fulfilled the command of a party to Natchez for the purpose of arresting Gen. Burr, and declared that the instructions with the paper I possessed, together with the state of things at this period, that the measure was warrantable; and having seen several communications from the government to general Wilkinson, and particularly that bearing the date of the 21st of October, I had no doubt of the sanction of government to my measures which were calculated to collect the views of col. Burr. I have seen communications of a confidential nature from the President to gen. Wilkinson and I believe in reply to the general's letter of the 21st of October.

(Signed) A. L. DUNCAN.

City of Richmond, set.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) HENRY S. SHORE.

A true copy,

Teste,

(Signed) WM. MARSHAL, Cln.

A

Deposition of Col. Cushing.

On or about the 8th of October, 1806, I was sitting at my dining table in my quarters at Natchitoches with gen. Wilkinson, when a gentleman entered the room, & enquired for col. Cushing. I rose to receive him, & he presented to me the letter from gen. Dayton, of which the following is an exact copy, viz.

Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.)
July 27th, 1806.

Dear Sir,

This will be presented to you by my nephew, a son of the late gen. Mathias Ogden, who commanded one of the Jersey regiments in the revolutionary war, and whom you probably recollect, and who is now in New Orleans, and is advised by me, to call at your post, if it should be Fort Adams, or elsewhere upon the Mississippi, as I am told it is. His merit and the esteem in which he is held by me, make me anxious to procure for him a welcome reception, even for the short stay of few hours, that he will be able to make with you.

Any instances of friendly attention or assistance shewn to him, and his very worthy companion, Mr. Swartwout, will be gratefully acknowledged, and regarded as a favor conferred on

Dear Sir,

Your sincere friend, and
Very humble servant,

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON.

Col. Cushing.

The gentleman informed me, that he was the person mentioned in the letter, and I presented him to gen. Wilkinson, as the friend of gen. Dayton, and requested him to take a seat with us at table, which he did. Mr. Swartwout then observed, that Mr. Ogden and himself had come thus far on to New Orleans, had learned at Fort Adams, that our troops and some militia were encamped at Natchitoches, from whence they were to march against the Spanish army then in our neighborhood, and that the object of his visit was to act with us as a volunteer. He remained with us some time, and conversed on various topics—and with perfect propriety, could not a suspicion against him—and he left us with a strong impression on my mind, that his business to New Orleans was of a commercial nature, & could be conducted by Mr. Ogden during his absence. When he was in our quarters, I was called out on business, and was absent from five to ten minutes.

The next morning I was walking on the gallery in front of my quarters, when gen. Wilkinson came up, and taking me aside informed me that he had something of a very serious nature to communicate to me. So much am I the slave of my duty, that I felt anxiety to hold it in strict reserve for the present, he begged me to bear in mind, that I should be able to make a fair statement of it at any future period. He then asked me if I knew, or had heard of an enterprise being on foot in the western states? I replied that I had heard nothing on the subject, and asked him what the enterprise was to which he alluded? He then said, "Yes, my friend, a great number of individuals possessing wealth, popularity and talents, are at this moment associated for purposes inimical to the government of the United States, and Burr is at their head, and the young gentleman who delivered you the letter last evening, is one of his principals." He says of serving as a volunteer, is only a masque. He has brought me a letter from Col. Burr, which being in cypher, I have not yet fully been able to make out, but I have discovered that his object is treasonable, and that it may story to oppose him, by every means in my power. He assures me that he has funds—says the navy are with him—offers to make me second in command, and to give the officers of the army one thing I may ask for them—and he requests me to send a confidential friend to confer with him at Nashville, in Tennessee. In fine, he seems to calculate on me and the army as ready to join him."

I then asked the general whether he had received any information or instruction on this subject from government, to which he replied that he had the instructions of the President, and such measures as in his judgment were best calculated to defend the country. He said he would immediately march to the Sabine and endeavor to make such terms with the Spanish commanders as would justify him in removing the greatest part of his force to the Mississippi, and that the measure of his should be effected, he would send me to New Orleans in a light barge, with orders to secure the French cannon and artillery at that post, and to put the place in the best possible situation for defence, and that he would furnish me with every aid that could be spared from Natchitoches, with all possible expedition. He told me that he would give the information he had received to the President of the United States, and solicit particular instructions for his government, and that, under the circumstances, he would pursue the course before suggested, as the only means in his power of enjoying the honor and the pleasure of the President could be known. On our march to the Sabine, the general told me that he should be in his presence at New Orleans at as early a period as possible, was shortly afterwards detached, and that unless he could make terms with the Spanish commanders, he would set out for New Orleans, and leave me to bring on the troops.

