

TREATY WITH TURKEY

The following article on the recent negotiations with Turkey, points out emphatically the difficulties Mr. Rind had to surmount, and the signal success of his efforts. Mr. Rind deserves well of his country.

Mr. Rind, who has been in Constantinople for some time, has just returned to New York, and has written a very interesting account of his mission.

These observations are called for at this time by noticing a correspondence printed in some of our journals, containing accounts of the mode in which the late treaty between the Ottoman Porte and our government was consummated.

Mr. Rind, the gentleman selected for this purpose, is known to most of our merchants, as possessed of extensive and accurate commercial information, a knowledge of mankind, urbane manners, and a command of foreign languages, acquired by a long intercourse with and travel in other countries.

Our nation until this treaty, was unacknowledged by the Turkish government, and we had hitherto been content to be protected by a foreign flag. And our intention to effect such a treaty, had only been blazoned abroad, more than an opportunity would have been given for setting in operation every engine by the interested and artful to prevent its consummation, as in fact was done as soon as it was known; and had the treaty not succeeded, and the proof of the attempt been made public, dishonor would have been cast on our name.

It may be, that the Divan had heard of a colony, issuing from the bosom of their old ally, and becoming in a few years powerful enough to declare themselves independent; then beating or baffling the naval forces of the parent country, the first naval power of the world—steadily refusing any tribute to the pirates of Africa, and steadily repelling the attacks of the robbers of Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, until the western eagle—

The value of this negotiation, and the respectability of the negotiator, have carried it through, will soon be perceived by the public who are interested. What favour our representative has acquired with the Grand Seigneur, may be learned from the fact stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser a few days since, that he had after the departure of Mr. R. sent him a valuable present.

The New York Daily Advertiser learns from our intelligent Consul for Turkey, Mr. Rhind, that great changes have been made in the views, as well as the habits, of the Turkish government, within two or three years.

The two last missionaries sent to that part of the world, Mr. Dwight of Geneva, and his associate, had left Constantinople for Cyprus, where, as had recently been ascertained, exists an ancient Christian Church, which is a considerable degree of knowledge on the part of Europe appears to have found its way into the cabinet.

An account of their safe arrival at Eszernik had been received before Mr. R.'s departure from Constantinople.

The success of the school mission at Smyrna is still represented as most encouraging. Two memorial schools are now in operation under the care of Mr. Brewer and his associates, male and female. They contain 150 Greek children whose progress is highly gratifying.

Mr. George Poindexter has arrived at Washington—having been appointed by the Executive of the State of Mississippi, to the Senate of the U. S.—In a letter which he addressed to Mr. Gibson, K. on the 1st October, to "Port Gibson Correspondent," he assigns as a reason for his proceeding immediately to Washington, under an Executive appointment, that "Our Indian affairs and such treaties as the President may have formed with the several tribes, in the recess of Congress for their removal west of the Mississippi, will be submitted to the Senate for their approbation, with as little delay as possible, after Congress shall have convened. On these subjects, our future growth and prosperity materially depends, and it will require all our strength and vigilance to bring them to a favorable result.

It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Adams and Clay both long previous to the citation of Clay this question in this court, did hold the same opinion in reference to the subject, that General Jackson does now. At the treaty of Ghent in 1814, this question was discussed between the American and British commissioners, and the grounds then assumed by our ministers, were most ably and powerfully set forth. In the last war, the Indians had been the allies of the British, and in concluding the treaty of peace with the United States, the British Commissioners required an acknowledgement on our part of the very question. The correspondence is a too voluminous to insert here, but in a letter addressed to them by the American Commissioners, including Messrs. Adams and Clay, they hold the following language: "The United States cannot consent that Indians residing within their boundaries, as acknowledged by Great Britain, shall be included in the treaty of peace in any manner which will recognize them as independent nations, whom Great Britain having obtained this recognition, would respect as such."

