

...to the Seminoles, and... morning last, in the steamer Poinsett...

To the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the Seminoles, of Florida.

I address you in the name of the Cherokee Nation, as its principal Chief, and with the feelings of a brother, hold out to you the hand of friendship.

Brothers, I will not speak of the great power of the United States' Government because you know all about it as well as I do, nor will I say any thing to operate upon your fears...

Since our arrival here we have met with delegations of red men from several of the Northern tribes. Among them we have seen Black Hawk, of whom you may have heard something...

Brothers, I have truly related to you, what has been said to me by our elder brother, who represents our father the President of the United States...

with them. I will tell you their names: Tashkhen, alias Hala Conras, Tashkelen...

They go under the sanction and protection of your father, the President of the United States, and they are accompanied by a Special Agent, Col. John Sheborne...

Brothers, my hands are clean, and they have never been stained with your blood—they are offered to arrest the uplifted weapons of death, and to stop the effusion of blood between a red and white brother.

I tell you in the language of truth, that I have no other interest in this mediation than the common good which the blessings of peace bestow on all mankind.

I do not stop to inquire who has been in fault, nor to throw blame upon you or our white brethren for what has taken place. It is enough for me to hear that our white brethren say that they do not desire your destruction...

Brothers, I will not speak of the great power of the United States' Government because you know all about it as well as I do, nor will I say any thing to operate upon your fears...

But I will speak to you with the voice of a friend, and with the voice of reason advise you as a small but a brave people, to act the part of a noble race, and at once to throw yourselves upon the magnanimity and justice of the American people...

Brothers! my talk is over, I now commend to your friendly reception, the messengers of peace, who in my name, will offer you the right hand of friendship and the pipe of peace...

(Signed) KOOWESKOOWE, alias JNO ROSS Washington City, Oct. 18, 1837.

Brothers! We have heard the talk of our Chief to you, it is a good talk. We hope you will receive it in the same spirit of kindness in which it is offered...

Signed, R. TAYLOR, EDWARD GUNTER, JAS. BROWN, SAM'L OGDEN GUNTER, ELIJAH HICKS, SILEWAKE, X his mark WHITE PATH, X do

To—Micanopy, Philip, Coacocha or Wild Cat, Osceola Powell, and others of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seminoles of Florida.

INDIAN CRUELITIES.—Ross Cox in his adventures on the Columbia River gives the following description of the tortures inflicted on one of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, by the Flatheads, by whom he was made a prisoner:

"Having been informed that they were about putting one of their prisoners to death, I went to their camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they heated an old barrel of a

gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on the legs, thighs, neck, cheeks and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties the wretched captive never winced, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part of which our interpreter translated as follows:—"My heart is strong. You do not hurt me. You can't hurt me. You are fools. You don't know how to torture. Try it again. I don't feel any pain yet. We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud like little children. You are not brave: you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight."

The warrior to whom this was addressed, instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife in his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw skull, bloody socket and mutilated nose, now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall; we put out her eyes; we tore out her tongue; we treated her like a dog. Forty of our young warriors"—The chieftain became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings. Shocking, however, as this dreadful exhibition was, it was far exceeded by the atrocious cruelties practiced on the female prisoners; in which I am sorry to say, the Flathead women assisted with more savage fury than the men. I only witnessed part of what one wretched young woman suffered, a detail of which would be too revolting for publicity. We remonstrated against the exercise of such horrible cruelties. They replied by saying the Blackfeet treated their relations in the same manner; that it was the course adopted by all red warriors; and that they could not think of giving up the gratification of their revenge to the foolish and womanish feelings of the white men."

From the National Intelligencer. TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.—The subjoined array of facts, succinctly stated, is from the New Jersey Freedom, one of the most respectable journals in that or any other State of the Union. It presents a brief but pregnant history of our government for the last eight years. Grave and weighty as are the whole of these charges, there is not one of them, we believe, which is not susceptible of the clearest proof; and, what is more, the list might be extended to double the length, with other facts, equally condemnatory and equally true. Posterity will read with wonder that a party justly chargeable with such abuses of power, and so signal a failure in all the promises by which it deluded the multitude, and obtained possession of the Government, should have been able to prepare its ascendancy for eight years, with a people so well informed as the major part of our own certainly are. History, however, will solve the enigma, when it unfolds the influence which patronage is capable of exerting in corrupting the people and controlling the freedom of elections. For the honor of free government, it will have also to record, we trust, that imposture and misrule soon had their day, and were then discarded forever.