Natchitoches, 15th Nov. 1806.

(Signed) T. H. CUSHING,

Col. 2d regt. inf'y, and adj. and Inspector of the army.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of New Orleans, this 20th day of May, 1807.

(Signed) GEORGE POLLOCK,

Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

Will be sold, at Auction, on the 22d instant, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

A ONE story strong frame HOUSE, 16 feet long and 12 feet wide, with a front square, with two fronts, containing 2 rooms below and 2 above, and a garret room ceiled, with a dry cellar under the whole. This house is on square number 68, and is the lot 19 12 feet front, running back 125 feet. Terms—Half cash, the rest with indorsers for a Shipwright or Tailor's shop. Terms made known on the day of sale.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

October 9—w3t.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage from H. my Schively to Michael Hillman, and sealed, the 7th day of September of this month,

LOT No. 12, in square No. 1, in the city of Washington, with the improvements on the same, being a two story brick house, 40 feet front, and 20 feet in the lower bridge, at the mouth of Rock Creek, will be sold at auction, on a credit of 5 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, or interest from the day of sale, and a deed.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

October 9—w3t.

Just Published, and for Sale by

J. Gales, Junr.

Pennsylvania Avenue, the doors west of the Theatre.

PRICE 12 1-2 CENTS.

THIS work is taken from SPEAKER'S Treatise, and comprises the following, viz.

On the duties which the officers and non-commissioned officers should be acquainted with.

The formation of a Company.

The formation of a Regiment.

The formation of exercises without and with arms, with the explanation of the Principles of Loading as performed in the Firings.

The Exercise of a Company.

The Exercise of a Battalion and the *Firing* by Division or Platoon.

The above may also be had at the bookstore of Messrs. Cunningham, and at Dr. Hopins's, Washington; at the Bookstore of R. Davis Georgetown.

September 30—

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons near the Eastern Branch, on Sunday night the 27th sept. a BLACK HORSE, about fifteen hands high, in good order, 14 years old last Spring—the hair on his neck, shoulders, & white left hind foot, high romp, blind in her right eye (by drawing) back a little lame in her left shoulder, shod before, and no brand recollected. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber near the Navy Yard, shall receive if he is found in the city, *Five Dollars*, if in miles off *Ten Dollars*, and *Twenty Dollars* if she is above ten miles, and if she is stolen *Fifty per cent* will be added to each of the above sums, provided the thief is committed and secured, paid by,

JEREMIAH BOOTHE.

Washington city, Oct. 5—w4t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

The Secretary of War & the Secretary of the Navy arrived on Wednesday.

In consequence of the orders of the President, there were required from the 42d Kentucky regiment, on the 29th ult. this regiment paraded at Lexington, upwards 350 volunteers offered, being three times the number called for. So much for the spirit of that patriotic state, and for the idle hopes entertained by profligate disorganizers of its disaffection to the union.

Our readers will derive considerable satisfaction from the following document, which we have received from the 24th ult. The vigilant spirit prevailing in Ohio, together with the unremitting pursuit, will deter from seasons for the belief that any hostile machinations of the Indians there will be attempted. We know, indeed, by no means satisfied that their late movements have not originated in the court of Britain agents, commercial or political, and it requires strongest proof that the mere *ipse dixit* of the prophet to wipe off from him the suspicions of being complicated in any advice. Notwithstanding his declaration, we have little doubt of the genuineness of the talk which has been published in this paper, as it was derived from a source that entitles it to great respect.

There is one thing in the talk, to which we particularly invite the attention of the reader. In the talk of Blue Jacket, the British are emphatically charged with persuading the Indians to destroy the Americans. This is especially worthy of notice at those whose favorite theme is British faith and British honor, and who have, and formerly declared that the murderous tomahawk of the savage has been raised at their instigation. What they are here proved to have done them, they may do again. The only security preventative is a state of readiness to parish with exemplary severity every such outrage.

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 17.

[*The following highly interesting and very extraordinary talk was delivered and communicated by Messrs. Worthington and M'Arthur, to governor Kirker.*]

HOW DO YOU DO, FATHER?

