of refinement, if persons desire to *rise* they must lie in bed, take advice and neither follow nor pay for it, take a cold every time the wind blows east, take a jaunt and jam somewhere to wear time away, take a few compliments, take tea—and that is taking time by the forelock, in eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

It is all nonsense to talk about turning such bad people from their bad habits—they will just as soon submit to the operation of being turned inside out, as to live quiet, sober lives. Dissipation keeps one busily employed, besides affording a vast deal of company: and who does or does'nt like to keep something going on, even if it goes *right wrong?*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Gov. Troup to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO }
Milledgeville, 7th August, 1825 }

SIR—The letter of the Secretary of War of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to enquire into the conduct of the Agent for Indian Affairs, recommended them as officers, distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions—of upright intentions—of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult was received at this Department. It was impossible for this Government not to repel that insult with indignation.

The chief magistrate in his official message to the Legislature had stated explicitly that McIntosh and his chiefs had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of McIntosh were exhibited with his name subscribed in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the McIntosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the Governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by McIntosh and his chiefs to the survey which on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to carry it into execution—When Gen Gaines is rebuked in the mildest language which the unprovoked insult would admit of, he presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most intemperate abuse of all the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, & of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was received at this Department.

With regard to the first letter of General Gaines' to which I call your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so exceptionable to the head of this Government—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter, is now answering before a Court Martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former who was bound by equal respect to this Government does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him.—It is in this letter too that Gen. Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting what nobody can believe, that the McIntosh party that made the treaty constituted but a fiftieth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this Government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestible evidence.

With regard to the second letter of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing, has, for the first time been put into my hands and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines forgets as well what he owes to his own government as to this.—His duty to you required him to shew respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that intercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received, and of the redress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fitness or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things of the "malignant villainy" which has been extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other States in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Presupposing it to be directed against the authorities of this State and to be in all respects true, who made General Gaines the Judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian Chief and the white man; reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, eulogizes him as among the most worthy of "the little treaty making party," and comes again to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the certificate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the Chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given "that the statement of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gaines is false," and I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of fairest character and undoubted veracity to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment toward the friends of McIntosh, he calls them *"the little treaty making party,"* then again *"the vassal Chiefs of McIntosh,"* and question their right to give permission to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire is this General Gaine; one would have supposed that consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the General consulting the better part of valor and counting the odds against him as fifty to one, throws himself into the ranks of the stronger party and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which you had given him in advance

The General is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. Gen. Gaines says, "the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be annulled and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treaty having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to Congress for re-consideration. Gen. Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be made an exception to all others; and upon the information received from General Gaines.

General Gaines proceeds to manifest his respect and complaisance for the Chief Magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor he placed reliance, but who were unworthy of his confidence," thus taking upon himself the responsibility to decide for the Chief Magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty viz: the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a little time sir, with your countenance and encouragement, General Gaines would have dictated the appointments to office to this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such dictation, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops.

After quoting a maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and bureau of state with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for the life of me understand the application, much less the farrago which follows about some body regarding money a little more and truth a little less, condition of despised poverty and luxuries of plundered wealth, &c. &c. and which is equally unintelligible.

Gen. Gaines is scarcely more distinct and intelligible when in passing a meagre compliment to a portion of the citizens of Georgia, he professes to "rely on the wisdom justice and patriotism of at least nine-tenths of those with whom he has the pleasure of an acquaintance," many of whom are cultivators of the land; and then again that the cultivators are the *adamantine pillars* of the Union against which the angry vapourings, paper squibs of *the little* and *the great demagogues* of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries 'without endangering the noble edifice' &c. &c. All of which may be intended to convey some meaning and admit of ready explanation by General Gaines but which I assure you sir, is altogether above my comprehension.

The General soon becomes a little more explicit; when he says "there is in Georgia a small class of men who like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community, but whose labors consist of vain and daring efforts to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which themselves respectively belong and that all others go wrong." Party, Sir—An agent representing the government of the U. States before the government of Georgia, addressing to the Chief Magistrate of the state an official paper in which, descanting on the state of parties, the writer places himself by the side of the one party, and fulminates a denunciation against the other. Pray, sir, suffer me to ask if Maj. General Gaines received special instructions at your hands so to deport himself, to pry into the state of parties, to find out the relative strength of them, to place himself on the side of the strongest, giving to it aid, countenance and co-operation, and from this strong hold to issue insolent apathemas against the other, through the Governor of this state; thus directly intermeddling in our local politics and availing himself of our unhappy divisions to make the exasperations 1 party yet more bitter. Gen. Gaines will not permit us to mistake him. He proceeds to call the particular party to which he is opposed, he "one-sided enlightened class;" in another place, he calls them the 'small class.'

