yond the second term of office" must stand forth to the world as convicted of the most inexcusable ambition.

It is not, however to be expected, that the Federal party will concur in this warm approbation. They who have delighted to misrepresent all the acts of his administration, will not fail to pursue it to its termination with unrelenting hatred. More than two years ago when it was first intimated that Mr. Jefferson would retire, his vigilant opponents exhibited some symptoms of the extent of the malignity, by which they would be actuated. Even then they were attempting to assign the worst motives for the conduct which he might pursue and so eager was their ingenuity, that they anticipated every possible conduct and assigned the worst possible motives for each. If Mr. Jefferson should serve again there he was to be actuated by ambition. The addresses to him for that purpose were but so many ridiculous invitations to gratify his secret wishes.—If he retired, he only shrunk from the political storm which should then be collecting, that he might in greater security avoid its fury "By these various and even opposite charges, the punishment inflicted by the Sicilian tyrant is realised upon the unfortunate" subject of their wrath—"If too long, (he is) lopt—if too short, (he is) stretched."

Fortunately for him, the punishments are incompatible; and by consenting to retire, he has at least avoided one horn of the dilemma, that was prepared for him. No one however will consign him to the other, who seriously considers that it was a long time, since Mr. Jefferson's intention was first announced to his intimate friends,; when the present crisis of our affairs could not have been anticipated, when nothing was to have been expected but the halcyon days of prosperity and peace. What man, acquainted with this circumstance *can* fairly attribute his retirement to any other motive than the love of principle?

That such a crisis as the present exists; that war should be lowering in our horizon, must be regretted by all. But no man can attribute its approach to Mr. Jefferson. He has done every thing, which the ablest statesman could attempt to avert this storm from his country.—But the infatuation and tyranny of England have defeated all his endeavours.

* A similar answer, addressed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has been published.

MESSAGE.

From the president of the United States, communicating letters from governor HULL, *respecting the Indians in the vicinity of Detroit, residing within our lines.*

To the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress the enclosed letters from governor Hull, respecting the Indians in the vicinity of Detroit, residing within our lines.—They contain information of the state of things in that quarter which will properly enter into their view in estimating the means to be provided for the defence of our country generally.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 30, 1807.

Detroit, November —, 1807.

SIR—In consequence of your letter of the 27th September last, containing the instructions of the president to be communicated to the Indians, I have called together a number of the chiefs of different nations, and delivered to them the following speech:

My children—I have received a speech from your great father of the seventeen fires, with directions to communicate it to you. I do it with pleasure, because the advice in it is a further evidence of his paternal care. It is designed for your own good, and the good of your women and children; listen to it with attention, and seriously consider its contents.

Your father, the president of the United States, desires to call to your minds the paternal policy pursued towards you by the United States, and still meant to be pursued; that the United States never wished to do you an injury, but on the contrary, to give you all the assistance in their power towards improving your condition, and enabling you to support yourselves and your families. He observes that a misunderstanding having arisen between the United States and the English, war may possibly ensue; that in this war it is his wish the Indians should be quiet spectators, not wasting their blood in quarrels which do not concern them; that we are strong enough to fight our own battles, and therefore ask no help; and if the English should ask theirs, it should convince them that it proceeds from a sense of their own weakness, which would not augur success in the end; that at the same time, as we have learnt that some tribes are already expressing intentions hostile to the United States, we think it proper to apprize them of the ground of which they now stand, and that on which they will stand, for which purpose we make to them this solemn declaration for your unalterable determination, that we wish them to live in peace with all nations as well as with us, and we have no intention ever to strike them or to do them an injury of any sort, unless first attacked or threatened; but that learning that some of them meditate war on us, we too are preparing for war against those, and those only who seek it; and that if ever we are constrained to lift the hatchet against any tribe, we will never lay it down, till that tribe is exterminated, or driven beyond the Mississippi. He adjures them, therefore, if they wish to remain on the land which covers the bones of their fathers, to keep the peace with a people who ask their friendship without needing it, who wish to avoid war without fearing it. In war they will kill some of us; we shall destroy all of them. Let them then continue quiet at home, take care of their women and children, and remove from among them the agents of any nation persuading them to war, and let them declare to us explicity and categorically that they will do this; in which case they will have nothing to fear from the preparations we are now unwillingly making to secure our own safety.

My children, thus you see the interest your great father takes in your welfare; how anxious he is to promote your happiness how desirous he is to prevent you from taking any measures which will involve you in ruin; how generous in advising you to remain quiet spectators of any differences that may take place between the white people; how candid in warning you of the fate of any tribe who should have the hardihood to raise the hatchet against us.