In compliance with your request, we set out from our homes on the day, to ascertain the cause, and the disposition of the Indians said to be collected in the neighborhood of Fort Greenville and Fort Wayne. In the neighborhood of Staunton, we very fortunately met with Mr. Stephen Rudduck, who informed us that we saw no tongue correctly, and who was so kind as to offer to interpret for us. On the 12th in the evening we arrived at Greenville, and passed all the night, and early the next morning, rode up to the Indian town. It lies about two miles some of the prairies, on a small branch which empties itself into G. Creek. The Indians received us with great kindness, and in a friendly way, and gave us a kind reception. We very soon understood that the Indians were alarmed, been much agitated, and anxious about their safety. We were told by some of their chiefs, that the day we arrived, they were to hold a general council about their own affairs, which we should be admitted. About two o'clock, we were told the council had met, and were ready to receive us, we found in the house 173 and 23 or 24 squaws. After they had proposed of some little business of their own, they informed us they were prepared to hear us. We then read the talk that your letter, which we should read and interpret to them, would inform them of the disposition of your mind, and that it had been communicated, we would say something further to them.

It will be perhaps proper to state, that after the Shawnee chiefs had your letter communicated to them, they desired, before we proceeded further, that their interpreter, (who was a Potawatomie, and spoke both the Shawnee & Potawatomie tongues) should communicate the letter to the Potawatomies who would communicate it to the Chippewas, who would tell it to the Wyandots, and told us they were ready to proceed, they were spoken as follows:

" *Friends and Brothers,*

" We are gratified and thankful that Supreme Being, who in the universe has permitted us to meet in peace and friendship. We have come a considerable distance to examine into to your conducts and tell you important truths. We want you to open your ears, and listen to us—let what we say sink deep in your hearts—What we shall tell you is for your own good—none but fools refuse to harken to good counsel

When the English, who were our fore-fathers, came to this land, you, our red brothers, possessed the whole of it. In time they increased and you decreased. You had frequent wars with our forefathers, who were compelled to fight you when the English directed, and to engage in their wars to no purpose. When your white brethren, the Americans, began to grow a little, their unnatural parent, the English, were determined to make war upon them, and use them to their own profit. Your white brethren bore long and suffered much from their unnatural parent—but at last they could bear no longer. They were compelled to take up the Tomahawk in defence of themselves, or to be slaves forever slaves. Now, brothers, listen to what we say. We speak plain. We are going to remind you as friends, of your former misconduct. You, our red brethren, joined with the British against your white brethren, and became cause or provocation—you interfered in a family quarrel, in which you had no concern. You sided our unnatural mother to destroy her helpless children without cause. Your white brethren were then very little and weak—but the God who made all things was with them. Your chiefs & old men who I now see among you, could tell you that after a very long bloody war, which lasted 100 moons, the English and all their allies were compelled to sue for a peace, and to make peace with your white brethren.—In this treaty, so far from making any provision for you who had joined them through the war, they ceded the very lands you live on to your white brethren. This was the conduct of your English friends. Not yet satisfied, afraid to continue the war longer themselves, they continued to use the Tomahawk into the hands of our red brethren, who persisted to carry on the war themselves, and were deceived by the English. Now, brothers, listen while we remind you of some of the treacherous conduct you when you most needed their aid. When our general Wayne and his warriors beat you near Fort Miamis, which fort the British were in possession of, did they not shut their gates against you, and drive you away like dogs, although they had before promised you assistance and protection. These are truths, brothers, you know and cannot deny, and we speak plain. After this you wanted peace: Your white brethren gave you peace. They made a treaty with you for your selves. They made a treaty with you at Greenville. To that treaty they have adhered faithfully. You have been treated with kindness and friendship. Your father the President of U. S. to the certain knowledge of him that speaks to you, feels affection, pity and kindness towards you, and does all in his power for your good, as long as you continue to deserve it; therefore look to your own good, and be careful how you act.

Brothers, listen further, and be patient. The British, our old enemies, have been lately guilty of taking away your property and goods, from the Chippewas; without cause, they seek a quarrel without provocation. Your white brethren are determined no longer unless they do justice for past injuries and give security for their future good treatment. If a quarrel for force is likely to take place again between your white brethren and the British, of this we suppose you have been informed. Brothers, we do not come to solicit your assistance. Your white brethren can fight their battles themselves. Brothers and fathers, is now calling together 100, 000 of his warriors, who will, if war should take place, be ready to fall on North, and if they find you sitting still and minding your own affairs, regardless of your wives and children, they will take you by the hand and do you no harm but help you. Have they find you in your fort, they will put the tomahawk into your hands, to be used against them, they will do nothing for you but kill you. Your white brethren do not mean to boast; they know you are brave men and desire to be plain with you and tell you what is for your good.

