PREME RULER of the Universe. Now send forth your speeches to all our brethren far around us, and let us all unite to seek for that which shall be for our eternal welfare, and unite ourselves in a band of eternal brotherhood. These, brethren, are the sentiments of all the men who sit around you: they all adhere to what the elder brother, the Wyandot, has said, and these are their sentiments. It is not that they are afraid of their white brethren, but that they desire peace and harmony, and not that their white brethren could put them to great necessity, for their former arms were bows and arrows, by which they got their living. There is one difficulty in the way, that is, our white brethren are building forts at Chicaga. We would rather our white brethren would not build these forts.

Your red brethren are not acquainted with the sentiments of the British Indians, or those on the Mississippi afar off. But these are the sentiments of all those we have already mentioned —to wit: If our white brethren are going to war, their red brethren have formed a determined resolution to interfere no way, but to sit still and mind their own concerns. These are the sentiments of those who sit before you. And now, brethren, agreeable to the articles of the treaty of Greenville, if we were dissatisfied, or any one interfered to make any disturbance among us, we were to let each other know of it. *Brethren*—The disturber of our peace appears to be seated at Fort Wayne, (Mr. Wells), who, I think is a bad man. I want you to take him away, and place a good person in his stead; this is addressed to the governor at Chillicothe, and wish him to communicate it to the President. Here Blue Jacket ended.

In answer to so much of the foregoing as related to the building forts, we told them, that the lands on which the forts stood, at Chicaga, had been ceded by them by the treaty at Greenville; that the United States would dispose of it at all times as they tho't proper; that it was very probable that stores were established at the forts for their convenience, and that this ought to be rather matter of satisfaction than otherwise.

In relation to Mr. Wells, we told them we could do nothing; that their father, the President, had placed him there, and he alone could take him away—but before he did so, they must support some well grounded charge against him by evidence that could be relied on. We told them further, that we had good reason to believe their red brethren, the chiefs of the Shawnees at Tawa town, had induced Mr. Wells to suspect their motives, by making him believe they, the Indians at Greenville, were bad men. If so, Mr. Wells was not so much to blame, but that we should consider it our duty, if none of their chiefs accompanied us to Chillicothe, to state to you what they said; but if they thought proper to go, which we believed would be to their advantage, we should see that they were properly treated. We were then told, that the Prophet or Preacher would assign to us the reasons why they settled at Greenville.

He then proceeded to inform us, that about three years since, he became convinced of the error of his ways, and that he would be destroyed from the face of the earth, if he did not amend them; that it was soon after made known to him, what he should do to be right; that from that time, he constantly preached to his red brethren the miserable situation they were in by nature, and endeavored to convince them that they must change their lives—live honestly, and be just in all their dealings, kind towards one another, and their white brethren: affectionate towards their families, put away lying and slandering, and serve the Great Spirit in the way he had pointed out; never think of war again—that at the first, the Lord did not give them the tomahawk to go to war with one another. His red brethren, the chiefs of the Shawnees at Tawa town, would not listen to him, but persecuted him. This produced a division in the nation; those who adhered to him, separated themselves from their brethren at Tawa town, removed with and settled where he now was, and where he had constantly preached the above doctrines to all the strangers who came to see them. They did not remove to this place, because it was a pretty place, or very valuable, for it was neither; but because it was revealed to him that the place was a proper one to establish his doctrines; that he meant to adhere to them while he lived: they were not his own, nor were they taught him by man, but by the *Supreme Ruler* of the Universe; that his future life should prove to his white brethren the sincerity of his professions. He then told us, that six chiefs should go with us to Chillicothe, and set out the next morning. Some business of their own prevented their departure for a day longer, when two of the chiefs, who were Potowatomies, and who had no horses, could not get any, and did not come with us.

We have now, sir, stated generally the transactions which took place in their town; and have to add, that after the most strict enquiry, we could hear of nothing which left a doubt on our minds, as to their sincerity. There was no hostile appearance—their women and children of which there was about 250 were with them engaged generally in their ordinary labor. We were treated with great hospitality and kindness in their way, from all, both strangers and foreigners; and were informed, that in less than three weeks, all who were able, would set out on their fall hunt.

Some of the Potawatomies left the town the morning we set out. We could judge of their intentions in no other way than from what we saw and heard, and after three days stay with them, and all the enquiries we could make before we saw them, and after we left them, we were unable to fix one single fact on them which wore a hostile appearance. We therefore should do injustice both to them and ourselves, if we stated any thing to the contrary.*

We are very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servants,
T. WORTHINGTON,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

Governor Kirker.

