AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, Nov* 16.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12.

Mr. Jennings of Ind. presented the petition of Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, praying pre-emption right to a tract of land, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M'Kee of Ky. from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Indiana Territory.—Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Lewis of Va. the committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the consideration of the petition of sundry Menonists, &c. presented by him yesterday, &c. and it was referred to the committee for revising the militia laws.

TREASURY NOTES, &c.

Mr. Hall of Geo. submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

1. That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue notes, convenient for circulation, to the amount of million of dollars, under such checks as may be thought best calculated to detect counterfeits; in which alone, and gold and silver, shall all taxes, duties, imposts, or debts due or which may hereafter become due to the U. States, be paid.

2. That the Treasury Notes which may be issued as aforesaid shall be a LEGAL TENDER in all debts due or which may hereafter become due between citizens of the United States, or between a citizen of one state, or a citizen and subject of any foreign state or power.

3. That the Secretary of War, under direction of the President, shall cause to be purchased in each state and territory, and in each collection district thereof, as nearly as circumstances will permit, supplies for the Army and Navy of the U. States, to the amount of the taxes to be collected from each state, territory or collection district.

4. That any individual, or body politic, or corporate, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the Treasury Notes by them held, and annually thereafter, may fund the same, and receive in lieu thereof 6 per cent. stock.

5. That, after paying the annual amount of principal and interest of the existing public debt, and the interest which may accrue on the stock to be created by funding the Treasury Notes to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole amount of taxes, duties, imposts, and sales of public lands, may be pledged for the redemption of the note which may remain in circulation.

Upon each of these resolutions, Mr. H. made a number of remarks. He said they embraced, together, a system, he verily believed was the only one which would relieve the United States from their present difficulty, and support the public credit in future.—The want of a circulating medium was generally felt; and indeed without it the people in the interior would be unable to pay their taxes, deprived as they were of a market for their surplus produce. Bank paper of one section of the country was in a state of depreciation in another; and unless some medium of general credit was immediately established, incalculable evils would result, &c.

The question on *consideration* of these resolves was taken separately at the instance of Mr. Oakley.

The house agreed to consider the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th, but refused to consider the second, by the following vote, as taken by Yeas and Nays.

For considering it	42
Against it	95

The question having been stated on *agreeing* to the other resolutions—

Mr. Gaston of N. C. said that in the absence of the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, he should assign reasons which he hoped would appear satisfactory for the motion he was about to make. The resolutions so far as they were directory to the committee, enjoined on it no other duties than it had already performed. To establish a circulating medium, the committee of Ways and Means had proposed, in their report, at an early day in the session, to issue treasury notes, in many respects resembling the species of paper embraced in the motion of the gentleman from Georgia. Soon after the committee made this report, a correspondence had been opened through the chairman, between the committee and the new Secretary of the Treasury, which correspondence had been already laid before the house. The Secretary of the Treasury believing that the emission of treasury notes could only be made with advantage to a certain extent, had tho't proper to suggest a proposition for supplying a circulating medium of general confidence by establishing a National Bank. After receiving and reporting this correspondence, the committee of Ways and means had tho't proper to report in general terms, a resolution that it is expedient to establish a National Bank; which resolution had received the sanction of the House. A plan, in pursuance of that resolution, had been reported, and was now in possession of the house. The house were then in possession of two projects, the one first reported for issuing treasury notes, and that now reported for the establishment of a Bank. The object of the resolutions now before the house, was to direct the committee to make an enquiry already made, and its result reported to the house. Treasury notes must be the alternative, if a National Bank be not established; and when the house should so decide, the committee would have pleasure in carrying the wishes of the house into effect. In the mean time, Mr. G. moved that these resolves should lie on the table.