Remember, brothers, we told you that when your white brethren beat the English, they would leave you to your selves, and very weak, like children: Now they are strong like men and the English have brought you to your selves. They have done nothing for you. They have no help. Their big canoes can come on the lake and they will, therefore, take care how you listen to their advice, and do not let them deceive you. Brothers listen to us further. You know that by the treaty of Greenville, a line was drawn between the lands belonging to the Indians and your white brethren. Your white brethren have been faithful, and have complied with this treaty. Now brothers, we find you scated on the lands of your white brethren, contrary to the treaty, and that many of you are gathered together here, and for what purpose we know not. This has given some alarm to your white brethren who live near you. It is reported that you mean to go against them again, influenced by the English.

Now, brothers, we have talked very plain to you, and told you truths. We expect you will deal with us in the same way, and let us know, honestly, the cause of your meeting, that we may know what to say to those who sent us to you. Do not suppose, brethren, because we come to you in this peaceable manner your white brethren fear you. It is very true that you may, before this, have put the Americans to disaye a few families who are nearest to you; but you will suffer severely for it in the end. Your father, the governor of Ohio, is now calling together near five thousand of his warriors, and if we had the hopes of your reunion without foundation, they will do you no harm: therefore, brothers, give us a plain answer to our last interrogatories. Your white brothers do not want war; not because they fear it, but because they know the evil it brings even upon the conquerors."

"We were then told, that the next morning, about ten o'clock, the chiefs would give us an answer. We sat some time in the council house, while the Indians were engaged in conversation with the chiefs. One of them, Blue Jacket, mentioned to Mr. Rudduck, in the presence of the prophet, that he had heard of a talk that was published in our newspapers, said to be delivered by the prophet, which he (Blue Jacket) informed us, he was reserved that subject for the next day; but as it was mentioned, and we had a copy of it, we should be glad to hear it, we wished to know of the prophet himself, whether he had ever uttered it. He then procured the talk and read it, and Mr. Rudduck gave him the interpretation. The prophet declared the whole to be false and unfounded, and seemed to resent it as a slander.

We then observed to him, that we had been told that he was the author of it, in which he had said, "he could turn the Americans over like a bason of water," with many other expressions of a similar nature, of which he declared to be absolutely false and unfounded, in which he was joined by the chiefs, who sat by him in the council, and camped where we did the night before.

The next morning, the 15th inst. we met the chiefs again, and was informed they had communicated what we had spoken to them, to the foreigners who were with them, and that they, the Shawnee chiefs, were authorized to answer for the whole present.

Blue Jacket, an old Shawnee chief, spoke as follows, viz.—

Brethren—We are seated who heard you yesterday. You will get a true relation, as far as we and our countrymen know it. We speak as follows: Shawanos, Wyandots, Potawatomies, Tawas, Chippiwas, Winnepacks, Ottawas, Menomonies, Sawgoes, and one man from north of the Chippiwas. *Brethren*—you see all the chiefs of nations before you, who now speak to you.

About eleven days ago, we had a council at Wyandot town, at Sandusky, (who was the elder brother of the red people), spoke and said, God had kindled a fire, and it was burning hard; this council we talked over the treaties with the French and Americans. The Wyandot nation, who were formerly marked a line along the Allegehany mountains, southerly, to Charleston, (S. C.) No man was to pass that line, neither the French nor Americans came to settle over the line, the English told the Indians to unite and fight for them, the French, told the war came on between the British and Americans, when it was told them that the British were beaten, the French came back.

After the treaty of peace between the English and Americans, the summer before Wayne's army came on, the English told the Indians which side the Indians, and told them if they would turn out and unite as one man, they would drive back the Americans, and do it a big fire, and destroy them all.—The Wyandot spoke further in the council. We see, said he, there is a line to be war between the Indians and our white brethren, the Americans. Let us unite and consider the situation we are in, and understand, and let you in; you are pointed too much my children. It was then we saw the English treacherously with us before. We now see them going to war again? We do not know what they are going to fight for. Let us, our brethren, not interfere, was the speech of the Wyandot.

Further, the Wyandot said, I speak to you, my little brother, the Shawanees at Greenville, and to you our little brothers, all around. You appear to be at Greenville, to serve the St-