

Indian News.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 31.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Gaines to the Executive, (received by express) dated, HEAD-QUARTERS, Hartford, Georgia, January, 28, 1818.

Sir—I have just now received a letter from William Harris, Esq. of Telfair, containing the painful intelligence of the massacre of Mr. Daniel Dikes and his family, by a party of Indians, the St. Tilla, 40 miles from Telfair court-house.—Mr. Harris adds, that there was reason to apprehend, some other families have fallen near the residence of Mr. Dikes, I have ordered a detachment of Cavalry to that frontier, to pursue the Indians as far as practicable.

A detachment of Col. Wimberly's Regiment of Infantry will be sent down the Flint on the Indian side, towards the Big Bend, with orders to reconnoitre the country, and arrest or attack any parties found in that quarter.

I have the honor to be &c.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

His Excellency WILLIAM RABUN.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Mitchell, agent for Indian Affairs, to Governor Rabun, dated, Creek Agency, January 28, 1818.

DEAR SIR—I have but barely time to announce to you, the execution of a Treaty with the Creeks on the 22d inst., by which they have ceded to the United States, for the use of Georgia, two considerable tracts of land. The one lying to the east side of a line, to be run from what is usually called by the Indians Alcas, acajikie, a direct and the nearest course to the Ocmulgee river. The creek referred to empties into the Ocmulgee some where near the Big Bend, and not far above Blackshear's road, but how far the head of it extends is uncertain, although from its size, being considerable, it must of course throw the line considerably above its mouth. The other tracts lies between the Ulico, foun, hatchie, the Appalachie and Chatahouchie, and is said to be of considerable extent and value.

The price stipulated for the two tracts is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

I expect to leave this for Georgia the first fair day, and will then have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration, an exposition of facts and circumstances, attending the present state of affairs in the Creek Nation, upon which you can rely, for I perceive by the public papers, that as usual, false impressions are entertained, and mere conjecture taken for real facts.

I am dear sir, with great esteem and respect, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL, Agent I.A.

His exc'y Gov. RABUN.

A letter of recent date from Nashville, in Tennessee, mentions that Gen. JACKSON was about to leave that place to take command of the forces engaged against the hostile Creek and Seminole Indians; and that a thousand Tennessee troops were expected about the same time to march to the scene of Indian warfare, to act under the orders of their favorite commander.—Herald.

The legislature of Tennessee have passed an act to suppress Gaming. It disqualifies every person convicted of this offence from holding any office of trust or profit in that state for five years.

MR. ADAMS TO MR. ONIS.

Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, from Spain.

Department of State, Washington, 26th Dec. 1817.

Sir—I am directed by the President of the United States to invite your immediate attention, and to urge that of your government, to the case of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, who has been confined since the 2d of May, 1816, in the prison Santa Catalina, at Cadix.

It has been repeatedly represented to your government by the minister of the U. S. at Madrid, that the imprisonment of this person, was under a sentence of a tribunal at Cadix, condemning him to pay a second time, a sum of money, which, by virtue of a prior decree of the same tribunal, he had already paid into the royal treasury. This fact has never been denied or contested by your government. It has been proved to them by the attestations and certificates of their own officers.

It was to have been presumed that, upon the first moment that such a fact was emphatically presented to your government, an order would instantly have issued from it for the discharge of Mr. Meade from his imprisonment. The President regrets that after so many and such urgent representations in his behalf by the minister of the United States at Madrid, it should yet be necessary to address this call upon the most common principle of justice to you. I am instructed by him to say, that in renewing this demand for Mr. Meade's immediate liberation, he confidently expects it will not be in vain.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

MR. ONIS TO MR. ADAMS.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Chevalier Don Luis De Onis, to the Secretary of State

Sir—I received your note dated the 26th

of this month, in which, by order of the President, you communicate to me what appears to have taken place in Spain, in the case of a law-suit against Richard W. Meade, a citizen of these states, in order that I should make the necessary representations on this subject to the king my master, and solicit his release from confinement.

In compliance with the wishes of the President, and yours, sir, I shall, with great pleasure, make this request in favor of Mr. Meade, although I am not informed of the details of the suit instituted against him, nor of those which have produced his confinement.

Confiding in the just intentions of the King, and his high consideration for the U. States, I must hope that his Majesty will attend efficaciously to this request, and use his authority in having justice promptly done to Mr. Meade, that the laws may be observed with the strictest impartiality and no motive or pretext left to doubt of the immaculate (acendrada) purity which has ever been acknowledged as the particular attribute of the Spanish Magistracy. I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington City, Dec. 29, 1817.

Translated for the Com. Advertiser.

PROCLAMATION.

SIMON BOLIVAR, Supreme Chief of the Republic of Venezuela, to the Soldiers of the Liberating Army.