Mr. Hall said he was well aware of the first report made by the committee of ways and means, and also of the second, which had been adopted by the house. This was the only reason which induced him to bring forward those resolutions; because he believed the system recommended by the committee of ways and means to be totally inadequate to the occasion. It was proposed to establish a bank of fifty millions of dollars, with only six millions of specie. To him this appeared one of the most extraordinary propositions ever laid before a public body. It was time to lay aside these visionary projects, and come to a direct question on some practicable system. Establish your bank, (said Mr. H.) and what will be the consequence? It will be established at last only on the credit of the government, because 44 out of 50 millions of the capital are to be paid in stock. If the bills of the bank circulate, it will be on the credit of the government and not on the credit of the capital.—As to the bank coming in aid of the government, would gentlemen say that it could give aid to the government? Could it lend the government thirty millions of dollars? If it did, and the North and Eastern capitalists continue opposed to your measures, they will have it in their power within twelve months to arrest the operations of the bank, by accumulating in their hands its notes, which must circulate principally in the North and East. Such a system therefore he considered as improper, impolitic and one of the most ruinous measures which could be adopted by the government. Mr. H. was also averse to postponement, because he considered this the most important subject that could possibly be brought before the house, because on its adoption depended entirely the future credit of the government. The measures heretofore adopted by the government in respect to the public revenue and credit had, Mr. H. said, been the best calculated to defeat their object. The time was come when the nation ought to depend on its own means, and resort no more to theoretic expedients. He was sorry the house had refused to consider the second resolution, which he considered very material; but he hoped they would adopt the others.

The question on laying the resolutions on the table, was then decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled "An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States." This bill was twice read and referred to the same committee of the whole house, to whom is committed the classification bill of this house.

The bill respecting the publication of the laws of the United States in the territories; and the bill for the relief of John Chalmers, jun. were read a third time and passed.

A bill was yesterday read three times in this house and passed, for authorising the Commissioner of the Revenue to cause a clerk in his office to aid him in signing licences.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on all goods and merchandize, imported into the United States which under existing laws may be admitted to entry free of duty."

Mr. M'Kim said the resolution would explain itself; and he would only add, that it presented a mode of bringing a small amount of duty into the treasury, without any inconvenience to the public.

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. Eppes of Va. made the following report from the committee of conference:

"The Managers on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House of Representatives at the conference on the amendments of the Senate disagreed to by the H. of Representatives to the bill entitled "An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars," report, that the Senate do recede from their amendments to the said bill, except so much thereof as strikes out the 5th section, and do agree as a substitute therefor, to the two following sections, &c.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the annual sum of eight millions of dollars heretofore appropriated to the Sinking Fund, adequate and permanent funds shall, during the present session of Congress be provided and appropriated for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That an adequate and permanent sinking fund gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted and to be contracted during the present war, shall also be established during the present session of Congress."

The report having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. Eppes, ordered to lie on the table, until the bill should be returned from the Senate. It was subsequently taken up, and the report agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Fisk*, N. Y. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank of the United States of America.

After the reading of the bill through, to give it preference in the orders of the day—

The committee rose, reported progress—

And the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Benj. Stevenson, a delegate from the Territory of Illinois, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Williams* of N. Y. presented the petition of A. B. Jones, praying relief in a case of hardship occurring under the law laying a duty on licenses to distillers. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Winter* of N. Y. presented the petition of N. Z. Platt, praying compensation for property destroyed by the enemy.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. *Seybert* of Pa. presented the petition of sundry tallow-chandlers of Philadelphia, praying that the proposed tax on candles may be so imposed, as that it shall apply to all candles, manufactured how or by whom soever. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. from the committee of Claims, reported a bill to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed in the service of the U. States—which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorise a donation in land, to persons in the military or naval service of the enemy, who shall come within the limits, and claim the protection of the government of the United States.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. offered for consideration a resolution to the following effect.

"*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered, the hour to which the house shall stand adjourned from day to day, shall be 10 o'clock, in the morning."

After some discussion of this motion, in the course of which Mr. Yancey and Mr. Ingham supported, and Messrs. Eppes and Rhea opposed it, the motion was negatived, by the following vote—

For the motion	48
Against it	87

On motion of Mr. *Desha* of Ky.

