made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffalo, the deer and other animals for food. He had made the bear and the beaver. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country, and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this He had done for his red children, because He loved them. If we had some disputes about our hunting ground, they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood. But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water, & landed on this island. Their numbers were small.—They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and had come here to enjoy their religion.—They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them, granted their request; & they sat down amongst us. We gave them corn and meat; they gave us poison (alluding, it is supposed, to ardent spirits) in return.

"The white people had now found our country. Tidings were carried back and more came among us. Yet we did not fear them. We took them to be friends. They called us brothers. We believed them, and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased. They wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place. Indians were hired to fight against Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquors amongst us. It was strong and powerful, and has slain thousands.

"*Brother*; Our seats were once large & yours were small. You have now become a great people, & we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets. You have got our country, but are not satisfied; you want to force your religion upon us.

"*Brother*; continue to listen.

"You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit, agreeably to his mind, and, if we do not take hold of the religion which you white people teach, we shall be unhappy hereafter. You say that you are right & we are lost. How do we know this to be true? We understand that your religion is written in a book. If it was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us, and not only to us, but why did he not give to our forefathers, the knowledge of that book, with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people?

"*Brother*; You say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion; why do you white people differ so much about it? Why not all agreed, as you can all read the book?

"*Brother*; We do not understand these things.

"We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers, and has been handed down from father to son. We also have a religion, which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive; to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion.

"*Brother*; The Great Spirit has made us all, but he has made a great difference between his white and red children. He has given us different complexions and different customs. To you He has given the arts. To these he has not opened our eyes. We know these things to be true. Since he has made so great a difference between us in other things; why may we not conclude, that He has given us a different religion according to our understanding? The Great Spirit does right. He knows what is best for his children; we are satisfied.

"*Brother*; We do not wish to destroy your religion, or take it from you. We only want to enjoy our own.

"*Brother*; We are told that you have been preaching to the white people in this place. These people are our neighbors. We are acquainted with them. We will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find it does them good, makes them honest and less disposed to cheat Indians; we will then consider again of what you have said.

"*Brothers*; You have now heard our answer to your talk, and this is all we have to say at present.

"As we are going to part, we will come and take you by the hand, and hope the Great Spirit will protect you on your journey, and return you safe to your friends."

As the Indians began to approach the missionary, he rose hastily from his seat and replied, that he could not take them by the hand; that there was no fellowship between the religion of God and the works of the devil.

It being afterwards suggested to the missionary that his reply to the Indians was rather indiscreet; he observed, that he supposed the ceremony of shaking hands would be received by them as a token that he assented to what they had said. Being otherwise informed, he said he was sorry for the expression.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES arrived here yesterday from Montpelier.

The *Secretary of State* also arrived here last evening from Baltimore.

The robber is generally the first to cry out "stop thief." This is an adage almost as old as the world, and may be considered as illustrating a native propensity of vice.

How happily does this maxim, politically applied, suit the present times! The opponents of the administration charge the republicans with a desire to embroil the country in the complicated horrors of a war with England—Why? Because the republicans have any such desire? No; but because they themselves hope under this calumny to cover their efforts to embroil their country in a war with France. *This is their object*; to effect which their measures have been steady, persevering, strenuous.

The era at which their labors to attain this end commenced covers their motives with a blaze of light that, properly improved, must dissipate all obscurity. That era was the French revolution. It was at that illustrious period, when a nation of twenty five millions of human beings broke their fetters and asserted the dignity of freemen, that a deadly hatred was engendered, which has sustained no abatement even to the present day. Whence this hatred? From any injury which we had then received from France? No one pretends it. From any danger with which she then menaced us? So far from this, she was then the object of commiseration instead of terror. No, it is not to these motives that this hatred is to be ascribed; but to the obstacles which that revolution threatened to raise to the gay and splendid hopes of political aggrandisement that danced in no distant perspective before the enraptured view of a set of men, who from the beginning of the world have considered themselves as the legitimate rulers of nations. To this bright vision of anticipated honors the revolution, if successful, threatened a total dissolution. It was then that this body of men took their ground, from which they would have been driven with disgrace but for the untoward events that followed.