I do certify that the communications in the foregoing statements to & from the Indians near Fort Greenville were faithfully interpreted by me, and that I believe the statement throughout correct. Having lived with the Indians for 17 years, I have some confidence in my knowledge of their language, manners and customs, and feel myself bound, from a sense of duty and justice towards them, to declare, that I feel confident the Indians near Greenville, have no hostile intentions towards the United States at present.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1807.

STEPHEN RUDDELL.

* *We counted in the council house the first day we met them, 173 men, and at the doors and about it 25 or 30, making the whole number present about 200 men, of this number we were informed, that about 160 were strangers, and that the number who resided at the town, including men, women and children, were 305: eighty of whom were men—we estimated the whole number at the town, including strangers, women and children, to be 505 of which number 265 were women and children, and 240 men.*

The president and directors of the National Bank of France, have given notice, that from and after Monday the 10th of August, 1807, the discount upon all notes of hand, will be reduced to 4 per cent per annum.

In the present Legislature of Connecticut there are 128 federal members, and 70 democratic.

Captain Hinckley spoke an English frigate in the channel, the captain of which informed him that he had that morning received orders to detain all Danish vessels. He had stopped one.

At a meeting of a large number of the Inhabitants of the town of SAINT LOUIS, (in the Territory of Louisiana) and its vicinity convened at Christy's Inn, in pursuance of public notice on the 29th day of August, 1807.

COL. AUGUST CHOUTEAU, was unanimously called to the Chair, and EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, appointed Secretary.

THE meeting proceeded to the choice of a Committee to draft resolutions, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen; To wit— *Silas Bent, Pierce Chouteau, Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Reddeck, Edward Hempstead, Wilson P. Hunt, and Peregrine Falconer.*

Resolved, That the Report of the said committee be made in the English and French languages.

The said committee (after having retired for a short time) reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting—

Whereas the late unprovoked and dastardly attack on the United States ship of war Chesapeake by the British ship of war the Leopard, captain Humphreys, in addition to the many insults offered to the American flag, and the continued impressment of our seamen by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty upon our own shores, and within our own harbors leave little doubt of a premeditated hostile design on the part of the British government against those liberties which have been acquired by the blood and treasure of our countrymen. In such a crisis, when the laws of nations, and the neutral rights of our country are violated, war is preferable to peace, and longer tamely to submit to insult is inviting injuries.

Situated as we are in a remote frontier, and exposed part of the United States territories, with British emissaries and agents at this particular moment (as we are informed by the Indian agent) using every exertion by artful insinuations to rouse the tribes of Indians on our borders to acts of hostility, we feel the more indignant at the wanton infringement of our national rights, at the merciless outrages committed on the lives of our fellow countrymen.

Resolved therefore unanimously, That the firm, dignified, and patriotic conduct of the President of the U. States on this important crisis, is another pledge to his countrymen, that he will pursue such measures as the honor of the nation requires, and that we will cheerfully co-operate with our fellow-citizens in the U. States in giving effectual support to such further means as the constituted authorities may adopt.

Resolved unanimously, That we view as the common enemies of our country, all those, who by insinuations or rewards attempt to disaffect the neighboring Indian tribes to the government of the U. States, and that we will at all times unite in repelling any attacks upon the inhabitants of this or the adjacent territories.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the citizens of this territory to perfect themselves in military discipline, and to hold themselves in readiness to repel attacks made on our frontiers, in conformity to the orders lately issued by the executive of the territory.

Resolved unanimously, That the timely and spirited exertions of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, and the neighboring towns, entitles them to the thanks of their fellow citizens throughout the union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States by the Chairman, and that the same be published in the National Intelligencer.

Signed by order of the meeting,
AUG. CHOUTEAU,
Chairman.
E. HEMPSTEAD,
Secretary.

Pittsburg, Sept. 29.