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the horses to be paid for, that were lost by the mounted volunteers, who served under Governor Shelby, in the expedition to Canada last fall.

Mr. *Rhea* of Ten. laid upon the table the following motion, which, by the rules of the House must lie for one day:

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules and orders of the house:

"That when a bill be taken up for consideration, whether in the house or in the committee of the whole house, the house or the committee of the whole house shall continue in session till the bill is gone through."

Mr *Pitkin* of Conn. offered for consideration the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount of the Public Debt, as it was on the 1st day October, 1814, distinguishing the several kinds of debt, as well that contracted before as since the present war, together with the amount of each, &c.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. moved that this resolve lie on the table, suggesting, as a reason for this course, that the committee of ways and means had called for nearly all the particulars the gentleman wished, and certainly for all the essential ones.

Mr. Pitkin consenting to this course, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then resolved into a committee of the whole, *Mr. Nelson* of Va. in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

The first section of the bill having been read, in the following words:

Be it enacted, &c. That a bank of the U. States of America shall be established, the capital stock of which shall be fifty millions of dollars, and no more, divided into one hundred thousand shares, of five hundred dollars each share, and that subscriptions towards constituting the said capital stock shall be opened on the first Monday of next, at the following places, viz: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston and Pittsburgh, under the superintendance of the following persons, as commissioners to receive the same: at Boston, James Lloyd, Thomas Perkins and William Gray; at N. York, Gen. John Smith, Isaac Bronson, Theron Rudd; at Philadelphia, Thomas M. Willing, Stephen Girard, Chandler Price; at Baltimore, Henry Payson, Wm. Cooke, Wm. Wilson; at Richmond, Benj. Hatcher, John Brokenborough, Wm. Preston; at Charleston, John C. Faber, John Potter, James Carson; at Pittsburgh, George Robinson, Samuel Robert, and Henry Baldwin, which subscriptions shall continue open every day from the time of opening the same, from ten o'clock in the forenoon, until four o'clock in the afternoon, until the Saturday following at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the same shall be closed; and immediately thereafter the commissioners or any two of them, at the respective places aforesaid, shall cause two transcripts or fair copies of such subscriptions to be made, one of which they shall send to the secretary of the treasury, one they shall retain, and the original subscriptions shall, within three days from the closing of the same, be by the said commissioners transmitted to the said commissioners at Philadelphia, or to one of them; and on the receipt thereof, the said commissioners at Philadelphia, or any two of them, shall immediately thereafter convene, and proceed to take an account of the said subscriptions, and if more than the amount of the said capital stock of thirty millions of dollars shall have been subscribed, then the said last mentioned commissioners shall apportion the same among the several subscribers in a just and equal ratio, according to their several and respective subscriptions: *Provided, however*, That such commissioners shall by such apportionment allow and apportion to each subscriber at least one share; and in case the aggregate amount of these subscriptions shall exceed thirty millions of dollars, the said commissioners after having apportioned the same as aforesaid, shall cause lists of the apportioned subscriptions to be made out, including in each list the apportioned subscriptions for the place where the original subscription was made, one of which lists shall be transmitted to the commissioners or to one of the commissioners under whose superintendance such subscriptions were originally made, that the subscribers may ascertain from them, the number of shares apportioned to such subscribers respectively.

Mr. *Fisk* of N.Y. stated the reaaons which had influenced the committee of Ways and Means in confining to a few cities and towns the books of subscription, which were, generally, that the Atlantic cities were the principal repositories of specie and superfluous wealth, and that the exigencies of the times required greater expedition than was consistent with a more diffused subscription. It had been deemed proper, however, to add more commissioners in two or three of the cities; and he was instructed to move accordingly.

And on motion of Mr. Fisk, the following gentlemen were added; to the commission at Boston, Wm. Eustis and Samuel Brown, to the commission at N. York, Isaac Lawrence and John Hone; to the commission at Philadelphia, Jared Ingersoll and Ant. Taylor.

