of the trustees, whether a premium should not, at the next exhibition, be offered for such peculiar expertness.

J. G. Proud,
Thomas Hood,
V. Maxcy,
Thomas Tongue,
H. Carroll,
F. Tilghman.

[To be continued.]

From the South Carolina State Gazette

CREEK INDIANS--I see an account in the papers of the murder of Gen. M'Intosh, one of the principal chiefs of the Creek Indians, by about 400 warriors of his own nation. When all the facts relating to this subject shall be known to the people of the United States, I think they will be of opinion that M'Intosh, was not *murdered;* but rather that he has been duly *executed*, according to the known laws and usages of the nation to which he belonged.

From the time of President Washington to the present day, the government of the United States has been endeavouring to impress on the Indian tribes, the great benefits that would arise from a settled, instead of a roaming life; and from an attention to separate property, the arts of agriculture, and the habits of civilization. Year after year has this been urged upon them (the Creeks particularly) agents on the part of government have been appointed to live among them, and to further these desirable and benevolent views. The Creek Indians have been made fully sensible of the advantages of civilization and were improving very fast in conformity to the views of government. Having so recently given up to the United States more than one half of their inheritance, comprising the best portion of their lands—and that, without any other consideration but a guaranty for the quiet enjoyment of the residue, the Creek nation was very reasonably and very decidedly averse to listen to any proposals for parting with more of their territory. They have long been keeping in view the further progress of their improvement in the arts of peace, and the habits of rural life, and the extension of their race, bred up in those habits. They are a people at this time alive to the improvement of their land by cultivation: and they pay great attention to the increase of their flocks and herds. The habits of savages and of hunters are fast wearing away among them. With these acquired notions, seductively promoted by our own government they have become sensible of the value of property: they disincline to part with any more of their lands meaning hereafter to occupy them as cultivators of the soil, instead of wandering over them as hunters. And who can blame them for this determination? Can we, the people of the United States, who have encouraged and advised them to it?

The Creek nation was originally formed of three or four tribes, fortuitously thrown together; but they have for some centuries composed one political body, governed by the same laws and usages. The population of the Creeks, is contained in about 36 towns or representative districts. Each of these is governed at home, and is represented in their national councils and assemblies, by a chief, known to and acknowledged in that capacity by the whole nation. To render valid any national act, or to pass away any part of the national territory, a majority of these confederated districts must consent by means of their chiefs; by whom the deed of transfer must be duly signed. This is the known and long practised law of this nation of Indians, and general M'Intosh well knew it.

M'Intosh, nearly a white man himself, and rather an agent of the white people whose manners he affected, than an Indian either in his outward deportment or his propensities, undertook to obtain the cession of the lands from the Creeks to the United States in favor of Georgia. But the Creeks had already passed a law according to their forms, making it death for any chief to propose an alienation of any more of their national lands, as being inconsistent with their views of agricultural settlement, and destructive to the interest of their posterity. Accordingly, when M'Intosh proposed this interchange which was to drive a whole nation of men, women, and children from the land and habitation of their forefathers, and leave the bones of their immediate ancestors to be ploughed up by strangers, not more than 4 or 5 out of the 36 districts, were represented at the proposed treaty, the other chiefs refused to attend. The treaty so entered into, (which was on the 12th February, 1825,) instead of being signed by a majority of the chiefs of the six and thirty towns of the Creek nation, was signed by M'Intosh, and Etome Tustannuggee, the old Coweta chief, and by them alone. These were the only persons entitled to be considered as chiefs or representatives of the Creek nation: the other signers, were not representative chiefs, but men of straw, created on the spot, by M'Intosh, for the express purpose of effecting irregularly and by fraud, what the Creeks were determined never to consent to formally, and according to their known laws and usages. Nor have they done it.

Under this fraudulent and pretended conveyance, a whole nation are to be forcibly dispossessed of their property—of the lands they inherit from their ancestors—of the land they looked to as the future inheritance of children no longer bred up in savage habits, but gradually looking forward to the settled life of agriculturalists. Driven again into a savage life, among savages, on new and distant lands, and forced into almost inevitable hostility with the tribes they are compelled to intrude on. This is to be done after these poor wretches have for a series of years been advised, pressed, tempted, exhorted, encouraged, and by all manner of means induced and pursuaded *by our own government* to quit the hunter life, and to embrace fixed and agricultural habits. These people, their wives and infants, are thus to be driven away, against their manifest and rightful claims, against their interest, against their intentions and inclinations, and to the utter destruction, of all those improved views of future living which they have adopted in obedience to the advice of their great father Washington. Having thus persuaded them for twenty years past, to commence a gradual change in their modes and habits of living, just, as we have succeeded in this benevolent design, we destroy in a moment our twenty years labour, we convert agriculturists into savages, friends into enemies, and set an example of deliberate cold-blooded injustice, that is sufficient to make an honest and kind hearted man shudder on contemplating its origin, its progress, and its consequences.