Early last week Mr. William B. Irish, deputy marshal, left this place for Beaver county, to execute several writs of *Habere Facias Possessionem*, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania, for lands recovered by the Population Company against various settlers in that county. On Wednesday the 23d. inst. Mr. Irish was proceeding to the house of William Foulkes one of the persons against whom judgement had been obtained in said court, in company with Enion William, agent for the company George Holdship, Esq. and James Hamilton; when having just entered the lane leading to Foulkes' house, three or four guns were fired from a thicket of bushes close by the road side, and two balls struck Mr. Hamilton, who fell from his horse, and expired in a few minutes—the others made their escape immediately through the woods to Greensburgh. Mr. Hamilton had that morning been put in possession of a track of land held by contract with the company, about two miles from the place where the horrid deed was perpetrated, and no doubt but the villains knew him well when they fired at him. Some neighbors collected in the afternoon to remove the body of Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Foulkes, it is said, came to them, and expressed great sorrow at the unfortunate accident, although he had threated a day or two before, that if the marshal would come to dispossess him, blood would be spilt on the occassion.

Mr. Irish came that evening to Beaver to get the sheriff of the county, who is also colonel of a regiment of militia, to call out a party to go in pursuit of the murderers; and only about fifteen could be collected who were willing to go, as it was believed the party was forty or fifty strong, and that they were resolutely determined that they would not let themselves be taken.

This appears to be the first blood that has been shed in pursuance of the long and doubtful contest between the warrant holders and actual settlers, for lands north of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny; although individuals had often went amongst the settlers, encouraging them to hold out against the company, and to oppose the execution of the laws after the company having gained the land from time to time in the circuit court; although publications had been repeatedly made in newspapers nearly to the same tenor; yet it is believed that there never was an individual circulated or published so base and infamous a piece, as that which appeared in the Commonwealth last Wednesday, headed "ACTUAL SETTLERS," written no doubt by a person whose particular duty it is to promote obedience to the laws, rather than to encourage their open violation.

Carlisle, September 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gettysburg, to his friend in this place, dated 12th September, 1807.

"Mr. A. L. Duncan arrived lately in this place from Richmond. The attempt made at Richmond to destroy Mr. Duncan is a fact! you no doubt have seen an account of this circumstance in the citizen of Baltimore, of the 2nd instant. His negro is executed. *Register.*

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

City of London Tavern.—At a meeting of the committee of American Merchants,

PHILIP SANSOM, Esq. in the chair.

The chairman stated, that he had received a letter from John Richardson, Esq. vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, accompanying certain Resolutions of that board, and their circular letter, dated the 11th inst.—the same having been read, it was

Resolved unanimously, That this committee will be at all times happy to receive any communications from the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, which may have a tendency to promote the commercial intercourse between the British empire and the U. States of America; but with the knowledge that negociations of great political importance are pending between the government of this country and the American states, they are of opinion, that any interference on their part at the present moment would be improper—and this committee having no reason to believe his majesty's government to be indisposed to an amicable accommodation of the present differences, see no necessity for associations being formed in the different manufacturing towns and sea ports, for the purpose of collecting information as to the prospects of a good understanding, or otherwise, between the two countries. But if it should at any time appear that the efforts of this committee can be useful in promoting cordiality and harmony between the two governments, they will be ready to do every thing in their power for the attainment of so desirable an object.

JOHN GRAY, Sec'ry.

AUGUST 24.

Private letters from Holland have been received to the 20th instant, by which it appears that directions had again been issued to prohibit the landing of any goods of British manufacture. This new order was to be enforced by new commissioners from France, who had been appointed to the management of the customs, and who had expressed a determination to prevent, by all means in their power, the future introduction into Holland of all English goods. By the same letters it appears, that the Danish consul had issued an order, by which he requested that all vessels in the Dutch ports, under the Danish flag, should remain, and not under any pretence whatever put to sea, until the object of the British expedition to the Baltic should be fully ascertained.

Norfolk Oct. 5.

This day the court appointed by government, to inquire into the conduct of *Commodore Barron*, met on board the Chesapeake, present.
Captains Murray, Chauncey, & Hull.

The court adjourned without doing any business until to-morrow. *Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq.* has been appointed Judge Advocate. Commodore Barron is we understand, very much indisposed, and Mr. Tazewell is at Richmond, a witness in the case of Col. Burr.

A HOUSE & LOT—FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public sale on *Thursday* the 20th instant on the premises, on a credit of 90 days, a *Two Story BRICK HOUSE* with two rooms and a passage on each floor, a cellar and a dry well therein. This house is situated on Lot No. 10, in square 728 on East Capitol street, fronting the Capitol. Negociable paper with approved indorsers, bearing interest from the date will be required of the purchaser, and when paid a good title will be made by,

SAML. TYLER, Ex'r. of
SAMUEL TYLER, dec'd

October 9—rpts

By order of the Orphans Court.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber of Washington city hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of *JOHN HAYDOCK*, late of said city deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. They who are indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of October 1807.