My children, if you are faithful to yourselves, if you desire to promote your own happiness, and that of your women and children, if you expect a continuance of protection and those friendly offices which you are constantly receiving; if indeed as your great father expresses it, you expect to continue in the land which covers the bones of your fathers, you will listen to his paternal counsel, and call the great spirit to witness your solemn determination to follow his advice

My children, I expect from you a plain decided answer, which I shall immediately transmit to the great council fire of the nation.

To which Nanaume, a chief of the Pottawatamie nation, made the following reply:

Father—"We have listened to what you said to us yesterday. We have had a council by ourselves, and I now speak the opinion of my brethren present, and I believe that I express the wish of the whole Patawatamie nation.

"*Father*, We thank the great spirit, that our father of the seventeen fires does not wish to involve us in quarrels of the white people. We hope they will have none. If they have any they had better settle them by themselves.

"*Father*, We wish the British would give us the same advice as we received from our great father, the president of the United States. We believe he is strong because he does not want aid from us. We believe the British are weak because they want us to assist them.

"*Father*, We remember former times, how they deceived us. When we pass the bank of the Miami, we see the ruins of the old British fort. It reminds us of our fathers who fell on the fatal plains. It reminds us how they were driven to combat against the Americans, and the fatal consequences which followed. It reminds us of the ingratitude of the British, how they shut the gates against us when we were flying to them for protection.

"*Father*, We never will again place any dependence on them, they have deceived us once and we will not confide in them again.

"*Father*, Why should we fight their battles? If they should be successful we shall gain nothing by the contest; if they should be unfortuaate it will end in our destruction.

"*Father*, we live in your country.—We are under your protection. You feed us when we are hungry, you clothe us when we are naked, we receive every year money and valuable goods from our great father, the president. Although we have not the advantage of learning, as you white people have, we have too much understanding to forfeit all these advantages. We have too much justice and gratitude to injure our benefactors.

"*Father*, It is true we were invited to Malden. We have been there some time.—We have been promised valuable presents, we have received little besides promises.

"*Father*, We have left them. We will not return to them. We will take the advice of our great father of the seventeen fires and remain quiet spectators of your quarrels, if you should have any. This is the determination of all the chiefs here present.

"*Father*, When you first sent for us we immediately prepared to come and see you. Captain M'Kee prevented us from coming then; he renewed his promises of presents to us, and gave us a keg of spirits. That fatal keg then stopped us. We were stopped a second and a third time. At last without his knowledge we crossed the river. We are now happy on your shore and safe under your protection.

"*Father*, Inform our great father, we take him by the hand; we hold it fast and always listen to and follow his council. May the great spirit ever protect him and the people of the United States."

Then Pooqueboad chief of the Chippewa nation, spoke as follows:

"*Father*, Your red children present, salute you. Father, your red children, through you, take their good and great father, the president of the U. States, by the hand, and to his advice make the following reply.

"Our great father, the president of the United States: bad birds hover about us, but our ears are shut to their advice, our ears are open to nothing but the councils of our great father.

"*Father*, you cannot, you must not suppose our intentions bad, or that we are hostile to our brethren, the whites of the United States, for do you not see us here surrounded by our women and children counselling with you.

"*Father*, we are informed it is possible a rupture may take place between the English and the Americans. If that event should happen we are determined not to take a part on either side, but remain quietly in our villages, taking care of our women and children and cultivating our cornfields.

"*Father*, your children wish to enjoy a continuance of the blessings of peace with you, our hopes are in you, our dependence is on you, our only wish is to remain forever with you.

"*Father*, many of our people are ignorant, many of them are wicked, we cannot answer for their conduct; if some of them should raise the tomahawk they must answer for the consequences.

"*Father*, our solemn determination is, never to raise the hatchet against the U. States. We too well know the consequences of it, for if we are hungry, our father feeds us, if we are dry, our father gives us drink, if we are naked, our father clothes us; all which benefits we should forfeit by so doing.

"*Father*, if the war pipe is offered us to smoke we reject it; we will send from among us all persons who give us bad counsel.

"*Father*, one of our war chiefs is going on a visit to see our great father the president of the United States. We hope he will be received and treated as his son. We pray the great spirit to return him to us in health.

"*Father*, bad birds fly among the white as well as the red people; we hope you will not listen to them, but trust to the honor of our children. May the great spirit watch over us all.