This treaty may be very advantageous for Georgia. But reflecting men cannot fail to enquire, can we, as members of an honest and fair dealing government, justify these doings? Does it comport with the honorable character of the American government, whose proud motto is "Equal and exact justice to all men," to become participators of this manifest fraud, and take advantage of a treaty so obtained? Did not M'Intosh, belying his honourable character of national representative of his own people, and abusing the confidence reposed in him, act, not as agent of the Creek nation, but as agent of the whites? He might (by bare possibility) have meant well; but did he act well? Did he not know that his doings were not sanctioned by his nation, but were in manifest hostility to their wishes, and in open derogation of their rights? He knew of the law previously and regularly passed by his own people, with their usual forms; was he not therefore, duly tried, convicted and punished for an offence against a known law, and a deliberate fraud on his nation? Although the punishment was reluctantly inflicted, and therefore somewhat delayed, it was, nevertheless, it is to be presumed, the result of a meeting convened to deliberate upon his case, and in conformity with a previous act of the nation, well known to him, and by which he was bound. The manner of punishment is nothing; that depends on the custom of the country. The Indians employ the rifle and the tomahawk; we use the gibbet. M'Intosh knew the Treaty of the 12th February, 1825, was fradulent and invalid.

In a former treaty after the war which was terminated by General Jackson, M'Intosh had procured a reservation in his own favour, of a tract of land of a mile, or a mile and a half square, in consideration of services rendered during that war. This reservation he afterwards exchanged for a mineral spring. I will not enter into a suggestion of the very probable motives that induced him to make this exchange. But he took good care to have the deed conveying this mineral spring ratified in due form and order, by the requisite number of representative Chiefs. So I am told, and I believe truly. He did not guard his own interest so loosely and carelessly as the nation's. I have heard, and believe, that soon after acquiring this spring, he sold it to the State of Georgia for $20,000. Of course this bargain and sale was previous to the negociation of the last treaty complained of. As to the spring, its value is imaginary: it might be worth twenty cents, and it might be worth 20,000 dollars, or any other large sum. He certainly has shewn that he well knew how to take care of his own interest, whatever became of the nation's; and if he has proved himself no friend to the Creeks to whom he belonged, he certainly has been no enemy to Georgia.

Under these circumstances, which come from authority that inclines me to give them full credit, would it not be well for the Legislature of Georgia to suspend the actual mission of Surveyors into the Creek nation to run out those ceded lands, until the next meeting of Congress? If a representation of these facts, well supported, should be made to our government, does not the *honour of the American nation* require, that they shall be deliberately considered, before this treaty, so dubious in its validity, and so cruel in its operation, shall be finally acted on? JUSTICE.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

New Theory of the *modus operandi* of "BURNED CLAY"

as a manure addressed to Ennalls Martin, M. D. by Joseph E. Muse, Cambridge, Md.

Cambridge, March 9, 1825.

Dear Sir—I had the honor to receive your very polite and interesting communication proposing certain problems in chemico-agriculture, for which I must express my obligations, as well for the compliment offered me by a gentleman whose acknowledged talents, erudition and profession are peculiarly calculated to inspire confidence in his own hypotheses, as for his ardent pursuit, in the evening of an active and laborious life, of objects deeply involving the interests of the community, of which he has been long a useful and conspicuous member—and I regret to suppose that they admit of no solution, *absolutely* worthy of *reliance*; they are fit and interesting subjects for enquiry and speculation, but in the present state of science, I apprehend, to say more would be to incur the charge of empiricism; with this understanding, I proceed to offer in the same frank manner in which they have been asked, my opinions and reasons upon the subject in question.

Your enquires go to the mode and results of burning Clay, and its properties as a manure, and may be referred to the following questions.

Shall the process be performed in an open or close kiln?

Is the result an oxide or a carbonate?

In what, consists the operation of burned lay to promote vegetation?

What acid does a clay soil generally contain?