JOSEPH HUDDLESTON.

October 9—3w

FOR SALE.

UPON very reasonable terms—In the town of Leesburg, Virginia, two Lots upon Loudon and Back streets—Lot No. 1, 52 feet on Loudon Street, a corner lot, and extends 127 feet back, upon Back street, on which ground there is a convenient dwelling house—26 by 24—4 rooms below and 2 above, 4 good fire places a kitchen, &c.—Lot No. 2, Fronting on Back street 82 feet, and 105 feet back—one half of the payment cash, and the residue in two yearly payments.—Also 369 acres of good & well improved Land lying within a mile of the foot of the Blue Ridge and near the south end of the Short Hill in London County, Virginia—There is on the premises a good and convenient dwelling house with two kitchens, out houses, cabins, &c.—Also a variety of fruit trees—bearing apple trees about 200, and of excellents kinds, and about 8 or 9 hundred peach trees, cherry trees of different kinds, plumb, damson and pear trees—as also a Good Mill Seat on the water called Kittocton Creek, with about 25 acres of good Meadow——Apply to the subcriber living on the Premises—or to Mr. Saml. Murray in Leesburg.

STEPHEN DONALDSON.

Oct. 9—2w.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, June 5th, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in conformity with the provisions of the act supplementary to the act, entituled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," books will be opened at the Treasury on the first day of July next, to continue open until the seventeenth day of March, 1808, inclusively, the fourteen last days of each quarter excepted, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for such parts of the old six per cent. deferred six per cent. and three per cent. stocks, as may, on the day of subscription stand on the books of the treasury.

Those proprietors of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof a new six per cent. stock, equal to the unredeemed amount of the stock surrendered, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, under a proviso however, that no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of any such new certificate of stock, nor till after six months previous notice; and the proprietors of the three per cent. stock who may subscribe, will receive in lieu thereof, a six per cent stock, equal to sixty-five per cent. of the amount of three per cent surrendered, redeemable in the same manner as the new six per cent. abovementioned, but not reimbursable however, without the assent of the holders, until after the whole of the new six per cent. (given in exchange for old six or deferred as abovementioned,) as well as the whole of the eight per cent stock of the United States, shall have been reimbursed. It is also provided that in every reimbursement which may take place, a preference will be given to those creditors who may notify their wish to be reimbursed; and that if the applications to that effect shall at any time either exceed or fall short of the sum then applicable to that purpose, the priority of payment shall, so far as may be necessary, be determined by lot.

The present stockholders who reside in any part of Europe and may assent to that modification, may, at their option, receive the interest accruing on the new stock, either in the United States as heretofore, or in London, or Amsterdam, at par: in which last case, the interest will be paid there by the bankers of the United States, six months subsequent to the day on which the same would be payable in the United States and subject to no variation; nor to any other deduction than a commission to the bankers, of one half per cent on the interest thus paid.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Reg. of the Treasury

NOTE—Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal six per cent stock, subscribed before the 1st October, 1807, will be entitled to receive, 649 62 of new six

If subscribed between the 1st Oct. and 31st Dec. 1807,	64 37	——
Between the 1st Jan and 17th March 1808	619 03	——
Proprietors of 1000 dollars nominal deferred subscribed before the 1st Oct 1807, will be entitled to receive,	855 78	——
If subscribed between the 1st Oct and 31st Dec. 1807,	853 62	——
Between the 1st Jan. and 17th March 1808,	831 42	——

Being the unredeemed amount of the old stock on the 1st July, and October 1807, and 1st January 1808 respectively.

Proprietors of 1000 dollars three per cent. stock, will be entitled to receive 650 dollars of new six.

June 8—w9m.

LITERARY NOTICE.

WM. DUANE, of Philadelphia, will thank such Book-sellers, Printers, and others, as may have had the goodness to collect subscribers, for the
LIFE & WORKS OF DR. FRANKLIN,
about to be published by Wm. Duane, to forward to him lists of the subscribers, obtained, with particular directions relative to their residence, &c.

Printers of newspapers, who have published the proposals for this extensive work, will add to the favors already conferred, by publishing the above in their respective papers, as often as convenient.

WM. DUANE will also thank those, who have collected subscribers, for
"*POLITICS FOR FARMERS AND MECHANICS*,"
to inform him of their names and places of residence, without delay.

July 13—

A NEGRO MAN,
A very good *Laborer*, to hire by the year. Enquire of the Printer.

October 7—wtf