

periods, which are too minutely detailed to be repeated. The Great Spirit also directs them all to bathe at certain periods, to wash away their sins, upon the observance of which regulations, they are to be pardoned four times for the same offence; such as stealing, getting drunk, or the like; but the fifth time, says the Great Spirit, "you shall surely die."

Your wise men [or conjurers] have had medicine in their bags. They must throw away their medicine bags, and when the medicine is in blossom, collect it fresh and pure. You must make no feasts to the evil spirits of the earth; but only to the good spirits of the air. You are no more to dance the Wabano, nor the Poigan dance. I did not put you on the earth to dance those dances, but to dance naked, with your bodies painted, and with the Piogamaugum (war club) in your hands. You must all have this weapon and never leave it behind you. When you dance thus, I shall always look on with pleasure. You are to make yourselves Paka touanacs, (for crosses) which you must always carry with you, and amuse yourselves often with that game. (A kind of ball common among the savages, which requires great agility.) Your women must have also handsome passa quanaaks & that they may play also; for I made you to amuse yourselves, and I am delighted when I see you happy. You are, however, never to go to war against each other, but to cultivate peace between your different tribes, that they may become one great people.

My Children—No Indian must ever sell rum to Indians, it makes him rich, but when he dies he becomes very wretched. You bury him with his wealth and ornaments about him, and as he goes along the path of the dead, they fall from him; he stops to take them up, and they become dust. He at last arrives almost at the place of rest, and then crumbles into dust himself. But those, who by their labor furnish themselves with necessities only, when they die are happy, and, when they arrive at the land of the dead, will find their wigwam furnished with every thing they have on earth.

[Thus for the great Spirit.]
Now, my children, said the first created man, listen what I am about to add. The great spirit then opened a door, showing me a bear and a deer, both very small, and very lean, and said: look here, myson! these are the animals that are now on the earth; the red people have spoiled them by killing them too young, and giving their meat to the whites, and also by greasing themselves with their fat, which is very wrong. The women, when they grease their bodies, or their hair, should do it only with fat of the smaller animals; of racoons, of otters, of snakes, &c. The great spirit then opened another door, and showed me a bear and a deer extremely fat, and of a very extraordinary size, saying, "look here my son! these are the animals I placed on the earth when I created you."

Now, my children, listen to what I say, and let it sink into your ears—it is the orders of the great spirit.

My Children—You must not speak of this talk to the whites. It must be hidden from them. I am now on the earth, sent by the great spirit to instruct you. Each village must send me two or more principal chiefs to represent to you that you may be taught. The bearer of this talk will point out to you the path to my wigwam, I could not come myself to Arbre Croche, because the world is changed from what it was; it is broken, and leans down; and as it declines, the Chippewas and all beyond will fall off and die; therefore you must come to me and be instructed, in order to prevent it. Those villages which do not listen to this talk, and send me two deputies, will be cut off from the face of the earth.

* Vast quantities of Indian corn are raised by the Indians of Arbre Croche, a village ten miles in length, lying on Lake Michigan, at the distance of nine leagues from Michilimackinac. It is purchased by the traders, & is the principal food of their men employed in the fur trade.

† Sugar is also made by them in great abundance. A single family makes from 10 to 30 motoks (as they call them) containing about 25 each. It is sold to the traders, and is worth from 10 to 12 cents a lb. It is often superior in whiteness to the best Muscovado sugar.

‡ The same game at which they were playing when old Macana was taken by stratagem and destroyed.

§ Another game for the amusement of the Indian women. Two little balls are tied together by a thong of six inches in length, and thrown with a stick.

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to act as Broker and Commission Agent, and will transact any business committed to his care, with fidelity, punctuality and dispatch.

He buys and sells Stocks of all kinds, country Produce and Merchandise of every description, procures Freight &c. for vessels, & money for approved paper, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE,
Union and Mechanics Bank Stocks, Maryland, Chesapeake, Marine and Union Insurance Stock.

WELL SECURED GROUND RENTS.

WANTED,
A few Shares of Baltimore Water Stock.
WALTER ROE, Broker,
No. 46, South street,
dnt eoct

August 5

Literary and Commercial Seminary.

MR. NIND has thought proper publicly to inform parents and guardians, that there will be no vacation in the above institution.
August 5.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Philadelphia last Monday.
Mr. Erskine, British minister, arrived there on Tuesday.