Mr. *Sharp* of Ky. then said, he was not satisfied by the reasons of the gentleman for limiting to so few the places of subscription, and moved, for the convenience of the western country, to insert Lexington in Kentucky.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lou. proposed also New Orleans, and agued with much force in support of his saggestion, and, other gentlemen proposed other places.

The motion of Mr. Sharp, being the one immediately before the house, gave rise to considerable debate. The motion was supported by Messrs. Sharp, Robertson, Lewis, Macon, Wright, Pearson, Harris, Hopkins, of Kentucky. Mr. Burwell and Barnett, and opposed by Messrs. Fisk of N. Y. Oakley Creighton, and Ingham.

On the one hand, various arguments were urged in favor of extending the subscription, founded on the equal rights of all sections of the country to participate in any general benefit; the expediency of collecting specie from every part of the country; the advantages of uniting in the subscription people of every quarter of the country, and thus uniting the people of all sections to the union, by the ties of interest, which are frequently stronger than those of legal or moral force.

On the other hand it was said, besides the delay inseparable from such a course, that it was important that the bank should be put into operation speedily if at all, and that its commencement would be greatly delayed by multiplying places of subscription. It was also said, that if this motion were withdrawn, an amendment might be devised by the committee of ways and means, which would meet the views of all parties.

Mr. *Sharp's* motion at length prevailed. Lexington, Ky. was inserted as one of the places at which subscriptions should be opened, and Messrs. Charles Wilking, Lewis Sanders and John H. Morton designated as commissioners.

On motion of Mr. *Robertson*, New Orleans was then added, and commissioners appointed for that place.

On motion of Mr. *Harris*, Nashville was added, and Robert Weakley, Felix Grundy and John R. Bedford named as commissioners.

On motion of Mr. *Lewis*, Washington City was added, and Robert Brent, Walter Smith and Thos. Swann named as commissioners. (Mr. Fisk of N. Y. named John Mason, Daniel Carroll, and John P. Van Ness; but Mr. Lewis's motion being the first made, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Macon, Raleigh, in N. Carolina was inserted, and Sherwood Haywood, Beverly Daniel and Wm. Peace named as commissioners.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, Savannah in Geo. was added, and John Bolton, Charles Harris and James Johnson named as commissioners.

On motion of Mr. *Condict*, New Brunswick in N. Jersey was added, and James Vanderpool, John Gray, and Peter Gordon, named as commissioners.

Mr. *Grosvenor* moved to add Utica in N. York, and John C. Devereaux, Benj. Walker and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer as commissioners; but the motion was negatived, after some objections by Mr. Ingham, and replication by Mr. Grosvenor.

On motion of Mr. *Webster*, Portsmouth in NH. was added, and John Goddard, Nath. A Haven, and Nathaniel Gilman named as Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. *Kilbourn*, Pittsburg was stricken out, Chilicothe in Ohio added, and Saml. Findley, Thomas James, and William M'Farland named as Commissioners.

Mr. *Lewis* then made a motion, the object of which was to establish the Principal Bank at the city of Washington, in this District.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Fisk of NY. who said that the committee of Ways and Means had fixed on Philadelphia, in preference to New York and other places, to be the seat of the Principal Bank, as being a place of greater security and greater wealth, and as being more central to the commercial transactions and wealth of the country, &c.

Mr. *Lewis* said he had no doubt that the gentleman from N York, preferred Philadelphia to this place, as he had already given sufficient evidence of his candor in that respect. The Military School, the National Bank, and every institution of a national character had been contemplated to be fixed at this place by those who located the seat of government here, &c. Besides, there might be many gentlemen who would vote for a Bank to be established at this place, who would on constitutional grounds be opposed to its establishment elsewhere. He therefore hoped his motion would be agreed to.

Mr. L's. motion was negatived, about 30 members only rising in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of NY. an amendment was adopted, authorising the Philadelphia Commissioners, in case 30 millions should not be subscribed and returned to them within the time allowed, to open the books at Philadelphia until the whole should be subscribed.