From the Mobile Commercial Register. THE FATAL DUEL.—We learned some weeks ago, that the account of a fatal rencontre between Dr. Jeffrey and Dr. Smith, which we published some time last summer, and which has been extensively copied, was a contemptible hoax, played off upon us, and upon the public by some idle vagabond, who set about finding him out. We enclosed a note to the editor of the Atlanta, who is acquainted with Dr. Jeffrey, in Louisiana, who is one of the reputed combatants, and addressed a letter also to the Doctor, to which he has replied. The result of our inquiries leaves not a shadow of doubt, that the author is none other, than the valourous Doctor himself!

At the time of publishing the account, we had some misgivings as to its authenticity, but they were overruled by the affidavit of the writer, in an incident in which we were a party, and which could have been known only to him. We did not dream of imposition from such a quarter.

From the Boston Patriot. Yankee Enterprise.—Brig Smyrna of Duxbury, Capt. Sprague, which arrived here on Tuesday night in the very short passage of forty two days from Smyrna, said to be the shortest ever made thence to this port, also made her passage from this port to Smyrna in the same short space. This brig proceeded from Smyrna to Constantinople, thence up the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Odessa, being the first American vessel that ever reached that place or displayed the "star spangled banner" in the remote sea.

She took on board a cargo of wheat for Trieste, and on passing Constantinople, after an absence of 31 days, found a fleet of vessels bound up the Black Sea, several of which were British, which she had left there, some of which attempted to beat up against a N. E. wind and the current of the Bosphorus, (which ran at the rate of six miles an hour,) except a Danish barque, a fine English brig, and two smaller English schooners.—The barque and the English brig, in the attempt, the schooner (which have the advantage in beating) and the Smyrna gained the Black Sea. As the wind prevailed at N. E. the Smyrna found them, on her return, as above, Capt. Sprague after discharging his cargo at Trieste, returned to Smyrna. On his way he spoke brig Phoenix with Mr. Rhind, U. S. Commissioner to Turkey, passenger, bound to New-

York, and the fast sailing schooner Fan, also for New York, the latter of which vessels had not arrived, and the former arrived at New York on Monday. At Smyrna Capt. S. took on board a full cargo for Boston. The Smyrna has been absent but seven months, yesterday.

THE INDIANS.

It seems to be the determination of the Cherokee and their white allies to carry up their claims to the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Mr. Wirt, who a short time since rendered himself so ridiculous in his correspondence with the Executive of Georgia, has been selected as their advocate and attorney. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Judiciary will attempt to nullify a measure passed by the deliberate will of the representatives of the people, approved by the Executive, and a large majority of both the Houses of Congress, that decision has been favourable to her rights, and she will therefore claim the fulfilment of a long standing compact.

The idea of Indian sovereignty has been but recently proclaimed, and then for the most and lowest purposes of party. It is in every sense of the word a new fangled doctrine—never having been recognized as such or any other country. The claims of sovereignty set up by them and their white allies is altogether at war both with the spirit and usage of our government. Our ablest statesmen have limited at it, and deprecated in the most glowing colours, the assumption of it on the part of the Indians. Adams, Porter, Clay, Judge Spencer of New York, Mr. Niles, and even Mr. Wirt, on all former occasions, have strenuously and powerfully opposed it. Mr. Adams, in his first message to Congress, recommended the removal of the Indians beyond the limits of Georgia, and in a Report particular attention of Congress to a Report on this subject by General Porter, the then Secretary of War, in which report he declared that "The assumption or exercise on their part of governmental powers within the limits of a sovereign State was altogether unprecedented and inadmissible. The fact is, that the last Congress has only passed a law on this subject, previously recommended by the last administration."

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GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.

Will the National Journal, New York Journal of Commerce, &c. Daily Advertiser, the Boston Courier, and their co-workers, publish the following statement, as a slight reparation for the most unbecomable slander cast upon Georgia, which they have heretofore been guilty of? Will it be considered unjustifiable, to make an appeal to their sense of justice on the subject.

A white man by the name of James D. Sutton, residing in Habersham county, was convicted at the last Superior Court, of a conspiracy of the crime of murder, committed on a Cherokee Indian, in robbery, and sentenced to four years confinement in the Penitentiary. We understand that Judge Clayton, before whom the case was tried, charged the Jury against the prisoner, and in his remarks upon passing sentence admonished the community that the laws of the country would be administered with an even hand over all descriptions of persons.

