

to the Big Warrior last June, will heal the difference between them.

Hillisajo arrived in my schooner, Ocklocknee, sound last June, and was well received by all the chiefs and others who came to welcome him home; in consequence of his arrival a talk was held, the substance of which was put on paper for them, and it was sent, with a pipe of peace, to the other nations. Hillisajo wished to return to Nassau with me, but I prevailed on him to stay in the nation, and to keep them at peace. I regret, sir, to notice this poor man's affairs, though by his desire. It appeared, that he arrived at Nassau a short time after I had left in January, and Capt. W. being here, took charge of him, his goods and money, prevailing on the governor to let him stay with him, until he went down to the nation which was his intention to do. Of the money received of governor Cameron, he had only given him eighty dollars, by capt. W. a barrel of sugar, a bag of coffee, and a small keg of rum, and the interpreter Thogart informed me, that, when Hillisajo asked for an account, capt. W. refused it, saying, it would be useless to a man who could not read. He also misses two cases, one of which, he thinks, contains crockery. I have made enquiry of His Majesty's ordnance store-keeper, and he informs me, the whole were delivered to capt. W. They are therefore lost to Hillisajo.

I am desired to return Hillisajo's warmest acknowledgements, for the very handsome manner you treated him in England, and he begs his prayer may be laid at the foot of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. I left him and his family well, on the 20th June. Old Capparemicco desires me to send his best respects, and requests that you will send out some people to live among them, and all the land they took from Forbes shall be theirs. At all events they must have an agent among them, to see that the Americans adhere to the treaty, and permit them to live unmolested on their lands. This agent should be authorised by His Majesty's government, or he will not be attended to by the Americans. In the gazettes of Georgia, the Americans report the Seminole Indians are continually committing murders on their borders, and making incursions into the state.

These are fabrications tending to irritate the American government against the poor Indians; for, during the time I was in the nation, there was only one American killed, and he, with two others, were in the act of driving off cattle belonging to Boleg, chief of Suwahny, whereas three men and a boy were killed last June, by a party of American cattle stealers, while in their hunting camps. The boy they scalped, and one of Bowleg's head men was killed in St. John's river, in July. The backwood Georgians, and those resident on the borders of the Indian nation, are continually entering it, and driving off cattle. They have in some instances made settlements, and particularly on the Choctaw river, where a considerable number have descended.

By the treaty with Great Britain, the Americans were to give up to the Indians all the lands that may have been taken from them during the war, and place them on the same footing they were in 1811. It appears they have not done so; that Fort Gaines, on the Chatahoey, and Camp Crawford, on the Flint river, are both on Indian territory, that was not in possession of America in 1811. They are fearful that, before any aid is given by the English government, they will no longer be in possession of any territory.

I wrote last January to his Excellency the hon. Charles Bagot, respecting the encroachments of the Americans; as I was informed by the copy of a letter from the right hon. Earl Bathurst, handed me by his excellency governor Cameron, that His Majesty's Ambassador had received orders to watch over the interests of the Indians. Since my return here, I have received of Mr. Moodie, of Charleston, an extract of a letter from the hon. Charles Bagot, that the expense of postage is so considerable, any further communication of the same nature must be sent by private hands. Now, sir, as no person goes from this direct to Washington, how am I to be able to comply with his desire? Thus he will be kept ignorant of the situation of the poor Indians, and the encroachments daily made on their lands by American settlers, while he may be told by the American government that no encroachments have been made, and that the forts

they still hold are necessary to check the unruly Seminoles. Thus the person appointed to watch over the interest of the Indians, having no other means of information than from the parties interested in their destruction, and seeing from time to time, in the American gazettes, accounts of cruel murders, &c. committed by the Indians on the frontier settlement of the United States, he apprehends the Indians merit all the Americans do to them.

But let His Majesty's government appoint an agent, with full powers to correspond with His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, and his eyes will then be opened as to the motives that influenced American individuals, as well as the government, in villifying the Indians.

The power given me, and the instructions, were to memorialize His Majesty's government, as well as the governor general of the Havana; but if you will be pleased to lay this letter before His Majesty's secretary of state, it will save the necessity of the first, and I fear that a memorial to the governor general would be of no use.

Referring you to the answer, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ARBUTHNOT.

[To be continued.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

We yesterday announced the departure of the American Minister, Mr. Gallatin, for Paris. The result of his negotiations with our Ministers, during his visit to London, has transpired. It is understood that he has concluded a Treaty with the British Commissioners, by which all the chief points in negotiation with the United States, were happily and satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute ever since the Treaty of the Earl of Shelburne, is now accurately fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right of fishing on the shores of Newfoundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the United States, with the British West Indies. And the only unsettled point is that of the right of visitation and seizure of seamen found on board of the ships of either country during war. It is said on this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition which had been made by the British Commissioners to his Government. The Treaty itself we presume, will not be made public till the return of advices from America; but report states that the above is the substance.—*Globe*.

OCTOBER 31.

We understand that the Prince Regent has expressed his intention, in consequence of the great necessary reductions of regiments, to resign the Colonelcy of the 10th hussars to the Colonel of one of the regiments of cavalry ordered to be reduced.

On Thursday, his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador, Baron Humboldt, Counsellor Bismarck, and Mr. Rothschild, delivered to the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, in the presence of Mr. Bonnet, Notary, the Deeds of Mortgage, as securities for the due payment of the loan of five million pounds sterling, lately contracted for by Mr. Rothschild, on account of the Prussian government.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen was evidently worse on Thursday evening, than she had been in the early part of the day. Though from her great exhaustion, her Majesty's complaints are not made audible, yet it was very apparent that she suffered considerable pain. Her cough, too, was more frequent, and her restlessness produced much fever. Throughout the whole of yesterday her Majesty remained much in the same enfeebled state, as she has done for the last eight or nine days, and up to seven o'clock last night, there was no perceptible amendment. The following Bulletin was issued this morning:—

"*New Palace, Oct. 31.*—The Queen has had several hours sleep; but the symptoms of her Majesty's disease remain unchanged."