The opportunities of Gen. Gaines to inform himself of the state of parties in Georgia have been no doubt much better than mine, which have indeed been very limited, but I have more generally heard from men better informed that the relative strength of parties was somewhat different from the General's estimate of it; he seems to have adopted the same rule of enumeration, under the same optical delusion as in measuring the strength of the Indian parties, and to have arrived at the very gratifying conclusion that the numerical strength was in the proportion of 50 to 1—undoubtedly a very incorrect statement.

This officer took umbrage at my request to permit the Commissioners on the part of the State to act in friendly concert with him in making his investigations for the discovery of truth; why he did so I cannot conjecture. This however was passed by without notice, as was his subsequent refusal to admit them to a participation of the Councils in matters involving the interest of Georgia. His indiscretion in declaring before the Council at Broken Arrow, that if the congregated world were to contradict the Chief Yoholo, he would not believe it, has been already noticed in the letter which I last had the honor to address to you. It is upon the authority of this Chief, of Hambly represented to be one of the most infamous of men and of the Agent of Indian affairs, that you have come to the conclusion to return the treaty to Congress for revision, it having been procured by intrigue and treachery.

Gen. Gaines is reported to me to have said in the presence of one of the Commissioners on the part of the State that if twenty-three states out of twenty-four were to pronounce the Agent guilty he would not believe them.

Gen. Gaines has been guilty of the childish indiscretion of threatening to cut off the heads or ears of citizens of Georgia who happened to offend him, as if you had given him his sword for this special service. But indeed sir, it is high time to dismiss the subject of this officer.

In maintaining correspondence with the government of the United States, I have not permitted any false considerations of dignity, or any false estimate of forms and ceremonies which usually govern diplomatic intercourse between States to interpose the least difficulty; so far from it I have cheerfully descended to the level of every thing which it pleased you to employ at any time as your Representative or organ, from the Clerks of your bureaus up to your Major General by Brevet, and have acted and treated with them as equals.

In the deportment of some of these I have experienced arrogance, self-sufficiency, a haughty and contemptuous carriage, and a most insulting interference with our local politics, and these characteristics not exhibited to one but to all of the constituted authorities of the State. Now sir, suffer me in conclusion to ask if these things have been done in virtue of your instructions expressed or implied, or by authority of any warrant from you whatsoever, and if not so done, whether you will sanction and adopt them as your own and thus hold yourself responsible to the government of Georgia.

Be persuaded sir, that whenever hereafter you shall think proper, not deceiving yourselves or us, to send gentlemen to represent you before this government of the character given to those by the letter of the Secretary of war, of the 18th May, they will be received and respected as officers of the General Government would be by the most friendly states of the Union.

With great consideration,

G. M. TROUP.

The President of the United States.

CERTIFICATE.

I was employed by his excellency Governor Troup, as bearer of an express to Gen Wm. McIntosh, requesting his assent, and that of the chiefs, to the survey of the land by Georgia, lately ceded at the Indian Springs. After proceeding into the Nation, Jos. Marshall & Wm. Edwards accompanied me to McIntosh's house. After delivering the express to McIntosh I was informed by McIntosh that he had called a meeting of the chiefs on the following Sunday, which was the 10th of April, Marshall and Edwards were both present when this conversation took place. Marshall informed me, (acting as interpreter) that when the Chiefs were convened and their wishes consulted, that General McIntosh would advise the Governor of it, and observed to me in the presence of McIntosh, that he himself had no objection to the survey of the land, and that it would be an advantage to the Indians for the land to be surveyed for they could then dispose of a great deal of their provisions to them, and that after the present crop was made, they could sell out their improvements, and be ready next spring to set out to the new country. Marshall informed me at the time that McIntosh requested him to stay to the talk, but he said it was not necessary, as his consent was then given.