It is a fact, that when the present party came into power, the country was at peace, prosperous and happy.

It is a fact, that we are now at war, and in a state of deplorable misery and ruin.

It is a fact, that the party promised to make the nation better off than they found it.

It is a fact, that it is incomparably worse off.

It is a fact, that they promised reform in abuses which they said had crept into the administration of affairs.

It is a fact, that these abuses have increased tenfold.

It is a fact, that they promised economy in the national expenditures. This was a cardinal point with them.

It is a fact, that these expenditures have increased threefold.

It is a fact, that an expenditure of thirteen millions a year, under the administration of Mr. Adams, was deemed so extravagant as to be the cause of his dismissal from office.

It is a fact, that these expenditures are now between 30 and 40 millions a year, more called for.

It is a fact, that under the former administrations, the sending of numerous diplomatic agents abroad was considered ground for serious complaint, and a source of great corruption.

It is a fact, that this description of agents are more numerous now, and much more expensive, than they have ever been.

It is a fact, that the occasional employment by the administration, of persons who had been members of Congress, was denounced as a gross abuse of patronage, and made "corruption the order of the day."

It is a fact, that more members of Congress have thus been employed by the party in power, two or three to one, than ever received offices under former Administrations.

It is a fact, that the present party found plenty of money in the country, and of the very best description.

It is a fact, that money is now ruinously scarce, and hardly worth having when obtained.

It is a fact, that silver and gold were as common as paper when this party took the reins of government.

It is a fact, that it is now only to be had by the office holders, and the favorites of the administration.

It is a fact, that silver and gold were then the property of the people.

It is a fact, that they are now in the almost exclusive enjoyment and control of the Government.

It is a fact, that from the very day that the present party came into power they commenced experimenting upon the capital—industry—and currency of the nation.

It is a fact, that this capital is now greatly diminished, the industry paralyzed, and the currency in unutterable confusion.

It is a fact, that the present party have had control in almost all the States as well as in the United States.

It is a fact, that wherever they have exercised power, it has been to the public detriment.

It is a fact, that with a surplus revenue in the Treasury, one year ago, of more than 40 millions, the Treasury is now declared to be bankrupt!

Latest from Florida.

LATE FROM FLORIDA. The schooner Lurana, Capt. Swasey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 30 hours from St. Augustine.

By this vessel, we received the Herald, of that place of the 7th inst. from which we make the following extracts.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 7. On Monday night last, Brig. Gen. Hernandez, with his force, returned from another successful expedition to Spring Garden, which resulted in the capture of fifty three Indians, and the re-capture of sixteen negro slaves. Twenty of these are warriors, among whom are the eldest and youngest sons of King Philip. We have procured a copy of Gen. Hernandez's order announcing the success to the troops of his command, which has been promulgated at all the posts east of St. Johns.

NEW SERIES. Head Quarters, Forces, East of the St. Johns, ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 2. ORDERS, No. 1.

Part 1. Brig. Gen. Hernandez, announces to the troops of his division, the success of the recent expedition to Spring Garden, commanded by himself, under the orders of Major General Jesup, which has resulted in the capture of fifty three Indians, and in the rescue of sixteen negro slaves, the property of our citizens; making a total of sixty-nine Indians and negroes, of whom twenty-two are Indian Warriors.

The General returns his thanks to Major Ashby and Capt. Hanson, and to the officers and men of the several companies of their respective commands who composed the troops of this expedition, as well as to Assistant Surgeon, Forry, for their good conduct throughout the whole of it.

The General feels himself called on in an especial manner to notice the bravery of private Joseph Sanchez, of Capt. Hanson's company of East Florida Volunteers, who, in advance of the Indian guides pursued the two Indian warriors, the youngest and eldest sons of King Philip, into the swamp to which they had fled; and there captured them, though repeatedly threatened with the discharge of their rifles. This conduct the General considers worthy of the highest praise.

Part 2. The General takes this opportunity of advertising to the propriety of officers impressing on their men the necessity of their being provided with the full quantity of subsistence and forage which may at any time be ordered to be furnished to them, particularly when under marching orders; and also of observing the most perfect silence when in pursuit of the enemy. To some failure in both these respects during the recent expedition, may, perhaps, be attributed a less complete success than would otherwise have resulted from it. To the officers belongs the duty of causing the interest of the service to be attended to in these particulars.

Part 3. Officers in command of the several posts and detachments will cause these orders to be promulgated on parade. By order, JOHN DRYSDALE, A. A. G. & Brig. Maj.