NOVEMBER 1.

Her Majesty, the Queen, we are sorry to say, still languishes under the most distressing exhaustion, and since her last paroxysm, the more virulent symptoms of her disorder have by no means so entirely subsided as they have done heretofore. Notwithstanding she appears by the bulletins to have slept well every night, yet the repose has not produced the slightest refreshment.

It is said that the Mother of her Majesty languished several years before her death, in a nearly similar state to that now suffered by the Queen.

Extract from a Letter dated Calais, October 28.

"The troops are coming down to embark every fast: 4 to 5000 men will come in to-morrow. The weather is very fine, and consequently the embarkation is uninterrupted. The cavalry corps are already arrived in their old quarters, near St. Omer and Calais."

A REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION.

It is understood that Sir G. M. Gregor's expedition will receive a considerable accession of force from continental volunteers. He has chartered ten transports. It is rumoured that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, off the Musquito shores, where Commodore Aury has already made a lodgement; and thence, that Sir G. will direct his future movements, according to circumstances, so as either to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New-Grenada, or to produce an important diversion in their favour, by landing on the Isthmus of Darien. It is by some conjectured, that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific. It is no longer a secret that his Lordship has proceeded to take the command of the Independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that successful attacks upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the Northward of that port, are contemplated by that enterprising officer. Hence it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing, may be destined to penetrate across the Isthmus, and to be employed by his Lordship as a corps of debarkation. Two of Sir G.'s transports left the river on Monday last. They had a considerable supply of arms on board. Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

[* It seems that Lord Cochrane has paid a visit to the Revolutionary Admiral Brion, in the West Indies; and there is some reason to suppose Sir Gregor and his Lordship have intended to act together.]

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 31.

All the Allied Sovereigns and their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have now left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review for the last time the Army of Occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with no less than 1500 volunteers, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the great embarrassment in which the new minister of finance is placed. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle informs us, that the decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden has actually taken place, and has been highly favorable to the latter state. The Grand Duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 16th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

Difference with America adjusted.

The matters not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty at the end of the revolutionary war, is now accurately fixed. This, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India Islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight; but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains:—the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.—*London Observer*.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

12TH JANUARY, 1819.

From Papers received since our last publication, we have extracted many interesting paragraphs.—London dates will be found to the 1st November—Her Majesty's illness, at that date, was very alarming.

The reduction in the army, of Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Infantry, amounts to 31,100 men. Orders have been issued from the War-Office to carry it into effect without delay.

The ship *Cabalva*, of 1200 tons, and mounting 30 guns, belonging to the East India Company, was totally wrecked on the 7th July last, on her passage from London to Canton. The ship and cargo said to be worth £350,000.

London, Oct. 31.

General Brownrigg is said to be recalled from the Government of Ceylon. Sir G. Colville, and Sir M. Power are both mentioned as likely to succeed him.

Sir Vicary Gibbs has signified to Ministers his desire, on account of continued ill health, to retire, and thus both the Chief Justiceships have become vacant.

Hamburg, October 23.

We have certain intelligence that the Swedish Government has repeated its orders to the Governor of St. Bartholomew, not to allow any privateer of unrecognized Government to sell its prizes in that Island. It is even said that the above Governor has received a severe reprimand on the subject, and is ordered to justify his conduct.

From the *New Brunswick Courier*, of the 2d instant.

MURDER!—Our readers will observe, as we do, with mingled emotions of horror and regret, that a hue and cry has been levied against one Francis Masten, for the murder of Mr. ISAIAH SMITH, of Norton, King's County, on the evening of Thursday the 24th inst.—As many accounts of this horrid and unfortunate transaction are in circulation, some of which, no doubt are erroneous, we deem it our duty as journalists, to give such particulars as have come to our knowledge.—

It appears that Masten had purchased a farm of Mr. Abm. Baxter, father-in-law to the deceased Mr. S. who offered his services, with that of his team, to carry Masten's farming utensils, &c. to his intended place of residence, and where it is said they drank some liquor—that on their return, from some cause not yet ascertained, Masten took a stake from the sled, with which he struck Mr. S. on the head and fractured his skull—that on the second blow being given, he enquired whether he (Masten) intended to murder him, which was answered in the affirmative—He then endeavored to thrust the stake down his throat, by which means several of his teeth were knocked out and the end of the weapon passed through under his chin, after which he beat him most unmercifully about the body, arms, &c. until he thought he had fully completed his hellish purpose, and left him apparently dead—Masten then returned to the neighborhood from which he set out, and reported that Mr. Smith was lost in the woods, when a black man, accompanied by Masten, went in search of, and found him in the situation above described, from whence he was removed to the nearest house, where he languished until Sunday morning, when he died. Masten remained in the neighborhood the two following days, and did not attempt his escape until within a few hours of the death of Mr. Smith, and has not since been heard of.

Mr. SMITH, was about 20 years of age, of respectable connections, and had not been married above three years.

The unfortunate Masten, we are sorry to say, has a family, and on whom he, in one unguarded moment, aided no doubt, by the effusion of liquor, has placed a stigma that will probably never be effaced.—He has heretofore maintained a good character.

A REWARD OF FORTY POUNDS, BY ABRAHAM BAXTER, and TEN POUNDS BY EBENEZER SMITH, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above named FRANCIS MASTEN, to any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this Province.