But a short period elapsed before England joined the confederacy, and this instantly produced a new accession of strength in this country to the hatred of France. Before this period the enemies of the revolution were few & silent; this event at once added greatly to their number and emboldened the timid. British influence was instantly exerted, in all its extensive ramifications, through almost every fibre of the community. It embodied into a phalanx old tories, English agents, aristocrats or monarchists in principle, merchants indebted in England or those in the receipt of favors from her. This body of men, living for the most part in our towns, rich, intelligent, active and restless, for a time gave a tone to their politics and manners from which, indeed, they have not yet completely recovered. This tone was extended into the country and reached even the government itself.

England had been the first to violate our maritime rights. She had no sooner formed a treaty of peace, pledging herself to respect our rights as an independent nation, which she had acknowledged us to be, than she commenced a career of injustice towards us, retaining the possession of our forts and territory, instigating the savages to the most merciless warfare, and preying upon our defenceless trade on the ocean. This scene of iniquity continued until the celebrated treaty negociated by Jay. At the very moment when that treaty was on the eve of ratification and after its signature by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, she issued her provision orders, which without notice swept the ocean of at least a moiety of our merchant vessels. During all this time, what was the conduct of France towards us? She had then a powerful marine floating on the ocean and contending with England for its empire. Did she seize our vessels with notice, much less without notice? No. Having stipulated with us for the liberal principle, that free ships should make free goods, she long continued to adhere to this term, although deeply prejudiced by its operation. A recurrence to official documents will establish these positions, and prove that, during the earlier periods of General Washington's administration, while the conduct of England towards us was the topic of indignant complaint, that of France was, in the main, the subject of approbation. Excesses and even outrages were committed by her cruisers, but they were soon acknowledged and reparation made for them.

About the close of General Washington's administration the scene changed, and France, guided by erroneous counsels, listened to the intemperate dictates of revenge. She perceived, or fancied that she perceived, the poison of British influence diffusing itself over the whole surface of our country. With this influence she identified a mortal hatred to herself. The example of England, which she had beheld with horror, she now herself imitated, and under the hollow pretext of retaliation, committed an extensive pillage of our vessels. The attitude, which the American nation took on that occasion, was honorable; the sentiments it inspired were worthy of an independent nation. France had injured us, and resistance became a holy duty. The virtue and spirit of the people dictated resistance, and we did resist. But mark the tone and conduct of that class of people, who now, as they have long been, are strenuously by open or insidious means promoting hostilities with France. Look at the public prints of those days, peruse the speeches of grave Senators and flippant representatives, attend to the language of the Secretary of State intoxicated with power and elevation, listen to the intemperate strains of President Adams himself; and say whether the honest fervor of the times was not exacerbated and envenomed by the most disgraceful hatred of France, and say whether this hatred did not spring from partiality to England, and antipathy to the system of equal rights, whose security was the object, although unfortunately it was not the result of the French revolution. I would, says Senator Tracy, "arm every man, woman, and child in America, against every man, woman and child in France."

Pickering, (blush, Americans, for the national degradation) in a state paper, alluding to the French, exclaims "the tyger crouches before he springs on his prey," and President Adams himself, notwithstanding his incorruptible honesty, condescends to use language in the highest degree unworthy of his exalted station. By these means, the national sentiment was literally converted into a whirl wind, & menaced, in its raging intolerance, to sweep before it every barrier of liberty. Alien and sedition laws were framed, the cockade of terror was mounted, mobs were embodied, a vindictive denunciation pervaded every corner of the country and silenced freedom of speech, and the reign of terror, as it was not more emphatically than truly styled, was in full triumph. British tories and American aristocrats exulted in the conviction that they had gained their darling object. But they were mistaken. It was reserved for the virtue of President Adams, alarmed at the snares laid for it, and probably appalled at the precipice to which he had unwarily drawn the liberties of his country, to re occupy independent ground, and in the very teeth of his confidential counsellors, to heal the rupture with France. If these facts are not sufficient to prove the existence of the party we have pourtrayed, look at the treatment of this quondam favorite from that memorable era. Hamilton was the first to attempt to write him down with his colossal pen, since which he has had the full contents of the vial of federal wrath showered down upon him. A liberal and reciprocal treaty, in all its parts, was formed with France. How was it received in this country? With universal approbation by the republicans; but with distrust and opposition by the party we are pourtraying. Every republican member in the Senate voted for, while a large number of the federal members voted against its ratification, although it was negociated by Messrs. Elsworth, Davie and Murray, three distinguished federalists. Can there be a stronger argument, to prove the earnest desire of a portion of the federal party, at all events, to have war with France?