For the Federal Gazette.

I observed a notification in the different newspapers, of a meeting to be held this evening, of such persons, as are disposed to use their influence for the amelioration of the African race.

The author is unknown to me, but I am ready and willing to enlist under his banners; and it is with pleasure I can say that a numerous and respectable portion of my fellow-citizens, are in equal readiness to join this humane company. Let then every man amongst us, who is a friend to the just and equal rights of man, and who is an enemy to tyranny, injustice and oppression, be his religious opinions what they may, attend at the place appointed, that we may shew to the world the respectability of our numbers. Here is a wide field open for the philanthropist; one, in which the patriot may obtain a crown of never fading laurels.

By assiduous and united efforts we may insure the adoption of such measures, as will not only lessen the crimes of the present age, and abridge the sufferings of many amongst us; but will provide the means of happiness and security for generations yet unborn.

A. W.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

TO THE PEOPLE OF UNITED AMERICA.
No. II.

MY last was designed to shew to my countrymen, that notwithstanding the conciliatory language now held by the British, war was yet inevitable. In the present number, I shall endeavor to bring before you all the probable consequences which will result to us from this war. These, as you will readily imagine, must be important and painful for a season, but you will not be appalled by them. To obtain your independence you have already sustained much greater privations, more severe hardships, and sustained them during a seven years war. Surely then, to preserve this invaluable blessing, you cannot murmur at submitting now to lesser evils, and for a shorter term. I will exhibit them faithfully before you, that you may begin now to familiarize yourselves to their appearance, and that your minds may be employed like mine in examining the best means of mitigating their rigor, and blunting their force.

The American people at the present moment have more property abroad than they have ever before had. Their neutral position during the conflict which has so long disturbed the European world, has given to them a trade which they never before enjoyed. The course of this trade has required their numerous ships to be much employed in the transportation of cargoes from one belligerent nation to another, without returning to America; and the freights earned by this navigation remain deposited in Europe, where the ships themselves still are. If then this impending war comes suddenly upon us, we shall be found greatly exposed to injury in this quarter, and from the means and character of our foe, may reasonably calculate upon sustaining the loss of far the greater part of our property abroad. Our great merchants who have been extensively engaged in the carrying trade, will bear all this loss; the merchants who are engaged solely in the regular business of importation and exportation will not be affected by it, further than as the whole mercantile community is always in some degree influenced by the injuries sustained in any one part of it. This shock will be heavy and severe to all, ruinous to many, and materially detrimental to the community. It will seem at first to fall immediately and exclusively upon the great seaport towns, but will now be found to extend indirectly over the whole country.— This is the first probable important consequence which will result from an immediate war.

The farmer must not deceive himself by the hope that in this convulsion his interests will escape unhurt; a free government like ours cannot exist so long and so strongly and so closely together, that the distresses of one must be communicated to all around him; when the merchant bleeds the farmer will have cause to groan, and when the farmer suffers the merchant will have occasion to sympathize. Our countrymen all constitute parts of a great body, and whenever an injury is done to any one of its members, the wound may be local, in the foot or the hand, but the fever which it produces is general, and influences the whole system.

The farmer, besides this indirect and consequential mischief, will be directly and immediately affected. The destruction of our shipping, and the possession of the seas by our enemies, must soon destroy our commerce. There will not be found vessels to carry abroad the commodities destined for exportation, and if there are, the almost certain expectation of their capture will prevent their owners from hazarding their property. The whole produce of the country beyond what is necessary for our own consumption, must therefore remain unsold, and perish upon the hands of those who have made it. The golden harvest of the husbandman will soon be converted into a heap of manure.

