

From the Charleston Courier of Nov. 10. INDIAN NEWS.

We learn by an officer of the army, who arrived in town on Sunday last, direct from Fort Hawkins, that hostilities are expected immediately to break out between our troops and the Seminole Indians. Gen. Gaines with his force, took up the line of march from Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama, to Fort Scott, on the Flint River, about the 27th ult. where he was to be joined by about 600 Creek Indians warriors, who would make his army, including regulars, militia and Indians, amount to about 2,500 men. The Seminoles are said to have in the field 1,500 warriors. Gen. Jackson and his army, it was expected, would join Gen. Gaines at Fort Scott.

The officer above alluded to, was despatched here to procure four field pieces for the expedition, and will return immediately. We learn that Gen. Gaines made a demand upon the Seminoles for the surrender of seven whites—they refused, and in compliance with their terms, he killed about 100 of their warriors, and demanded the balance to be given up to them, as the only condition which would make peace. The general made no further reply, but immediately put his troops in motion to operate against them.

From the Philadelphia True American. VILLAINY.

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It is sincerely hoped that the subject will attract the notice of the friends of humanity, and particularly of the Abolition Society.

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and sergeant major Parks, now confined in the prison in this city, under an indictment for having violated a law of the United States, entitled, "An act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," passed Anno 1794.

If it should appear, on the final trial of their case by a traverse jury, that they are guilty of the crime laid to their charge, the subscribers believe that numerous considerations force themselves on the mind to extenuate the offence.

They were entire strangers in this country and to its laws. Had they been acquainted with the law, for the infraction of which they stand in their present uncomfortable situation, they might, and it is fairly presumable they would, have avoided the violation of it, which they could easily have done without interfering with the ultimate object of their expedition.

The object they have in view must entitle them to the sympathy & the good wishes of every friend of liberty. That object is no less than the emancipation of a large and fair section of the globe—and a respectable portion of mankind, from the most galling yoke, civil and religious, that ever pressed on the shoulders of a nation—a portion of the globe that may hereafter vie with ancient Greece and Rome for heroism and ardent love of liberty; and where, indeed, virtues have been already displayed, that would bear comparison with some of the proudest traits in the history of those illustrious nations.

The subscribers have too much respect for the constituted authorities of their country, to arraign the motives or the object of the Legislature of the United States, in enacting the law under which these respectable gentlemen appear as criminals; but they cannot refrain from the expression of the deepest regret and astonishment, that while powerful armaments are fitting out in the ports of monarchical Great Britain, in the most open and undisguised manner, to aid the South American patriots, a similar proceeding should bring down the vengeance of the law in the form of heavy and ruinous fines, and tedious imprisonment in republican America. In the eyes of the world at large this must appear a wonderful political phenomenon.

We know the limited nature of your powers in the law. We wish them exerted on the side of a regard to the feelings and comforts of your fellow-men. We merely beseech that you will order these gentlemen a speedy trial, so that, if innocent, they may not continue to suffer galling imprisonment, one of the worst consequences of heinous crime; and if unfortunately their proguity, that they may at once know their fate, & be relieved from a state of goading suspense.

This simple request is made in your name of that holy cause for which "Hampton fought, Lock wrote, and Sydney bled"—that holy cause, which in the fire of youth you embraced with patriotic ardour—that holy cause whose support has given immortality to Washington, Warren, Green, Mercer, Wayne, Adams, Franklin, Randolph, Clinton and the numerous host of warriors and sages, who shed a halo of glory round our common country—the holy and divine cause, in fine, which has raised the United States to a high and elevated rank they fill, so much to their own happiness as the approbation of an admiring world.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1817.

From the National Intelligencer Nov. 12.

The proclamation of neutrality in 1793 by president Washington, was far from receiving the sanction of general approbation, in the favor of the prevailing zeal for the success of the French revolution. Posterity has done justice to the motives of the departed patriot, and to the wisdom of that measure. There are points of resemblance in the present period to that to which we refer; and so much more recent is due to the late law of neutrality than was due to the proclamation referred to, inasmuch as the latter was the act of an individual, the other of the collected interested counsels of the nation.

Not only is the policy of neutrality that which belongs to the nation under the present aspect of things, but we cannot conceive any change which will vary the opinion.—If we recognize the independence of one or more of these provinces, our position, in regard to

any war in which the provinces are engaged, remains the same; for, it is presumed, an alliance in their cause against Spain, does not enter into the views of any but those who are borne away by the most unregulated passion for military renown.

In regard to the particular case which is the subject of the Columbian's animadversion, the imprisonment of British citizens at Philadelphia, it is certainly one of hardship, and we regret it; but it is one in which the laws must take their course. There is no fear of their being wrested from their construction, for the purpose of tyranny and oppression; the intelligence of our juries, and the independence of our juries, are pledges for the purity of their administration in our courts.

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"In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces, in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of W. Florida, and in that instance, under circumstances which made their interposition as much as an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the United States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the president, & the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct, under such circumstances, at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

"What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and her Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had right to demand of the U. States, was, that they should not in-

any war in which the provinces are engaged, remains the same; for, it is presumed, an alliance in their cause against Spain, does not enter into the views of any but those who are borne away by the most unregulated passion for military renown.

In regard to the particular case which is the subject of the Columbian's animadversion, the imprisonment of British citizens at Philadelphia, it is certainly one of hardship, and we regret it; but it is one in which the laws must take their course. There is no fear of their being wrested from their construction, for the purpose of tyranny and oppression; the intelligence of our juries, and the independence of our juries, are pledges for the purity of their administration in our courts.

There may be some of our readers who do not recollect the distinct avowal publicly made by our government, of the course it intended to pursue in regard to the contest between Spain and her colonies. We have, therefore turned to the file of the National Intelligencer; in which paper, of the 29th of January, 1816, to find a letter from the secretary of state to the Spanish minister, under date of January 19, communicated to congress by the president, in which the views of our government are thus frankly and explicitly proclaimed.

Extract of a letter from hon. James Monroe, secretary of state, to the Chevalier de Onis, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty, dated,

Department of State, }  
January 19, 1815. }

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