We make this statement on authority not to be questioned, and ask to be inserted in all the newspapers, and to be read to the particular Indians, who we have heard the particulars of this case, and to be read to the particular white men, lately to be degraded by the name of Indians. They forged his signature to a number of notes, and instituted an action on one of them, under the belief that our law on the subject of Indian evidence would enable them to recover.—They failed together. The jury would not sustain them.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

The Editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, a decided Clay party, holds the following language on the subject: "We have the pleasure to inform our readers that a treaty has been concluded with the Choctaw nation of Indians, by which the lands occupied by them have been ceded to the U. S. States. The body of land embraced in this treaty extends down the Mississippi river from the 35th to the 34th degree of latitude, thence in a S. E. direction across this State to the boundary of Alabama, a small point projecting into that State, being an area of about ten millions of acres.—The cost to the government for annuities, removal of the Indians, &c. cannot exceed one million of dollars, or less than we had been led to expect the Indians would accept to, nor were we prepared for the information that the Indians were anxious to remove. This disposition dissolves a mountain of difficulties, that kept the Indians from pursuing a policy promotive of their own interests, and retarded the advancement of our State by a respectable standing among her sister States, and it will not only contribute to their happiness in the new country, but will prevent a rupture of the friendly relations between them and our Government."

ESCAPE FROM A LION.

About 11 o'clock I preached from Heb. ix 10.—When Divine Service was over, I visited a poor sick Hottentot, who recently experienced one of the most remarkable and protracted recoveries that I ever heard of. I found him in great pain from the red of forehead, and he had received on the occasion, and in the course of conversation, he furnished me with the following particulars of his escape from the jaws of a lion, which he ascribes wholly to the gracious interposition of the Father of Mercies, and which are, therefore, worthy of being recorded to his glory.

About three weeks or a month ago, he went out on a hunting excursion, accompanied by several other natives. Arriving on an extensive plain, where there was abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions also, which appeared to be disturbed by their approach. A prodigiously large male immediately separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance towards the party, the majority of whom were young and unaccustomed to encounters of so formidable a nature. When droves of timid antelope, or spring-bucks only came in their way, but he made a great boast of their courage, but the very appearance of the forest king made them tremble. While the animal was yet at a distance, they all mounted, to prepare for a distance, according to the custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, by means of their bridles, with the view of keeping the latter between them and the lion, as an object to attract his attention, until they were able to take deliberate aim. His movements however were too swift for them.—Before the horses were properly fastened to each other the lion, and made a tremendous bound, and after a sudden pounce upon the hind part of one of them, which in its flight, he plunged forward, and knocked down the reins in his hand. His comrade instantly took flight, and ran off with all speed; and he, of course, rose as quickly as possible, in order to follow them. But no sooner had he regained his feet than the romantic beast with a seeming consciousness of his own might, stretched forth his paw, and striking him behind the neck, immediately brought him to the ground again. He then rolled on his back, when the lion set his foot upon his breast, and laid him down upon him—The poor man became almost breathless, the lion now moved a little to one side, in order to breathe; but feeling this, the lion seized his left arm, close to the elbow; and after once laying hold with his teeth, he continued to amuse himself with the limb for some time, biting it in sundry different places down to the hand, the thick part of which seemed to be pierced entirely through. All this time he did not appear to be angry, but he was merely caught at his prey, like a cat sporting with a mouse that is not quite dead; so that with a mouse that is not quite dead, as there was not a single bone fractured, as would in all probability have been the case had he been writing in agony, gasping for breath, and expecting every moment to be torn limb from limb, the sufferer cried to his companions for assistance, but cried in vain. On raising his head a little, the lion opened his dreadful jaws to receive it, but providentially he saw which way in its retreat, slipped off, so that the points of the teeth only just grazed the surface of the skull.