Detroit, November 24, 1807.

SIR—I now have the pleasure to inform you, that a number of principal chiefs have returned from Malden, and are now here; I have examined them separately, and they give this account in which they all agree.—That Aubayway called there on his way home from here. That great attention was paid to him by M'Kee and the British officers; that four days ago they were called to a council, that they were informed that a war would soon take place between them & the Americans, and that they (the Indians,) must take up the hatchet in their favour against the Americans; that before they gave an answer they held a council by themselves, and appointed Aubayway to make their answer, which was as follows:

That they lived under the protection of the United States, that they were treated with justice and kindness by their great father the president, that they had lately made a treaty in which they acknowledged themselves under the protection of the United States, and no other power; that they had received, and were entitled to valuable presents from the United States: that their great father the president did not ask them to involve themselves in the quarrels of the white people, but to remain quiet spectators. That they were all determined to take his advice, that it was an evidence he was strong enough to fight his own battles. That after this council many of them left Malden, although they were all urged to remain.

I have every reason to believe this to be true; as many as seven or eight hundred have called here within two or three days on their way to their villages. I treat them kindly and give them what they want to eat. I hope in a few days they will go to their villages and hunting grounds, and the issues of provisions the last month and this very large, on account of the treaty, paying their sort industry money, and vast numbers of them returning from Malden. It is, however, nothing compared to what has been issued by the British. That you say is no rule for us. I think, however, we had better feed them than fight them. The president's advice had a very happy effect on them.

I am, respectfully, your
Most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM HULL.

To Henry Dearborn, Esq.
Secretary of War.

The chiefs of the Ottawa nation, and of the Wyandot nation, have made similar determinations and I have great confidence in their sincerity.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM HULL.

The hon. Henry Dearborn,
Secretary of War.

DANVILLE, (*Vermont*) DEC. 21.

The Canadians—We have delayed to publish our information respecting the feelings of the Canadians on the question of war betwen the U. States and Britain, lest we should seem to favor an immediate rupture. We cannot for such considerations preserve a longer silence since we draw our information, not from a few individuals, but from the concurrence of all respectable characters who are frequently visiting this place from Lower Canada. We can state with confidence, that except their newspapers, which are published under the eye of the provincial government, and which teem with hostility against the United States for the double purpose of bliading the Canadians and meriting the favor of his majesty, George the third, on the question of war, there is a unanimity among the Canadians against Britain as great as that among the people of the United States at the commencement of the revolution. The Canadians feel a pride in the American name, and are waiting the favorable crisis for exchanging the appellation of *subjects*—a softer name of servitude which they brook indignantly—for that of *independent freemen*, an honor to which they are not insensible.

We predict on sources of informotion to be relied on, and we call our readers to remember in the event of war, which may God avert, that the conquest of Canada, will be the fruit of her own efforts, and will not require the aid of a single man or cent on the part of the United States.

The Canadians already cease to regard with confidence the effusions of their Gazettes on the approaching rupture.—Their gaols are filled and running over with subjects arrested for disaffection to orders for arraying them in a warlike posture against America, and republican papers circulate to a considerable extent in both provinces. *North Star.*

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

"FRENCH INFLUENCE!"

The story of French influence is once more revived, to frighten the good people of these states—

We believe, however, they may rest assured that this story, like most of the stories from the same source, is totally devoid of truth—and is intended only as a cover for, and an engine of, what really exists, *British* influence.

Whence should French influence arise?

The French have no possessions surrounding our country—no "rod," as Liston said, "over our backs," as the British have.

The French have not the mastery at sea, and the power to affect our interests there—as the British have.

The French have comparatively no commerce, and therefore have not filled our cities and towns with commercial agents and political spies—as the British have.

The French have not the power of governing our courts of law, by their judicial decisions—as the British have.

The French have not the advantage of the same language, by which to influence us in conversations and publications—as the British have.

In short, the French have not the opportunities nor the inducements to acquire an ascendancy in our country that the British have.

Nor do we believe that in our country, nor in its councils, France has any influence, except what justice and impartiality require her to have.

Nor do we believe those who bawl the loudest about "French influence," think there is any such thing existing among us.

But they hope to draw off our attention from the operations and effects of the "influence" which Britain, by her provinces around us—her power at sea—her trade among us—her innumerable agents and spies—a sameness of language and habits—our reliance upon her judicial institutions for practices and precedents—a liberal distribution of "secret service money"—and other correspondent means—has acquired among us.

FROM THE (BALTIMORE) WHIG.