The continued success of Gen. Hernandez, and the troops under his command, are highly cheering, and creditable to himself. May like success attend him in all his future operations.

The good conduct of the Indian guides Blue Snake and Tomoka John, is also deserving of high reward; for to them is due the merit of the capture of these Indians without bloodshed.

We learn that a Chief of the Tallahassee Indians, was captured a few days since

near Tampa Bay. He was run down by those who discovered him.

Gen. Jesup left this city last week for Fort Heileman, and returned again this morning.

We are informed that the post at Lake Monroe will be re-established during the ensuing week, under command of Col. Harney.

The Schr. Medium, Magee and Oscar, Buckingham, and steam boat Florida, Nock, with provisions and troops, sailed this morning for Musquito. The Florida towed the Medium over the Bar, and returned for the Oscar, but in consequence of a high sea caused by the flood tide and North East wind, it was impossible to get over. The Florida has returned to town; the Oscar lies at the quarantine ground. Gen. Hernandez accompanies the expedition.

The road ordered by Gen. Jesup to be cut from Fort Hanson and the highest navigable point of Deep Creek, has been completed by Lt. Whitehurst, and supplies are now received from Garey's Ferry by that officer, commanding at Fort Hanson.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The average of the prices of wheat of the first rate quality at Hamburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Antwerp and Stettin is 13s. 11d, the quarter, and the mean price of wheat of the first quality in London being 54s the quarter, it follows that the mean price of London is 100 1-2 per cent, higher than five of the above mentioned places.

The present duty on the importation of foreign wheat into England is 29s. 8d. the quarter, which is equal to the following rates: To a rate of 92l. 19s. per cent, on the prime cost of wheat at Hamburg; to a rate of 80l. per cent on the prime cost at Amsterdam; to a rate of 104l. 14s. 1d. per cent on the prime cost of wheat at Berlin; to a rate of 75l. 2s. 1d. per cent on the prime cost of wheat at Antwerp; to a rate of 117l. 9s. 10d. per cent on the prime cost of wheat at Stetin, and to a rate of 93l. 9s. per cent, on the mean price of the five above mentioned places.

Rohdale woollen weavers.—On Thursday last, all the principal woollen manufacturers at Rochdale, agreed to pay the weavers the advance asked for.—Manchester Guardian.

Belgian Trade.—In the month of September there were exported from the port of Antwerp, alone, printed books to the amount of 97,882 francs; the value of those exports by land must have been still greater, because the principal markets are Holland, Germany, and Italy. The sale in the kingdom has also increased. It appears from the commercial tables published in France, that the value of goods imported from Belgium into France, was in 1835, 60,000,000, and in 1836, 76,000,000 francs; the value of goods exported from France into Belgium was 34,000,000 in each of those two years.—Brussels paper.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Evening.—Consols have been without variation all day, and very few of the dealers present in the house. Consols closed at 92 1-4 to 3-8, both for money and account; Exchange bills were 51s. to 58s.; and India bonds 53s. to 55s. premium. The foreign market was equally inactive. The share market very heavy.

The New York letters of the 16th ult. brought by the Europe packet, are of great importance, inasmuch as they afford the first indications of an amelioration of the affairs of trade, in the United States, and of the restoration, probably, of steady and regular communications between the countries, for the purpose of commerce, as they have heretofore existed. They assist, at the same time, in clearing up the mystery which has been thrown over the course pursued by the Bank of England in the restoration of this intercourse, and in which, as it now turns out, they are to take the principal part. It appears that Capt. Stockton, of the United States, who has acquired some notoriety of late, by the advice he has given to the directors, was enabled during his recent visit to England, to raise a loan of two hundred and seventy thousand pounds for the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, of which he deposited 80,000l. in the Bank of England previous to his departure. Against this sum, that institution have issued bills on England in triplicate, of which the firsts have been deposited in the Bank, and the seconds and thirds taken to New York, to be sold to those merchants who may require a remittance to this country, of unquestionable security, which, according to the prevalent belief there, in consequence of recent events was not to be found. This distrust was the great obstacle to renewed commercial intercourse on a large scale, and has led to the clumsy expedient of transmitting specie backward and forward, to which the merchants have been driven for some time past, under which, commerce can never go on upon a large scale.

Though the sum in itself seems small, it is supposed that it will yet do much in the restoration of confidence, and it is understood to be arranged that the whole of the subscription of 220,000l. made here for the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, will be paid as it becomes due, into the Bank of England, and applied to the same purpose. Another mode of supplying first rate bill on England for the use of the New York merchants, has arisen out of the disturbed state of the