To determine the judgment in regard to the first question, the condition and peculiar nature of the mass to be burned, should be carefully considered; if very barren or divested of vegetable matter, the kiln should be exposed, as freely as possible, to the atmospheric air, for reasons which will be assigned, in the course of my communication; if, on the contrary, the mass contain, as it frequently may, much extraneous inert vegetable, or other wholesome substances, capable of decomposition by fire, a close combustion will be preferable, to confine as much as possible, the volatile products, of gasses and oils, which must undoubtedly be viewed as auxiliary to the power of burned clay as a manure

The effect upon the clay must of necessity be oxidation; and as repugnant as it may appear to be, to the new discoveries of Sir Humphrey Davy, which establish the fact that clay is a metallic oxide (*oxide of aluminum*) this great philosopher having converted potassium into its *deutoxide* (dry potash) by clay, which proves the presence of oxigen in the latter; yet it is equally true tha *clay* is *capable* of *supporting combustion;* this fact (though denied by the most distinguished philosophers is so well known to many intelligent farmers of Europe and America, and so thoroughly established by your recent experiments, detailed in your late comunication to me, that to contradict it now, to subserve the purposes of hypothesis, would be absurd; those two facts are apparently at variance with each other, but may be reconciled by the following reflection; every metal combines with certain proportions of oxigen, and forms two or more oxides, according to its peculiar nature, or the circumstances of its application; iron for instance, is saturated by 27 of oxigen, and may remain in the bowels of the earth for ages with this, its native dose; but by exposure to a strong heat; in a crucible, this oxide, as you well know, will absorb one other proportion; so as to contain about 48 oxigen; which two oxides essentially differ in their affinities and other properties; and so may aluminum be oxidized to saturation in its native bed, and by an elevation of temperature and other favorable circumstances, *instar omnium* receive another proportion of oxigen, and assume new properties; and that it is capable of this second proportion, is virtually proved by an incidental statement of fact by Dr. Darwin, in his Phitologia, viz: "when clay is united with so much oxigen, by fire, as to form a soft brick, &c. &c.

The fact of the combustion of clay is a phenomenon for which I can offer no other solution, and Dr. Davy's new and fanciful theory of combustion, founded on the energetic exercise of the chemical forces, and dispensing with the necessity of oxigen, would not explain the phenomenon; because in the article under consideration (clay) we must exclude the idea of extraneous matter, and it would be absurd to suppose the alumina capable of combustion by means of an energetic chemical combination with its own corpuscles.

In regard to the question of the carbonation of the clay, I have no hesitation to say, that it is physically impossible; admitting the fullest combustion of this metallic oxide, yet it cannot result in carbon or any of its compounds, and nothing short of the mystical art of alchymy could produce it; in this, I must be distinctly understood to confine my remarks to the clay itself, not embracing all those heterogeneous substances, which may frequently be incorporated with it.

You ask, in what consists the operation of *burned clay*, to promote vegetation?

One of the most prominent and agriculturally pernicious properties of clay, is its affinity for water, with which it forms a plastic paste, that hardens and cracks with the heat of the sun, and whose strong tenacity is unfavorable to the extension of the tender radicle; this plastic property is destroyed by torrefaction; and hence manifestly arises one of the benefits of the manure in question, by interrupting the continuity of the plastic clay, and necessarily improving the texture; and applied as a top dressing, I have no doubt its operation would be conspicuous in the first year, by altering the chemical properties of the *surface* clay, which is more exposed to the influence of alternate moisture and heat, by whose agency the tenacious plasticity, and subsequent cracking is produced, whereas if ploughed in, a years cultivation might probably be requisite for a thorough commixture, by which alone when removed from the surface it could operate effectually

It is obviously not my intention to ascribe to this cause alone, the virtues of this manure; clay when burned assumes as I have stated, a new chemical constitution, by the absorption of a second proportion of oxigen, and Dr. Darwin avers the fact, that clay after a further oxidation by heat has a strong affinity for nitrogen, and that the use of soft bricks in the production of nitre is well known in Paris, where they are bought for that purpose; this nitrogen then combining with the second portion of oxigen which must have been imbibed during the combustion, the result will be nitrous acid; it is notorious that nitrous acid readily parts with its oxigen, and hence may be derived one of the benefits of burning the clay, viz: the ready and copious supply of oxigen, so essential to vegetable life, and peculiarly to the embryon plant; of which a simple experiment with dilute chloric acid will produce conviction.

This affinity for *nitrogen*, of clay when burned, is a most important fact; the process would necessarily be forwarded by the method of top dressing, in reference to immediate ploughing in, that a large surface may be exposed to the atmosphere, from which it will derive its nitrogen; yet the result will be equally certain and complete in either case.

The nitrogen too, will combine with the hydrogen of the water, which is always present, and form ammonia; which will operate favorably upon the metalic oxides; forever prevalent in clayey soils, and incontestably pernicious to vegetation, and also upon the sulphate of clay, which is equally so, as a reagent to decompose them, and render them at least, harmless.

The utility of nitrogen, to vegetation, may also be deduced from the analysis of their seed, and especially those of wheat which exhibit a large proportion of this elementary substance; and really upon an extended view of this subject, I should not be surprised, if future full and fair experiment should place this *deutoxide* of *aluminum* (as I shall henceforth denominate it) in the first order of manures.

In answer to your last enquiry, I may say, that clays generally contain an acid, and that it is sulphuric; but they readily part with it, upon the application of strong heat; from which may be derived one of the advantages of burning them.

This leads to another chemical view of the subject, which may tend to explain the *modus operandi* of burned clay upon that which is cold and barren.

Native clays as before stated, are *minimum* oxides; by combustion, they acquire a new state of *maximum* oxidation; the sulphuric acid which they generally discover upon analysis, they readily part with, by a strong heat; and in fact burned clay becomes a "*tertium quid*," a compound possessing a new chemical constitution, with properties and affinities widely differing from those of the native clay; hence it follows under the laws of complex affinities, that upon the commixture of the new compound with the old, a new set of forces begin to display themselves, with more or less energy according to circumstances; a change of temperature, and capacity for heat in the combining substances is the necessary consequence; and ultimately, the constitution of the resulting mass is materially altered; and to this I presume may be referred much of the salutary effects of burned clay; *native* clay absorbs too much water for the health of vegetables, and parts with it too freely; the *burned* clay absorbs less and retains it longer, and the compound of the two, adopts this latter character, so essential to the fertility of a soil, in a most singular degree; indicating by this fact alone, the assumption of a new chemical constitution; widely different is the result of the commixture, of sand with clay, which has been so universally recommended, to improve the texture, but I believe seldom attempted, because I presume that the labor would offer an insurmountable obstacle; the effect being *purely mechanical*, would be only in the ratio of the two earths, which the value of an American acre with the present prices of produce would not justify.

I must implore your patience for a moment longer, to remark upon the Corinthian pillar of my theory, viz: *The affinity of the maximum oxide of aluminum for the nitrogen of the atmosphere;* that beside the positive evidence of that distinguished philosopher, Dr. Darwin, general reasoning and the most relevant analogies concur to sustain the fact; nature has most abundantly furnished the elements of food, for vegetable as well as animal life under various combinations; she would have been truly defective in arrangement, and foiled in her end had she not rendered them subservient to her purposes, by means of reason and instinct in the one, and by immutable laws of matter in the other, to elicit and prepare from copious sources the food designed for organized life; an instance in point, is afforded by the oxide of calcium (lime) in its extensive existence, and constant tendency, to extract from the atmosphere, and elsewhere, carbonic acid; which too is constantly regenerating, chiefly for the purposes of vegetation, by the affinity of carbon, for the oxigen of the atmosphere; analogous and equally important is the character which I have ventured to assign to the oxide of aluminum, whose general existence on the broad face of nature, most aptly fits it for the wise purposes of her creation, and places in the power of man a bountiful supply of wealth and happiness.

Finally, my dear Sir, I have a very strong conviction, founded on evidence and reason, of the truth of the *following propositions*

That *burned clay* operates to promote vegetable life, both *mechanically* and *chemically.*

That the process of *combustion* should be *generally* performed with a *free access* of *open air.*

That the combustion may be in a *close* kiln, provided there be such a proportion of vegetable matter, that the *confinement* of its *volatile products* may compensate for the *defective oxidation* of the clay.

That its *tendency* to *absorb* the *nitrogen* of the atmosphere, is the most useful and prominent character of well *oxidized* clay.

That the *new constitution* of this substance is capable of *assimilating*, by commixture, the *native cold clays*, so as to *elevate* their *temperature*, to *diminish* their *avidity* for water, and *increase* their *capacity* to *retain* it—and

That *no substance* in the wide field of nature has yet been discovered, equal in *extent, accessibility* and *fertilizing* powers, to this *deutoxide* of *aluminum.*

In attestation of these truths, I have made some chemical examinations, which I design to apply in the present year, to practical uses, of which I will then render you an impartial history.

I am conscious, my dear sir, your patience must be exhausted, and equally so, that your liberality will apologise for the ardent manner in which I have treated the subject proposed to me; the earnest investigation of which, considerably promoted by your enquiries, has conducted me to a fuller conviction, than I had before experienced, and for which I beg you to accept the acknowledgements of your's most respectfully.

JOS. E. MUSE.

To Ennalls Martin, M. D.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, June Session, 1825.

The Hon. Samuel Sprigg, Philip E. Thomas, esq. and Col. Frisby Tilghman, Commissioners of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the part of this state.

George M. Eichelberger, Register of Wills for Frederick county, vice Henry Steiner, dead.

James Sangston, Register of Wills for Caroline county, vice George A. Smith, dead.

Thomas S. Carter, Justice, of the Levy Court for Caroline county, vice D. Casson, dead.

Kimmel Godwin, ditto, vice Sangston, appointed Register of Wills.

Henry Franklin, jr. Justice of the Levy Court for Worcester county, vice William M'Gregor, dead.

Andrew F. Henderson and Benedict Jones, Justices of the Levy court for Cecil county, vice Morgan and Taylor, dead.

Thomas W. Veazy, Justice of the Orphans court for Cecil county, vice John Maffitt, dead.

Thomas Ashcomb, Coroner for Queen Ann's county.

William C. Ridgaway, Wm. Brohawn, and John C Traverse, Coroners for Dorchester county.

Isaac Gibbons and William Disharoon, Coroners for Somerset county.

THOMAS CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.

AFFRAY.—Some mysterious allusions have been made in the Southern papers of an affray in Milledgeville, Georgia. The facts appear to be these: The Editor of the Georgia Patriot, Mr. Bartlett, had said that Col. Lamar had returned from the Creek nation "with a flea in his ear and a lie in his mouth." (It will be recollected that Col. Lamar was sent to ascertain whether dissatisfaction with the late treaty existed among the Creeks, and that he reported that it did not.) Col. Lamar, in company with his cousin, Mr L. Q C. Lamar, attempted to chastise Mr. B. in a bookstore, with a whip or cowskin. Whilst doing this, he was wounded by the latter, in several places with a knife a thurst of which brought him to the ground. Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar then came forward and was wounded in the neck. The affair ended here.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 13.

The fast sailing packet ship Friends, Capt. Warnock, arrived yesterday in 30 days from Greenock, having sailed on the 11th ult. We are favoured with a Greenock paper of the 10th, and London paper of the 7th of May.

The third reading of the Catholic relief bill, was to take place on the 10th of May in the House of Commons. Petitions against the measure, were daily pouring into the House of Lords.

Mr Huskisson's resolutions for the admission of bonded grain to domestic consumption, were approved by the Commons without a vote. The quantity amounts to 394,000 quarters of foreign corn. It is to be admitted in equal quantities till the 15th of August. The following are the duties per quarter: wheat 10s; rye, beans and peas 6s 6d; Barley or beer 5s. Oats 3s 6d. Wheat flour per cwt. 2s 10d. This measure, Mr Huskisson stated, would make up a deficiency which, if allowed to exist would occasion next quarter the complete opening of the ports.

The Dublin Evening Post re-asserts that the Parliament will be dissolved in June or earlier, notwithstanding the flat contradiction of the Courier. The reason assigned for this measure is, that the Cabinet do not wish *for the third time*, to place the House of Lords in a position of hostility to the House of Commons on the Catholic question. The election for a new Parliament will take place about July, before the harvest. The dissolution, it is said, will produce a shock, but no serious consequences are apprehended.

A forgery has been discovered on the Bank of Ireland to a large amount which was traced to Edward Hogan a merchant, of Dublin, who had always borne a very fair character, was held in high estimation, and has an amiable wife and 12 children. He has as yet eluded the vigilence of the police, although a reward of 100l. is offered for his apprehension.

Two entire cargoes of British manufactures, were to be returned to England from Gibraltar, as unsaleable. The French authorities are stated to have taken the most vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of British goods into Spain.

Liverpool, May 7.

COTTON.—The advices received during the week from the United States and Egypt, appear to have produced an increased degree of confidence in the opinion as to the limited extent of the supply from those quarters; the business of the market has however been limited, and partial sales made at a reduction of ⅛ to ¼d per lb.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that the above establishment is now open for the reception of Company. Having undergone considerable repairs during the last and present season it is rendered much more commodious and pleasant than heretofore. This in conjunction with the well known virtue of the water & a pledge on the part of the incumbent to pay the strictest attention to furnishing his table and bar as well as a due regard to the internal regulations of his house, encourages a hope that he will meet with a liberal share of patronage.

An ample supply of provender has been purchased which the subscriber feels confident will be equal to the immergency of the season—consequently no fears need be entertained by those desirous of visiting the Springs of a scarcity of fodder.

CHARLES LEARY.

June 11 8w

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