For six years from this era, our affairs with France were undisturbed, and she even admitted us to an enjoyment, almost without restraint, of her colonial trade. This is not specified as a favor done by her to us. One nation ought never to expect a favor from another. All that we have ever demanded, or expected, has been justice. But France had the wisdom to perceive her true interests, and not to forego them from an idle jealousy or criminal enmity to us.

Did we during this period experience the same liberal treatment from England? On the contrary, it was during this period that above three thousand of our seamen were impressed, that Peace was murdered at our very doors, and that successive orders of council were issued legalising an iniquitous spoliation and seizure of our goods and vessels. It was thus that injury followed close upon injury, until our merchants, those meek and patient souls, even they called upon the government in the most clamorous strains for its energetic interposition. At their call it did interpose and sent a special mission to London. Still, however, our wrongs remained unredressed, our rights, our interests, and our character continued to bleed at every pore.

It was now that France, unjustly and weakly, we admit, resolved to treat us in the same way we had been so long treated by England; and forthwith launched those decrees against our trade which still endure as a monument of her folly, inflicting still greater injury upon herself than upon either us or her enemy.

These new occurrences ought to have established a new era in national sentiment. We should, as one man, have resolved to resist both English orders and French decrees. We should have silenced the apologists of either. We should have rejected with disdain the plea of retaliation, as totally inapplicable to us, however applicable to each other. We should have rallied round our government as our only shield against danger, and, imitating the virtues of our forefathers, have resolved to endure every privation of interest eventually to secure our rights and maintain our honor untarnished. Was this *universally* done by us? No; and herein is found another illustration, vivid as a sun beam. The republicans supported their government in its impartial measures, although those measures are now generally allowed to have operated even more injuriously on France than England, and were more sensibly felt by the republican than the federal sections of the union. But did the party, we are delineating, act with the same patriotism? No. They began with traducing the motives, and ended with opposing, even by physical force, the measures adopted; they took part with, and even played into the hands of the common enemy.

Mr. Madison was called to the Presidency, and one of his first acts was the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine on the part of the British government. This agreement fully restored our amity with England, and threatened our peace with France. The party, we are pourtraying, as might be expected, extolled it and the new President to the skies. The republicans were equally warm in the expression of their approbation, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every reasonable man, their stern justice and total exemption from the French influence ascribed to them. And, notwithstanding the disavowal of the British government, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was made. It has proved to the satisfaction of every man, whose esteem is desirable, that our government, and the great body of those on whom they must rely for support, are devoted to the true interests of the nation, and see those interests neither through the jaundiced medium of French or British attachments.

On taking this review, we are no longer surprised at the change which has recently taken place in public opinion. The delusion, which had before extensively prevailed, is dissipated. The honest portion of the federal party, superior in numbers and talents to the residue, have wakened as from a dream, and appear determined to shake off their connection with their unworthy associates.

They have justly become alarmed for their reputation. They have realised their total degradation and ruin, if they continue to unite their destinies with them. Having suffered themselves to pause, to reflect, and to judge for themselves, their native American feelings have revived, and they have patriotically resolved to support their government so long as its measures are just and honorable. We rejoice to behold this temper, and we trust it will endure, that foreign nations may learn that whatever is respectable among us will be embarked as in a common cause against their injustice.