Mr. *Gaston* of NC. then said, before the committee proceeded further in the bill, he wished to propose a material amendment to it, and with a view to ascertain whether the House were disposed to hear him in support of his motion at this late hour of the day, he moved that the committee now rise.

This motion was negatived; and

Mr. *Gaston* proceeded, in a speech of considerable ability, and more than an hour in length, to lay before the committee his views in relation to this bill. He professed himself anxious for the establishment of a National Bank, which he had always favored when opportunity offered. But it was his decided conviction, he said, that a bill like that on the table would not answer the purposes of the nation or of the government. This view of the subject he supported by various objections to different features of the bill, and particularly to the mode of subscription in stock of the UStates; the operation of all which he contended would be to throw into circulation a quantity of paper, founded not on a specie capital, but on the credit of the United States stock, &c. which would therefore be of no greater value than any other paper which the United States should make receivable in taxes, though much more expensive to the United States than Treasury Notes or Bills of credit would be, &c. &c. In support of this idea, Mr. G. adduced many illustrations, from writers on this subject from our own history, and from analogy. He objected also the proposed appointment of a part of the directors by the President to the large portion of the stock to be held by the United States, &c. He wound up his argument on these and other points by observing, that as he was friendly in principle to the establishment of a National Bank, he should not consider himself as doing his duty, if, while he disapproved of this plan, he did not offer another as a substitute to it. Instead of a bank of a nominal capital of fifty millions, he would establish a bank whose capital should not, at farthest exceed twenty millions. He considered it as by no means important to its success that the government should subscribe a cent to its capital stock; but, as that was a fashionable idea, he would say a portion of the capital, five millions, should be subscribed by the government; that the remaining 15 millions should be subscribed by individuals, five millions of it at least in specie, the remainder either in Treasury Notes at par, or in 6 per cent. stock of future loans at par, or six per cent stock of former loans at the price at which it was contracted for with the government. So far from such stock being inalienable as now proposed, he would permit the Directors to manage and dispose of it as they pleased. They might lend money to the government if they found it to their interest and convenience to do so. He would abolish from such a charter the idea that the fiat of the President should at any time suspend the payment of specie by the bank, &c. If any plan of a National Bank could succeed, it must be on something like the plan of which this was the outline. To try the principle of this bill, and whether the House were disposed to accept any amendment whatever to it, Mr Gaston concluded his speech by moving to strike out *fifty* millions (the proposed capital stock of the Bank) and insert in lieu thereof *twenty* millions.

On motion of Mr. *Hopkins of Ky.* the committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again; and, after a sitting of more than five hours. The House adjourned.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.

FROM CASTINE.

Accounts from Castine are to Sunday last. A day or two before a small fleet of merchant vessels arrived there from St. John, Eastport, &c. under convoy of the Fantome brig of war. Apprehensive of some attempt, from some American vessel as they entered the Penobscot, the Fantome put marines on board some of the vessels, and 12 were allotted to an unarmed sch. formerly the Am. privateer Snap Dragon. In the night she was hailed by a boat from Waldoborough, captain Cook, commander, with 6 men. The marines immediately fired and killed 2 men and wounded 2 others. The boat then made off and returned to port.

The duties established at Castine, are on dry goods 2 1-2 per cent to residents, 5 to non residents, rum 38 cents per gallon, sugar $1 20 per cwt. molasses 3 cents per gallon, brandy and gin 43, Madeira wine 44, Fayal 37.

The British continued active in fortifying Castine, and at time appeared to expect an an attempt would be made to retake it.

A citizen of the United States is on a trial by a Court Martial at Castine, on a charge of tampering with British soldiers to induce them to desert.

OF CAMDEN.

