nursery, of the riches of nature, industry is indispensable. Those who emigrate there under the expectation of living without labour will find themselves woefully disappointed.

KIDNA P. NG

Thompson, who was convicted at the last sessions of kidnapping several negroes, was brought up on Saturday last to receive his sentence. In consequence of the negroes being set free by his conviction, which has cost him several thousand dollars, the court did not exercise the privilege that the law allows of exacting a fine, but committed him to the Penitentiary for three years at hard labor. He is a native of Georgia, and has a large family.—*V. Y. Gaz.*

GREAT EMIGRATION.

The Philadelphia papers state, that upwards of one thousand passengers arrived at that city in one day; more than nine hundred were from Germany, and the remainder were from Halifax.

ROAD TO NEW ORLEANS.

We understand that three companies of United States' troops are employed in opening a road laid off from Maury county line to Madisonville, opposite to New-Orleans, which road, it is said will save one fourth of the distance travelled in the old road from Nashville to New-Orleans, and it passes over much better ground. It crosses the Tennessee river at the mouth of Cypress creek, a little below the foot of the *Uncle Hoads*. This road passing through considerable part of the United States land will increase the value of it very much.

Nashville Clarion.

THE BONAPARTES.

Napoleon remains at St. Helena—suley, as the English say because he will not kiss the hand that smites him.

Lucien, has put the allied powers into a trepidation by asking leave to embark to America; which they have refused in violation of every principle of right and justice,

Joseph, is settled down in New Jersey and is becoming a very good farmer.

Jerome, has just purchased a large estate two leagues from Vienna.

Eugene has obtained the principality of Eichstadt, and will reside there,

It appears from official documents contained in the London papers we received by the Tea Plant, that out of 8,405,486 pounds sterling worth of woolen goods exported from Great Britain in one year, ending on the 5th of January, 1817 three millions seventy nine thousand six hundred and seventy seven pounds sterling were imported into the United States of America. *E. Post.*

PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the office of the *WESTERN SUN*.