As to the republicans of the United States, they are the last to wish a war with England, so long as it is not forced upon us by her wrongs. What can *they* gain by such a war? Not the government; for they possess it already. Not the increased prosperity of the country, in which, being at least three-fourths of the whole nation, they are most deeply interested; for they know that war, however it may terminate, is always injurious. Not an accession of liberty; they are satisfied with that they possess. Nor a subversion of the constitution; they would defend it with their blood. No. By war they know they have nothing to gain. Their power, the popularity of their government, its revenue, their liberties, all make the preservation of peace to them an inestimable object. Nothing can induce them to jeopardize it but the good of their country; and when that shall imperiously require it, is there an American base enough to say, that it ought not to be hazarded?

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong, dated

"PARIS 4th JULY, 1809.

"SIR—I have received your letter of the 1st of June, stating the case of the brig Caroline, &c.:——the fate of this brig and cargo will probably depend upon the issue of a negociation now pending, between the United States and his majesty the emperor and king, and which will from my present views of the subject, be terminated within a month or 6 weeks from the present time.

"If there be any of your countrymen at Naples in your situation you'll oblige me by communicating to them the contents of this letter.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, &c

(Signed) "JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"*Mr. R. I. Reed, Supercargo of the American brig Caroline.*"

Boston, Sept. 26.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

Yesterday arrived the brig Governor Summer, capt Hillard, from Alicant and Gibraltar. Capt. H. favored us with papers from the latter place to the 5th of Aug. containing the following interesting intelligence:

SEVILLE—SPAIN.

Dispatch of general D. Gregario de la Cuesta, dated El Bravo, July 24.

The French, under Marshal Victor, who had entrenched themselves on the banks of the Alberche, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in silence, on the night of the 23d; and the Anglo-Spanish armies are pursuing them in their retreat. Our advanced guard is in Cebolla.

(Government Gazette.)

CADIZ.—H. E. Don Martin de Garray, member and secretary of the Supreme Board of Government of the Kingdom, writes to the Consulate of Cadiz, under date the 31st July, to the following purpose:

The Supreme Board of Government of the Kingdom has just received the important intelligence, that the Anglo Spanish army has most completely defeated the French army, on the banks of the Alberche, after two days most severe fighting and great slaughter, in which all the troops have entitled themselves to the national esteem. H. E. hastens to impart this favorable news to the Consulate of Cadiz.

General Cuesta's Dispatch.

General Cuesta sends information from the camp at Talavera, under date the 28th July, that, upon being apprized that the enemy to the number of 40.000 men were making dispositions to attack him, he crossed the Alberche, to take up a position previously agreed upon with the British commander in chief.

At 5 in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy presented themselves, made a most vigorous charge with fixed bayonets, and were repulsed with great loss, the battle ending at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed their attack, which they were still carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the dispatch came away; at which time the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back. The general flatters himself that such will be the issue of every successive action, the English and Spanish army displaying the gallantry characteristic of their nations.

The Usurper was present in person; on that evening he withdrew to St. Ollala, with 98 carts of wounded. Laci's division is close to Toledo; and Venegas's army must have been in Aranjuez yesterday, with an intention to proceed to Madrid.

(Signed) GARRAY.

P. S. Intelligence has just been received, by express, that the enemy have been completely defeated.

Cadiz, August 9.—Reports have reached this city from Seville, as follows:—

FIRST REPORT.

"That a glorious victory had been gained by the combined armies under Field Marshal Cuesta and Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the French army commanded by Marshal Victor.

"The loss of the British is said to be two general officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men."

SECOND REPORT.

(By an express arrived here this day, the 2d.)

"That Marshal Victor, with 18,000 men, had surrendered to the combined armies."

In Gallicia and Austrias, now free from the Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, and the public administration organizing. It is remarkable, that upon marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in Ferrol, or the manufactories of muskets in Oviedo.

The patriotism of the Arrogonese is