Information from Camden is to Monday last. The answer of the Judge had been given to Capt. Monsey of the Furieuse, and he had sailed for Castine without firing on the place, and the apprehension of an attack having, ceased the Militia had retired to their homes. Captain M. had carried off Messrs. Chase and Cushing as hostages for the payment of money by the town; but there was no prospect that it could be paid, and the release of the hostages was applied for.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Intelligence thence is to the 3d inst. Gen. Brown took the command at that place on the 31t ult. The infantry regiments of his army were on their march thither, and were expected in a few days. Gen. Izard had closed his campaign and retired to winter quarters. Our fleet remained in port; and all expectation of an attack on Sackett's Harbor appear to have ceased, and the militia to be withdrawing. It is not safe to be too confident that the enemy do not still meditate an attack. Com. Yeo's fleet had returned to Kingston.

Our officers and men at the Harbor were fitting up their quarters to make them more comfortable for winter.

A letter from Sacketts Harbor gives the following account of the strength of the Mammoth ship of the British on Lake Ontario:—"She has 34 long 32 lbrs. on her lower deck; 34 long 24 lbrs on the middle deck, 20 carronades 68 lbrs. on the spar deck, and 14 carronades 32 lbrs. besides. Sir James is, also, building a large frigate at Kingston.

The British fleet landed 2000 men, with provisions, at the head of the Lake. 5000 British troops came up the St. Lawrence in a body the latter part of Oct. And large detachments were following. Sir George Prevost was superintending the preparations at Kingston.

WILMINGONN, (Del.) Nov. 12.

BRITISH IN THE DELAWARE.

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Delaware Gazette, dated

LEWIS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.

SIR—Since my last, the enemy has been joined by a brig and schr.; which, with three coasters captured, make their number amount to eight sail. One of the schooners is, at this time, very near the shore, abreast of the light house, and it is expected they intend to land there. Our militia are now on their way to oppose them.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.

The Constitutional term for which his Excelleney James Barbour, was elected, being nearly expired, the Legislature on Thursday proceeded by joint ballot to the election of a proper character to fill that office. There were three gentlemen nominated and ably supported, either of whom would fill the office with dignity, to wit: Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. Col. Thomas Mann Randolph, and Armistead T. Mason, Esq. At the close of the first ballot the votes stood as follows:

For WILSON C. NICHOLAS,	88
ARMISTEAD MASON,	69
THOMAS M. RANDOLPH,	35

There not being a majority on the first ballot in favor of either candidate, they proceeded to a second ballot, at the close of which the votes were,

For W. C. NICHOLAS	102
A. T. MASON	90
Majority	12

So that Wilson C. Nicholas, war deelared duly elected Governor or Chief Magistrate of this Commonweath for the ensuing year.

ENEMY IN THE POTOMAC.

Extract of a letter from Stephen Bailey, Esq. to Major Moore F. Brockenbrough, (now in the General Assembly) dated

RICHMOND C. H. Nov. 9.

"On my arrival at home, I found the enemy in the Potomac, consisting of 9 ships, and some smaller vessels, since which time, 2 ships have gone down, leaving yesterday evening 7 ships and some small vessels. They have pitched some tents on St. George's Island. As yet they have made no attempt to land on our side—I expect their object is wood and water—and as usual, I expect they call on us before they leave the river."

MILLEDGVILLE, Nov. 2.

INDIAN HOSTILITY.

It will be seen by the following communication from Col. Hawkins to the Governor, that the Seminoles Indians have raised the tomahawk and menace our frontier below with an immediate attack. Measures will be promptly taken by the executive to repel and chastise them.

Creek Agency, Oct. 30.

"I have from several quarters this information—The Seminoles have had a gathering at Perryman's for mischief. They are making their war food. They have received orders from the British to make ready, and to strike on this side without delay when the British are ready to strike on the other. They were to be ready by this full moon. A large party was soon after this full moon to march off somewhere for mischief, supposed the frontiers of Georgia below Fort Hawkins and probably near Hartford. One of the informants says he heard several of them say they had been ill treated near Hartford, and *the day was not far off when they would be revenged.*—I have ordered Mr. Limbaugh, Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs, to collect all the warriors he can, to place them at our posts, and to hold themselves in readiness for orders."