SOLDIERS!—Yesterday was a day of the deepest sorrow for my heart. The crimes of conspiracy and treason against our country, and the desertion from her banners, brought General Piar to be executed. A lawful and just court pronounced the sentence upon this unfortunate citizen; who, inebriated with the favors of fortune, and in order to satisfy his boundless ambition, attempted to bury his country in her own ruins. Gen. Piar had indeed done important services to the republic; but he was amply rewarded by her, although his whole course of conduct had been remarked as factious.

There was nothing left to be wished for by a general, who had attained the highest rank in the army. The second honorable post in this Republic being vacant, owing to the separation of General Marino, was even to be conferred on him, before his rebellion. But this General, who aspiring only to the supreme command, formed the most atrocious plan that a wicked soul may conceive. Piar's designs embraced not only a civil war, but anarchy and the most inhuman butchery and sacrifice of his brothers and companions in arms!

Soldiers—You know it very well. Our motto is, Liberty, Equality and Independence. Has not human kind recovered its rights through our arms? Have they not broken the chains of slavery? Has not the odious differences of classes and colors been forever abolished? Has not the national property been divided between you? Are not fortune, science and glory awaiting you? Are not your merits recorded with profusion, or at least with justice? What then did Gen. Piar wish for you? Are you not free, equal, independent, happy and honored?—Could Piar pronounce greater blessings for you. No, no, certainly no. Piar was with his own hands digging the grave of our Republic, there to bury the lives, the wealth, the innocence, the well-being, and the honors and glory of the brave defenders of Venezuela, as well of their children, wives and parents.

Heaven has viewed with horror this paricide; and did not permit that a man, who in such a manner offended the deity, and human kind, should longer profane the earth, that ought not to suffer him to exist a moment, after his nefarious deeds. Heaven itself delivered him to be punished by the laws.

Soldiers, God watches over your welfare, and this government, which is your parent, is constantly vigilant for your happiness. Your leader, who has always been your companion in arms, and who, always at your head, has shared with you in all perils, danger, miseries, and in your triumphs, trusts in you. Trust then in him; being assured, that you are more loved and endeared to him than if he were your own parent or child.

Head-Quarters at Augustora, October 17th 1817—and of the Independence 7th.

(Signed) BOLIVAR.

Five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-nine flour has been imported from Liverpool from the United States, 1st of January, 1817, to the 1st of the same year.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Interesting extract from Bell's London Messenger.

"Our relations with America have become so important, or at least in a progress of becoming so, that we shall defer our considerations of them to an opportunity when we can discuss them by themselves. Mr. Monroe is a man of great talent and activity, and his movements are not without an object. We think the point of difference will be, the affairs of Spanish L. dependence. We conceive that we feel as strongly as any one, for the true glory of this country; but it always has been our opinion, and we know it personally to be that of one of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced, that Halifax, Canada, &c. are not worth what they would eventually cost England; and that the true point of wisdom would be to make the best bargain we could for them to the United States. Go they must; and it is better to let them go, before another debt of eight hundred millions be added to this country."

Mobile, Dec. 6.

PRODUCE IN THE INTERIOR.

Cotton, the staple of our territory, has already been brought to market, some very fine has decended the Tombigbee. Our streets for most of the last week have been crowded with four-horse waggons from the Chicesawhay settlement, which has given an air of business to our town similar to the northern cities. We hope that more attention will be paid to roads in the interior in future. The citizens of this place may depend upon considerable increase of business, in a ratio proportioned to the improvement of the road.

IMPROVEMENT.

We are happy to hear strangers from the upper country express their astonishment and satisfaction at the very great improvement of Mobile in a few months. Those who have only been absent three months, declare that it is not the same place. Buildings are going up as rapidly as the number of workmen will admit of. We think we speak within bounds when we say that 30 mechanics whose trades are connected with the erection of buildings, would receive immediate employ at high wages. Many more drays would receive constant employ; and we know no article that is so much wanting as good servants. We think there are as many merchants as can do business to advantage. Lawyers we have enough! A good physician and Surgeon we think would do well; and do sincerely hope we shall soon have an intelligent Minister of the Gospel.

Among other disadvantages that we labor under in not having a delegate in congress, is the non passage of a law establishing a maritime court at Mobile;—scarcely a day passes there is not some necessity for a court having maritime jurisdiction.

From the annual report from the Department of State to Congress, respecting patents, it appears that the number issued during the year 1817 was upwards of 170, for improvements in almost every description of machinery and manufactures. [Nat. Int. Req. 3.]

Extract to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Washington, Jan. 30.

It is reported that advices have been received at the War Department from Amelia Island, that a Spanish fleet has left St. Augustine with 2,000 troops on board. Whether these troops are to be employed against the Americans at Amelia is yet to be ascertained; or whether the government of the United States intends to hold that post longer than a Spanish force sufficient to hold it is sent to occupy it, is not known out of doors.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a person of the highest respectability in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 5th. 1817.