The lion now set his feet upon the arm, from which the blood was freely flowing; his feet were now so close to his head, and he again laid hold of it. The idea very much makes me shudder while I write. But this was not the worst; for the animal then steadily fixed his flaming eyes upon those of the man, smelt on one side and then on the other; of his face; and, having tasted of the blood, he appeared to have imprinted it on his mind, and said victim. "At this critical moment," and recollecting having heard the poor man, "I recollected having heard a deliver to a God in the heavens, who is able to deliver at the very last extremity; and I began to pray that he would save me, and not allow the lion to eat my flesh and drink my blood." Whilst thus engaged in calling upon God, the beast turned himself completely round. On perceiving this, the Hottentot made an effort to get from under him; but no sooner did the creature observe his movement than he laid his terrible hold of his right leg. This wound was dreadfully deep, and evidently occasioned the sufferer most excruciating pain. He again sent up his cry for God for help; nor soon afterwards quickly relinquished his prey, though he had not been in the least interrupted. Having deliberately risen from his seat, he walked majestically off, to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and then hid down in the grass, as if for the purpose of watching the lion. The latter being happily relieved of his load, ventured to sit up, which circumstance immediately attracted the lion's attention; nevertheless it did not naturally expected; but, as before of power, and enable to do any thing more, he again arose, took his departure, and was seen no more. The man, seeing this, took up his gun, and hastened away to his terrified companions, who had given him up for dead. Being in a state of extreme exhaustion, from loss of blood, he was immediately set upon his horse, and brought, as soon as was practicable, to the place where I found him. Dr. Gaultier, son of the Rev. John Gaultier, being attached to a military post in the neighbourhood, and hearing of the case, he desired him all necessary assistance ever since. Mr. Gaultier informs me that, on his arrival, the appearance of the wounds was truly alarming, and amputation of the arm seemed absolutely necessary. To this, however, the patient was not willing to consent, having a number of young children, whose subsistence depends upon his labour. "As the Amputation had delivered me," said he, "from that horrid death, I thought surely he is able to save my arm also." And, astonishing to relate, several of the wounds are already healed, and there is now hope of his complete recovery. "O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."—Missionary Notices, for October, 1830.

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George Cronquist.—The Salem Gazette of last Tuesday, contains a full report of the trial of George Cronquist, who was charged with the murder of Mr. White. It commenced on Friday and was brought to a close about 1 o'clock on the Monday following, when it was given to the jury. A half past 3 o'clock they came into court and rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. When the foreman had pronounced the verdict, some disturbance was made in court, by the cheering of a portion of the spectators. Order was soon restored, however, and the presiding Justice stated, that a repetition of the offence would be followed by the severest punishment the officers could be detected, as many of the officers as could be detected, the prisoner with misprision of felony. His counsel was desirous of proceeding at once to the trial, but the court deemed it improper to commit the case to the same jury which had just acquitted him upon another charge, and postponed trial to 23d inst. The prisoner was then ordered to recognize himself, and one surety, in the sum of five hundred dollars each, and was released.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.

We are pleased to hear that twelve or fifteen miles of this important road is already under contract, and that it has been commenced under very favourable auspices. There are numerous bodies of workmen now employed near Maysville, and Lexington. It is expected that the whole road will be under contract by April of next year. A very experienced Engineer has been in constant attendance, and it is confidently expected, that the road will be completed with the utmost dispatch.

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The Chillicothe Post of the 7th inst. contains the following statement.

A letter from Columbus received last evening, states that three of the members of the next Legislature from the Western Reserve, elected upon the principles of Anti-Masonry, are known to be Jaeksonians. In that event, the administration will have a very decided majority in joint ballot. The State Bulletin of this week claims a majority of four at any rate, and we have no reason to doubt their correctness. At all events we have the strongest hopes. We hope also to see Gen. ROBERT LUCAS elected to the United States Senate. We know of no one who has stronger claims to that station.

This statement appears to us to be entitled to credit. If it be correct the Republican majority in the Legislature of Ohio will be ten, and the election of a Senator to Congress friendly to the present administration may be confidently expected.—Balt. Repub.

The Marquis Marbois in the introduction to his history of Louisiana, speaks thus of the supreme tribunal of our country. "There is at Washington a power, which has neither guards nor palaces nor treasures; it is neither surrounded by clerks nor overlaid with records. It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and in the publicity of its acts. This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States in his history, he says—

"No where else do we find so much ease and contentment, the fruits of industry, of discreet conduct, and good morals."