To this may be added another consequence. The supplies of national revenue are at present derived almost exclusively from the import and tonnage duties, paid at first by the merchant, but ultimately by the consumer. The destruction of the commerce

of the country necessarily must produce the annihilation of these sources of revenue. When war occurs, however, armies are to be provided, ships must be equipt, and this can only be done with revenue. Revenue must therefore be had through some channels, and if these sources fail, from whence it has hitherto been so abundantly drawn, others must be sought adequate to the supplies required. Direct taxes excises, and all the internal springs from which revenue can be obtained, must then be opened, and the farmer, the manufacturer and mechanic, are those upon whom such systems of taxation can alone act. The manufacturing and mechanical interest of the country, then, so far from escaping the calamities of the impending war, is that interest upon which it will most heavily fall. The shock to these, it is true, will not be so sudden or so immediately severe as to the merchant, but its continuance will be morastating, and its effects ultimately equally great.— The slight and precarious indemnities, moreover, which insurance and privatizing may afford to the merchant in his distress, are not held out to the other class—they must prepare to bear all their burdens without any other assistance than that to be derived from their own manly fortitude, and conscientious sense or rectitude.

To these great and general results which will probably be produced by war, I will add others of lesser importance, because they are partial and local in their operation and effects. The immense naval power possessed by our foe gives to her the means of annoying at will our sea-board—the disposition she has ever manifested, and manner in which she has heretofore conducted her past and present wars, induce a belief that this power will be employed to its fullest extent in working our distress. We must therefore calculate upon the ravages of our country along the sea-coast, the destruction of some of our seaport towns, and on great personal and individual injury proceeding from these causes.

To prevent, as far as practicable, the perpetration of such outrages, we must prepare to be called into military service—to submit with patience to the fatigue of long marches, to bear with fortitude the numerous privations to which the soldier's life will subject us, and to expose ourselves to those dangers and hazards which a soldier's honor exacts, and our country's honor requires of us.

War is inevitable, and these are the inevitable consequences of such a war as we shall have to encounter. They are consequences which every man must wish could be prevented with honor to his country and security to her rights; but if this cannot be done, add I see nothing to induce a rational hope that it can be expected—these or any other consequences ought not, must not, and will not deter you from steadily pursuing your course. The independence of your country is at stake, your forefathers suffered all this and much more to acquire for you this boon, and he must be a dastard indeed, who would not preserve it inviolate at every hazard—Americans will do it, or perish in the attempt.

Rouse then, my countrymen, from the slumber of a twenty years peace; the enemy is at your gate, his form is gigantic, his visage horrid, but he is yet not dismayed when but children you have proved to him that he was not invincible; put out the strength of your manhood and he will be again vanquished. Prepare yourselves to suffer, and to suffer much without a murmur or a sigh; it is necessary to the maintenance of your honor, your independence, your future safety itself. As a friend, I have drawn for you the faithful representation of your situation, that you might know and be prepared for the worst. I have concealed nothing, because I am firm in the belief that nothing will dishonor you for which you are prepared. A panic may put to flight a host of heroes, surprise may shock the firmest heart, but expected danger and difficulty add new vigor to courage. For such reasons I have written these numbers, to warn you of your approaching danger, your threatened difficulties—I have done my duty as a centinel, from your country expects the firm, determined, yet modest demeanor of the true brave. The alarm is given, put yourselves in motion to repel the foe. The proper means of doing this, and the conduct necessary to be pursued by you shall be the subject of my next.

MANLIUS.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS.

5 per cent, do.	101
6 do.	95
3 do.	62 1/2
Louisiana, do.	118
U. S. Bank Stock,	118
Maryland Bank Stock,	350
Baltimore do.	352
Union Bank of Maryland do.	50
Mechanics Bank,	11
Alexandria Bank do.	190 1/2
Farmers Bank do.	11
Columbia do.	par
Potomac do.	par
Baltimore Insurance Shares,	no sale
Maryland do.	ditto
Marine do.	260
Chesapeake do.	50
Union do.	50
Water Stock,	50

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

CLEARED,
Ship Baltimore, Groom, Amsterdam
Rising Sun, West, do.

John H. Heidelbach,

No. 39, SOUTH STREET,
Office for Sale,
Listados,
Checks,
Creas,
Bleed in Shirting,
Linen,
Brown Rolls and Bags,
Ready made Table Cloths and Towels,
Cotton and Tread Stockings,
Straw and Chip Hats,
An Invoice of Gilt Neck Chains,
Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, Rings, Beads, &c.
Also,
72 boxes white Havana SUGAR, of a
43 brown superior quality.
August 6.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
The 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the
Coffee-House wharf, on Bell's Point, on terms
which will then be made known.