The British Government has at length agreed, at the request of the Allied powers of Europe, to become the mediator between Spain and her Colonies.

Afflictive Mortality.—It is stated in the Delaware Gazette, that the ship April, Capt. —, which lately arrived at New-Castle, shipped at Amsterdam Eleven Hundred Dutch passengers; and that, on her arrival in the Delaware, she had lost five hundred by disease. Among the survivors are many poor orphans, who have lost both parents on the voyage, and who are left in the most destitute and miserable situation. One family of orphans is particularly mentioned, consisting of five children, the youngest of whom is not three years old.

"Were I in a desert," says Sterne, "I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections. If I could not do better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to. I would court their shade, and greet them kindly for their protection. I would carve my name upon them, and swear they were the joyliest trees throughout the desert. If their leaves withered, I would teach myself to grieve, and when they rejoiced, I would dance with them."

A respectable character, after having long figured in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obscure retreat in that city, the victim of severe and unforeseen misfortunes. He was so indigent, that he subsisted only on an allowance from the parish. Every week a quantity of bread was sent to him sufficient for his support; and yet, at length, he demanded more. "On this the Curate sent for him—he went. 'Do you live alone?' said the curate. 'With whom, sir,' answered the unfortunate man, 'is it possible I should live? I am wretched.—You see that I am, since I thus solicit charity, and am abandoned by all the world.' 'But, sir,' continued the curate, 'if you live alone, why do you ask for more bread than is sufficient for yourself? The other was quite disconcerted, and at last, with great reluctance, confessed that he had a dog. The curate did not drop the subject. He desired him to observe that he was only the distributor of the bread that belonged to the poor; and that it was absolutely necessary that he should dispose of his dog. 'Ah, that he should,' the poor man, weeping, sir,' exclaimed, 'dog, who is there then 'and if I lose my good pastor, melting to love me?' The curate, and giving it to him, 'take this, sir,' said, 'this is mine, this I can give you.'

DIED.—At Philadelphia on the 22d inst. Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, in the 56th year of his age, late professor of anatomy in the university of Pennsylvania and president of the American Philosophical Society.

Tuition.

MISS ELIZABETH K. & L. CARPENTER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they purpose opening a SCHOOL FOR THE TUITION OF YOUNG LADIES AND SMALL BOYS, at their mother's house, upper end of Broad-street, on the first Monday in March. Their terms will be

For Orthography \$4 per qr.  
Reading and Writing 5 : :  
Grammar and Arithmatic 6 : :  
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work included with the addition of 50 cents.

They hope by their assiduity and attention to merit the favour of those who may employ them.

For the accommodation of Pupils from the Country, boarding and lodging may be had on reasonable terms at Mr. R. Horton's, two doors below the school.

February 14

96—4

Lost,

On the 6th inst. between Beaver Creek, (on the Rockymount road) and Camden, a small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one \$100 note, on Jackey Perry to Hugh Bird, given on the 31st of last March 1817, and due on the 25th Dec. 1818 there was credit on the note 20th January 1818, for \$50, and a small Memorandum. The finder by lodging it at Mr. Brown's or Douglass's will receive a liberal reward.—The payment of the note is stopped.

February 14

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Strayed or stolen

From the subscriber, about the 3d inst. a large Brown HORSE, about sixteen hands high, twelve or fourteen years old—one or both of his hind feet white, a small star in his forehead—is low in flesh, trots and paces very well. Perhaps he has a few saddle marks. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber shall receive ample satisfaction.

Nicholas Welsh.

February 14

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NEW GOODS,

Just Received from Boston and for sale by E. N. WILLIAMS,

at the stand formerly occupied by P. Thornton, on Broad-street, one door below the market—which with their former Stock, will comprize a very general assortment

BOTH FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY; Among which are, American, English, India, and French Goods, wholesale and retail.

A small assortment of Hardware; Crockeryware by the crate, handsomely assorted, and by the smaller quantity, Leather and Morocco Slippers, by the case of 100 pair each, Men's coarse Shoes, Cotton Balls by the box, containing 150 each,

Ladies fine Straw Hats and Bonnets, Men's finished Wool Hats,

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

Among which are, Rum by the hhd or barrel; Molasses, Shrub, Cordials of different kinds, Malaga Wine, Ale in bottles, Sugar and Coffee, Hyson Skin Tea wholesale and retail, Figs by the box, Cheese by the cask, Mackerel by the barrel, smoked Herrings, Codfish and Irish Potatoes; Soap and Candles by the box, Nutmegs by the pound; Powder and shot, Cut Nails assorted, by the cask; a few hundred thousand cut Saddle Tacks, assorted sizes—and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all which will be sold on terms worthy the attention of merchants or others who may please to call.

February 14

96—4

JOB,

Executed neatly and punctually.