"The emigrant is always kindly received, and has nothing to fear but his own faults. A good carpenter, and industrious mason, a clever mechanic, sees only the laws above him."

Mr. Rhind, our Consul at Odessa, has reached the United States, bearing the important treaty negotiated with the Sublime Porte. We have before mentioned, as an article of current news, that the Sultan had presented to Mr. R. four elegant Arabian Steeds. They, too, have arrived at New York. The Daily Advertiser says: "The four Arabian horses brought out by Mr. Rhind, although they have suffered great fatigue during the voyage from Smyrna, and especially in the storm of Friday night last, appear to be very fine animals, and will no doubt be a most valuable acquisition to this country. One of them is sorrel, and another grey, all remarkably clean limbed and with a good head; but it was impossible to get a full sight of the animals on board the Phoenix, standing as they did in their stables, with slings beneath them. We understand that two of them had been brought from the desert only about three months before they were obtained for this country, and that although the voyage appeared in prospect very dangerous for them, by the skill of one of the crew, who had been accustomed to the care of live stock, they were brought over with tolerable comfort."

A question has arisen as to what shall be done with these horses? The Enquirer says: "The Arabian Horses.—What will be done with the Arabian Horses? The Constitution precludes any public functionary of the United States from accepting any present of a foreign power. The state department is now full of snuff boxes, slippers, cradles, pistols, guns, &c. presented by foreign sovereigns. The Arabian horses will have to be sent to the State Department until Congress authorizes by law the sale of all the presents made by the Republic. Mademoiselle Bourn, once sold off by auction at the two years presents of her lovers and made money out of them. It was perhaps the best use they could be put to.

The most eloquent and eminent of the French Roman Catholic divines, the Abbe de la Motte, has proposed, in an able address to the Roman Catholic clergy of France, to renounce all salary or pensionary stipend—all endowments of whatever description—from the government; and throw themselves entirely for subsistence, on the piety and justice of the people, as their flock.

It is mentioned in a New York letter, as a rumor, that the post of successor to Mr. Randolph in Russia, has been tendered to J. A. Hamilton Esq. now U. S. Attorney for the District of New York.

The whole amount of the subscriptions in Great Britain for the relief of the sufferers in Paris is ten thousand dollars.

The typhus fever rages with considerable violence in Vernon and Gilead, Conn. The deaths in the latter place, have commonly averaged 4 in one year; but during the last six months, 18 have died—6 belonging to one family within the space of three months.

The directors of the old bank of the state of Tennessee, have committed to the funds upwards of a million of dollars of the notes of that highly respectable institution, preparatory to a final close, of the concern.

Amaloo and Penitentiary.—It appears from an official report, published in the New York Gazette of Friday, that there are 9049 persons in the New York City Almshouse. Of these, 1158 are natives, and 891 foreigners in the Penitentiary, 559 persons—natives, 900—foreigners, 250. The total number of children at nurse in the Almshouse is 199.

A whale drifted on Choate's Point, Gloucester, last Monday, where the tide left it. From the fluke to the upper jaw was 55 feet, and will yield from 30 to 40 barrels of oil. He had three dozen barnacles beneath his jaw, one of which measured 4 1/2 inches round and 1 1/2 deep.

It is our painful duty to notice the arrest of Charles Whitley, Leroy Jordan and Anthony Evans, all of them citizens of Bedford, Bedford of reputable standing, and one of them a magistrate of the county—charged with having defrauded the United States, by forging documents in the name of Revolutionary soldiers, and drawing pensions upon them. We do not know to what extent the fraud has been carried—nor indeed whether the parties are guilty—if they are not they will soon be enabled to establish their innocence, and wipe off suspicion. Lynch P.

We understand, that on Monday evening last, on the Canal, about one mile the side of Ottoville a man who was engaged in a scuffle with a boatman seized a stab in the breast with a long pointed knife, which immediately terminated his existence. We learn that the deceased, being an athletic man, had twice thrown the boatman into the canal, and was warned at his peril not to attempt again—he imprudently made the third attempt and death was the consequence.—Schuyler Journal.