Marshall and Edwards and myself set off together, and several times during our journey, Marshall manifested his entire approbation to the measure of surveying the land and observed that he had no doubt, but that the chiefs would assent to the survey when they met, which would be on the 10th of April.

JESSE PROSSER.

Milledgeville, 2d Aug 1825.

GEORGIA.

There is much reason to expect that the decisive step taken by the Executive of the United States, to prevent any encroachment on the Indian territory, until the treaty shall have been re-examined by Congress, will have the desired effect. This inference is formed on the effect already produced by that act in the Southern States; and to justify us in its adoption, we make the following extracts from the Charleston papers.—*Nat. Jour*

[*From the Charleston Mercury*]

"The President contends that by the 8th article of the treaty, he is bound to prevent the survey until the time appointed for the removal of the Indians. If this construction be correct, he has certainly no alternative, but is morally and legally bound to prevent the survey. But Governor Troup does not stand in the same situation. There is no actual obligation on him to proceed to the survey at present. Even allowing the right of Georgia to commence the survey (if his construction of the treaty be admitted) yet it certainly is not obligatory on him to do so now. Georgia will violate no obligation, and lose no right, nor forfeit any claim, by delaying to act until the present excitement shall have subsided, and the rights of all the parties shall be ascertained and settled. Now, we would ask, is the survey of the Indian land a matter of such vital necessity, as to justify an appeal to arms? The whole affair, it seems, has been committed by the Georgia Legislature, to the discretion of Governor Troup. As it has been left to his discretion, then, it seems to us he cannot but find in that very circumstance, abundant reason to delay the survey, under all the circumstances of the case. We cannot believe that, with so many causes to desist, and without any adequate counteracting motive to impel him, he will proceed in a course which will not only engender hostile passions, but may lead to bloodshed. Let it not be said that pride will deter him from receding. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of the States, are objects of too great moment to be jeopardized for an instant by such an unworthy feeling. We trust, therefore, that the Governor of Georgia will act a magnanimous part, in which we are confident, he will be supported by the patriotism of his people; and by receding from the position which he has taken on this delicate subject, make a noble sacrifice of his personal feelings upon the altar of his country."

The Charleston Courier, after a brief and calm review of the subject, explicitly condemns the course pursued by Georgia, through her Governor, in attempting to intervene and deprive the parties to the treaty of the ability to recede from an engagement presumed to be invalid, thus continues:

"Yet, such has been, virtually, the conduct of the Governor of Georgia. Some of the friendly Indians, (friendly to Georgia, as is meant) having signified their assent to the survey of the ceded territory the Legislature of Georgia authorized the Governor to survey it, leaving the time to his discretion. He persists in doing it at once: and this when it is well known, that in the state of excitement of these unfortunate Indians, such an attempt must inevitably provoke and produce much bloodshed and distress, and reduce these people to despair and ruin. Such an intimation coming from the Chief Magistrate of a State, even if it had been marked by official calmness and dignity, would well have excited uneasiness and alarm; but, uttered as it is, in tones of menace to the Indians, of defiance to the U. States, and of appeal to battle and civil war, it comes like a withering blast of the tempest of discord, rallying the evil spirits of rebellion.

"The act of Congress, and the Treaty, secure to the Creeks the peaceable possession of their territory, until the autumn of the next year. The supreme power of all the States guarantees them security. The Governor of Georgia would violate it. He has not the moral right—for the happiness of our Union, thank Heaven, he has not the physical power. Let us hope that he will find reason in his anger—and not by his rashness involve in imminent danger and jeopardy the interests committed to his care, the welfare of his own State, and the peace of them all."

[*From the Charleston City Gazette.*]

"We present to our readers the communications of the Secretary of War to General Gaines and the Governor of Georgia—expressing our deep regret at the necessity which points to an almost immediate military resistance on the part of the Federal Government to the measures of our sister State. There is yet, however, ample room for reconciliation, without compromising the rights of the latter, held out in the determination of the President to refer the subject to Congress, and in the very terms of the treaty in question, which stipulates that it shall not be carried into effect until the month of September in the next year. We hope and trust, therefore, that Governor Troup's precipitation of character, however pure his intentions, will not hurry the country into civil commotion, as dangerous to the Union at large, as it will be unprofitable and dishonorable to that member whose imprudence shall have caused it."

[*From the Charleston Patriot.*]

"The crisis of affairs in Georgia, in relation to the Creeks has become serious if not alarming. It will be seen, by the annexed letter, that General Gaines has received orders from the Department of War, to prevent the survey of the Creek lands before the time prescribed by the treaty between them and the United States, which is in the fall of the next year. The Governor of Georgia insists on an immediate survey. Under these circumstances, the course prescribed to the Government of the United States is so plainly marked, that every citizen who has any regard for the public faith, must see the necessity of protecting the rights of the Indians, thus solemnly guaranteed by Treaty. We shall to morrow present a connected view of the whole controversy. It will place our readers in possession of facts which are only partially known, and which will excite surprize, if not indignation, in every bosom alive to the principles of honor, and susceptible to sentiments of commonhumanity towards those miserable and persecuted Indians."

FOUCHE'S MEMOIRS.—Since the death of Fouche, a volume, purporting to have been written by him, has been published, the authenticity of which has been denied by his son. The Edinburg Reviewers, notwithstanding, suppose the work to be genuine, and say, the memoirs "require only to be read to convince any one, that they are the work of one who had a principal share in the events of the revolution, and is perfectly acquainted with its details." The Reviewers close their article with the following summary notice of some of the principal characters of the revolution.

Boston Courier.

"The conspiracy which established a military government in France, called forth several men who have played rather a remarkable part in public life. What has been their fate?

Murat, who led the armed force against the national assembly, became a prince, a grand duke, and afterwards a king. But he was dethroned, proscribed, obliged to seek safety in concealment, taken by the soldiers, tried by a military commission and shot.

Berthier, who assisted in the conspiracy, and who was also engaged in the expedition to St. Domingo, became a prince and a grand duke; he was thrown from a window and died on the pavement.

Lannes, who was engaged in the transactions of St. Cloud, became a duke and marechal of France, and died soon after its battle.

Sieyes, who, next to Bonaparte, was the principal leader of the conspiracy, received in ready money, the price of his ignoble treason, was expelled from the government, and despised by Napoleon himself—he lived in proscription, and without a friend who would receive or recognize him.

Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, became a counsellor of state, but was soon *proscript*, found himself despised and without money, became insane, and died in that situation.

Fouche, became a duke, and a minister, betrayed both parties, was abandoned and detested by all; wrote these Memoirs, and died proscribed.

Real, became a prefect of police, and counsellor of state—he lives proscribed. Bourray de la Meurthe, who afterwards became a counsellor of state, has also shared the fate of Real.

Moreau, who assisted in the grand conspiracy, was afterwards accused of another against Bonaparte himself; he was tried and proscribed. He died in the ranks, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, fighting against Napoleon.

Cabanis who was equally the dupe of Bonaparte's artifices, had the weakness to accept a place in the senate, and died of grief at having been instrumental in the subjection of his country. Chenier, deceived like Cabanis, would accept nothing from Bonaparte, remained poor, wrote in support of the cause of liberty, and died without being able to publish his writings: vexation shortened his days.

Two persons only remain, whose fate we shall not venture to predict, Lucien Bonaparte and Talleyrand.

As to the hero of the piece himself, if what we have already said on the subject is insufficient, and if our readers wish to form a more correct idea of the happiness *he* enjoyed,—let them turn to the Memoirs of his Minister, and the account of what took place at St. Helena. Great he was undoubtedly—great in talent and in fortune beyond the standard of any modern potentate; and not naturally without qualities entitling him to both love and respect. But good he was not undoubtedly—and still more assuredly he was not happy. His defection from the cause of liberty was fatal at once to his glory, his security, and his enjoyment;—and while it is impossible not to mourn over the extinction of those golden prospects which his powers and opportunities seemed to open at the beginning of his career, we cannot but feel that the retribution was just, which cast down the military despot, and crushed under the iron hand of force, the mighty captain who had forcibly overthrown the freedom of his country."

It is stated in the London Morning Chronicle, says the National Gazette, that when the Mexican Congress, hesitated about the ratification of the treaty made with the British commissioners by the Mexican Executive, the commissioners transmitted an official communication to the latter, declaring in substance, that if the treaty was not at once acceded to, their authority must cease; that Mr. Morier (one of them) would immediately proceed to England, with the refusal, and Mr. Ward (the other) quit the Mexican territory as soon as the delicate state of his wife's health would allow.

This is what we call *diplomatic bullying!*

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