The handsome and fast-sailing
Brig DOLLY,

Formerly belonging to government, mounting fourteen guns, built in 1817, and in 1820, or fifteen hundred barrels; was built in Philadelphia about 4 or 5 years since, her timbers are oak wood and mahogany, and is coppered to the hulls, and has every accommodation for a vessel of war, but may be sent out as a merchantmen without any expense, being well found with all materials for that purpose. She is now at anchor a small distance from the above wharf, and an inventory may be seen at the Coffee-House in Town and Point, at Bryden's and Evans' Taverns, and at the vendue office at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

August 6.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, from Baltimore county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Smith's Shops lately occupied by Wm Suman and John Lamb, (near Mr E. Betts' nail factory, Lower Bridge) for cash,
A Large variety of Blacksmith's Tools, to wit:
Bilblows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, with the various other Tools necessary for a Smith, also a few new Mattresses, Axes, &c. Late the property of the said Suman and Lamb, taken at suit of William Crammond.

Also, will be sold on the same day at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling House of William Suman, on Market street Extended, near the Union Tavern, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, late the property of said Suman, taken at the instance of Nicholas Lemick, for House Rent.

Also on the same day at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the store lately occupied by John Bates in High-street, near Bridge street, a quantity of Groceries and Crockery ware, late the property of said Bates, taken at the instance of Jacob Stansbury, for house rent.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

August 6.

Prime Green Coffee

For Sale on accommodating terms, a quantity of Prime GREEN COFFEE, calculated for retailing. Apply to
GEORGE REINTZEL,
No. 64, Smith's wharf.
August 6.

August 6.

St. Paul's Parish Lottery.

In drawing to a close, only two thousand tickets remain to be drawn, of which a small part only is unsold. The prizes remaining bear more than a due proportion to the blanks, in number, but still more in riches. The first drawn ticket on Friday next will be entitled to 500 dollars; the first drawn on the 14th instant to 1000 dollars; and the last drawn on the 18th, the last day of drawing, to 2000 dollars. Tickets may be had, at the present price of 10 dollars each, till THURSDAY morning the 13th instant; after which the subscribers will demand for what may be on hand, such sum as they may think them worth.

SAMUEL NICHOLS,

44, North Gay street,
COLE & BONNELL,
174, Market-street,
G DOBBIN & MURPHY,
Opposite Centre Market-space.

August 6.

To Let,

A two-story Brick HOUSE, with a Kitchen, Garret, and Cellar, the Shop excepted, situated in Lemon-street, No. 7; its position is in the centre of the town, and near the best water pump. Inquire of M. Mulnier, at the said house, who may give immediate possession.

August 6.

August 6.

Supposed to have been Lost.

A NOTE drawn by Comegys and Everson, in favor of Robert Cornwall, dated 7th month 21st, 1837, at 60 days, for 200 dollars the Public are requested not to receive it, as we are determined not to pay it until compelled.
COMEGYS & EVERSON.

August 6.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th August, a Negro MAN named ISAAC, the same Negro who had lately run off, and was brought back, when his head and eye brows were shaved, with no other punishment for the former offence, aged about 25 years, about 6 feet high, very large body and strong made, has a custom of throwing up his head, or looking up when spoken to, very large flat feet and soles in his walk. Had on Ticklenburgh shirt, and trousers, and a new red striped Swansdown under jacket, the remainder of his dress cannot be described; by trade a black-maker, fond of drink and very quarrelsome. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in Baltimore jail, shall receive, if taken in the city ten dollars, if 20 miles from Baltimore, and in the state 25 dollars, and if out of the state, the above reward.— Paid by CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.
N. B. Masters of vessels and all others, are forewarned against harboring, or carrying off said Runaway. August 6. dnt color

August 6.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wilson, late of Baltimore aforesaid, 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 first day of February next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1837.
SAM M'KEAN, Adm'r.

July 15.

To Let for Seven Years.

The subscriber will lease his HOUSE and back building in Market-street, No. 228, (opposite Congress-street) and next door to Mr. John Roberts) for SEVEN YEARS, on reasonable terms to a good tenant. The stand for business is good; the store and cellar large and dry, shelved off and fitted up for a wholesale and retail dry good merchant; has a paved yard, back alley, &c. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply at No. 118, N. Howard-street. Mr. Roberts, next door, will shew the property.

August 6.

August 6.

ZACHARY MYLES.

August 6.

MILITIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the district of the 27th regiment is enlarged by a mutual agreement of the field officers of said regiment, and those of the 39th viz. The said district is hereafter to extend from Light Lane and St Paul's its present limits west, to Charles street, east running northly to the precincts, and southerly to the north side of Camden-street, and with the north side of said street to the basin, including all the intermediate streets, lanes and alleys, of which the citizens residing therein will please to take notice, who will accordingly hold themselves in readiness to be annexed to the 27th regiment.

Signed, JAMES MOSHER,
Lt. Col. 39th Regt.
JACOB SMALL,
2d Major.

In consequence of the above concession, the citizens living within those bounds, are respectfully informed, that will be speedily waited upon, by one or more officers of the following companies, viz.

Captain Seton's grandier company,
Captain Kennedy Long's infantry do.
Captain J. M. Lee's do. do.
Captain J. C. White's do. do.
Captain Alexander Nesbitt's do. do.

In order to enroll all such as are not annexed to other regiments or companies, in one or other of said companies of the 27th regiment, leaving to the citizens the choice of which of the above they shall be annexed to. In the interim they will please to decline attaching themselves to any other company.

WM. LOWRY,
Lt. Col. Com. 27th Regt.

August 1.

Orders from Head-Quarters.

Baltimore Union V. Unit'rs.

You are all requested to be particularly in your attendance *This Afternoon*, at five o'clock, in Howard's Park, as business of importance to the company will be laid before you. Those who cannot attend punctually at the time specified, are requested to join as soon thereafter as possible, that the whole corps may receive the information necessary to be communicated. Fail not.

By order of the Captain,
JOHN WHITELOCK, 1st Serg't

August 6.

Baltimore Union Greens.

The stated days for muster, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, precisely at 5 o'clock, P. M. A meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday the 11th instant, at No. 115, Dugan's wharf; where those members who have not signed the constitution, and also, such persons as wish to be proposed for members ship, are requested to attend.

By order of the association,
August 6.

Baltimore United Volunteers.

You are requested to meet in Col Howard's Park, on Friday Evening, the 7th at 5 o'clock with arms. The members will please to be punctual in their attendance at the call of the roll, as fines will be exacted from all those that are absent.

By Order,
JOHN REINICKER, Sec'y.

August 6.

The Patriotic Young Men

Between the ages of 17 and 20, are requested to meet at the *PANI HON* back of the Court House, on Friday Evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Corps to be styled the

BALTIMORE JUNIOR VOLUNTEERS.

August 4.

The Second Company

Of the 39th regiment, are requested to meet at their usual parade ground, on Federal Hill, at 6 o'clock, on Thursday, the 6th inst. Gentlemen desirous of joining said company will please to attend.

DANIEL SCHWARTZAUER,
Sergeant.

August 5.

The Independent Company

Are requested to meet on their usual parade ground, in Howard's Park, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, until further orders, at half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order. The roll will be called, and absentees fined.

By order,
SAMUEL STUMP, Sec'y.

August 5.

Balt. Rifle Company.

The members of this company are requested to attend a meeting on *Thursday Next*, in Howard's Park, at 6 o'clock, P. M. with arms. Gentlemen wishing to join this company will either attend on the ground, or send in their names with one of the members of the company with whom they may be acquainted. By order.

August 5.

The Baltimore Fusiliers

Commanded by Captain Gwynn, are requested to attend on *Thursday* afternoon at six o'clock at Mr. Wharfe's Tavern, without arms.

A complete suit of Uniform, as agreed on at the last meeting will then be exhibited. Applications for admission may be made to either of the officers or to

THOMAS ROGERS, Secy.

August 5.

Patriotic Guards.

The Company will assemble at the usual parade ground every Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, with arms for the purpose of Drill. All absent members will be fined for non-attendance.

By order,
C. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

August 5.

Ordered, That the Baltimore Independent Blues meet in col. Howard's Park, on Thursday Evening, 6th inst. at 3 o'clock, precisely.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

August 4.

Columbian Volunteers.

You will assemble at 5 o'clock, precisely, on Friday Evening next, at your usual place of parade, with arms and accoutrements. Punctual attendance is requested as business of some import will be laid before them. Those wishing to join will please give in their names to one of the members.

By order,
J. WILSON, Sec'y.

August 5.