Projectors—Although I am no admirer of gun boats, yet it must be confessed by every man, who can calculate the cost of a navy, and our slender resources, that our defence by ships of war, is as impracticable as it would be impolitic.

A man who signs himself W. in the Federal Gazette of last evening, who is in all likelihood a "double dealer," proposes to add wheels to them, to enable us to land them out of the reach of British guns. Now, as I like fun, I will submit my project.

Since internal foes are the most dangerous; and since I like not domestic carnage, would it not be very adviseable, to furnish each *tory* (or adherent of *any* foreign enemy) with a pair of *wings*? For, I do assure you that if war takes place between the United States and Britain—these fellows must be removed.

The utility of wings, in such an event, we all know would be self-evident; what is self evident is surely true; and what is true should be adopted.

A FRIEND OF TORIES.

ROSE—AND GUN-POWDER.

Mr. Rose, as report goes, is arrived at Norfolk, in the Statira frigate. And, the most outrageous challenge has also arrived, that ever was hurled in the teeth of an independent nation. A London paper, exulting over the disgraceful triumph at Copenhagen, bursts out in this frantic bombastical rant—which we recommend to every American.—Mr. Rose must indeed have more *fragrance* than common men, if he can overpower the scent of the gun-powder below.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

"The maritime confederacy, which was *supposed* to have been secretly forming against us, is nearly smothered at its birth, or rendered perfectly harmless? and those powers which hoped to extort concessions from us during the perilous conjuncture of our affairs, will hasten to retreat their demands, and to confine themselves, hence-forward, within the limits of reason and moderation. *The BOMBARDMENT of COPENHAGEN will resound along the shores of* AMERICA, *and teach the vaporing bullies of the* UNITED STATES, *to change their tone of menace into the language of respect and decency.*" *ib.*

A writer asks—When will the federalists be consistent with themselves, and with the honor and interest of their country? Formerly, they proudly arrogated to themselves the title of the exclusive friends of our commerce and our seamen. They accused Mr. Jefferson of a determined hostility to both. But now, when Mr. Jefferson is most palpably defending the rights of our seamen, the vital spring on our commerce, they are abandoning *him* and *them*.—Will they also support the *order*, said to have been lately passed by Great Britain, for treating all her subjects as *deserters*, who may not abandon our service within a limited time? Will they calmly behold our vessels searched at sea, their seamen seized, and perhaps hung up at the yard arm of a British ship of war? or will they resist this pretension?

We expect no such generosity from that party. They are too extremely anxious to *assimilate* our own government to that miserable monument, the British constitution, and to seize every opportunity which occurs for *opposing* our own administration; ever to merge their own feelings in the real interests of their country.

(Pub. Adv.)

Tutoress wanted.

A LADY well qualified to discharge the duties of a FEMALE SCHOOL, in Easton, that can come well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement, by application to the printer of this paper.

January 5, 1808. 3

Was Found,

ON Mr. TILGHMAN'S Wharf, in Chester-Town, on Christmas day last, by Joe Salter, a free negro, a bank note of Fifty Dollars, for which the said Joe was suspected for getting it in a dishonest way, and was carried before a justice on suspicion, and was examined by the justice, to whom he confessed he found it as above described, and that he intended to keep it without giving any notice of it—Therefore the justice judged it most prudent to take the money from him and advertise it; therefore, this is to give notice to any person that has lost such a note, by proving their property, paying the charge of this advertisement, and applying to the subscriber in Chestertown, before the 29th day of this instant, may receive thirty dollars of it, the other 20 he has spent—If no person applies by the 29th of the month, the money will be given to the person that found it.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Chestertown, January 5, 1808. 3

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons having claims against the estate of *William Patton*, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring them in, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for settlement, on or before the 20th day of April next, or by law, they will be barred the same—All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 20th day of October 1807.

JAMES PATTON, Adm'r. of William Patton, deceased. tf

The subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and old customers, that he intends opening a TAVERN, in Snow-Hill, in the house where he now lives, at the sign of *General Washington*, on the first day of January, 1808. He hopes that from the great expence he has been at in building and finishing such a commodious house, and having the best stables and carriage-houses in the place, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself that if his old customers will return to him, they may depend of having the same treatment they usually have had; the convenience of the house will render them comfortable, and the greatest attention will be paid to gentlemen and their horses—and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient servant,

JOHN CUTLER.

Snow-Hill, Md. December 1, 1807. 11

CASH IS GIVEN FOR
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags.