make more then is necessary for your own use, you shall die, and the maple will yield no more water. If a white man is starving you may sell him a very little corn, or a very little sugar, but it must be by measure and by weight.

My Children—You are indebted to the white traders, but you must pay them no more THAN HALF THEIR CREDITS, BECAUSE THEY HAVE CHEATED YOU. You must pay them in skins, gums, canoes, &c. but not in meat, corn, or sugar. You must not dress like the *whites*, nor wear hats like them, but pluck out your hair, as in ancient times, and wear the feather of the eagle on your heads; and when the weather is not severe, you must go naked, excepting the BREACH CLOTH; and when you are clothed, it must be in skins, or leather of your own dressing.

My Children—You complain that the animals of the forest are few and scattered. How should it be otherwise? You destroy them yourselves, for their skins only, and leave their bodies to rot, or give the best pieces to the *whites. I am displeased when I see this, and take them back to the earth*, that they may not come to you again. You must kill no more animals than are necessary to feed and clothe you; and you are to keep but one dog, because, by keeping too many, you starve them.

My Children—Your women must not live with the traders, or other white men, unless they are lawfully married. But I do not like even this; because my WHITE & RED CHILDREN were thus marked, with different colors, that they might be a separate people.

[Here follow certain regulations respecting courtship and marriage; as also respecting the purification of women at certain 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 conjurors*] have bad 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, or *pipe dance*. I did not put you on the earth to dance those dances, but you are 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 PARA TOUANACS, (or crosses) which you must always carry with you, and amuse yourselves often with that game. [A kind of ‡bat ball common among the savages, which requires great agility.] Your women must have also handsome *passa quanaks*§ 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 all 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, & then crumbles into dust himself. But those, who by their labor furnish themselves with necessaries 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 had on earth.

[*THUS FAR 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, shewing me a bear and a deer, both very small, and very lean, and said: look here, my son! 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 the fat of the smaller animals: of racoons, of otters, of snakes, &c. The GREAT SPIRIT then opened another door, and shewed me a bear and deer extremely fat, and of a very extraordinary size, saying, 'look here my son! Those 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 see 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 Michilimakinac. It is purchased by the traders, and 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 mokoks (as they call them) containing an average of about 25lbs. 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 6 inches in length, and thrown with a stick.

By the commander in Chief of the Militia of the state of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The officers of the different corps, commanding divisions, brigades, regiments and Extra battalions, in this state, are hereby directed to make returns of the Militia under their respective commands to the adjutant general, that he may be enabled to make his general return to the commander in chief, agreeable to the law in such case provided, as soon as may be, that the necessary information may be had to enable the commander to direct a draught, (should such a step be necessary,) but from the zeal and ardor of *all our citizens* on this occasion. under the existing circumstances of our country, it is confidently hoped, that all parties will drop the curtain of oblivion over the unpleasant scenes of recrimination, which have too long agitated the public mind, as the zeal of all attests, that neither were wanting in patriotism, when a fit occasion should present itself to call it forth, and that, as a band of brothers all will unite in the cause of their common country in promoting Volunteer Corps, as the pride of the citizens of Maryland would be highly gratified to have it in their power to present their Quota, consisting of 5863 troops of that description, to the President of the U. States, under the acts of Congress by which the requisition is authorised, & in the promotion of which we have no doubt of your co-operation to the utmost of your power

GIVEN at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Adjutant-General's office, Annapolis, July 21, 1807.

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward to you this Order, and to assure you of his confidence that it will be executed with the dispatch the necessity of the occasion requires.

I am, Sir, with respect, your obt. servant.

By the Commander in chief of the Militia of the state of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated at Washington, the second day of July, 1807, issued in consequence of the late outrage committed on our national honor, by the attack of the British ship Leopard on the Chesapeake, "for the avowed purpose of taking, by force, four seamen previously ascertained to be native born Americans," has required that all armed vessels, bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, to depart immediately, and without delay, from the harbors & waters of the United States; and has interdicted the entrance of them, or any ships bearing commissions under the authority of the British government, into the said harbors or waters; and has forbid all intercourse with them, their officers or crews; and has prohibited all supplies, or aid, to be furnished them: and enjoined it on all persons bearing office, civil or military, under the U. States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their authorities, and be aiding & assisting, to carry the same Proclamation into full effect, whereby it fully appears that the President has determined to use all the means intrusted to him to enforce obedience to the same, I have therefore thought proper to issue the following.

ORDER.

The commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, resided in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and its waters, in the state of Maryland, will be vigilant in guarding against the violation of said Proclamation, and prompt to repel every attempt to violate the same, within its limits, by the exercise of so much of the force under their respective commands as may be necessary for the occasion.

GIVEN at the city of Annapolis, the 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Savannah, July 21.

We have it from good authority that two of the pilots of this port, have been detected in an attempt to supply the British sloop of war Indian, now on our coast, with water from our harbor. One of them on Saturday night, the other yesterday; from the former, lieut. Croaker, of the revenue cutter, took the water of one hogshead and two barrels; from the latter one pipe, replacing the whole with salt water, as the pilots said it was only for ballast they took it in. In justice to others of that profession, we state the names of the two detected, as they have been stated to us—Thomas Alworthy and ——— Alfred; the former is one of the two pilots who reported that they were robbed of their water by the Indian a few days ago: This report it is also said is groundless, and it is confidently believed, they received bread, beef, and rum, for the water.

Charleston, July 21.

Two of the gun-boats which had been dismantled in this port, have been equipped and manned, and on Sunday last took their station in the roads.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS OF JUNE 4.

The capture of Dantzic which may now be looked upon as certain, is the last operation, and in a manner the close of the fine winter campaign which the emperor Napoleon has just made. At the end of the last year, he conquered Prussia, with the rapidity of lightening; and the interval of a month was scarcely necessary for him to carry his triumphant eagles from the banks of the Rhine to those of the Vistula; but here he did not hurry on victory: the inclemency of the season and the insurmountable difficulty of the roads afforded him time to display the proper forms of a regular siege, & he was able in order to spare the blood of his soldiers, to make use of all the resources of the art of war. The most enlightened military men assert, that the Emperor never shewed himself a greater commander than during the six months which have just elapsed. Not only has he been able, in the midst of difficulties of every kind which nature and the enemy opposed to him in an unknown country, to preserve all the advantages of the campaign of 1806; but he has gained new triumphs, which would alone immortalize any general. The battle of Eylau is the most shining feat to be met with in the military annals, and the capture of Dantzick secures the success of the campaign which is about to open.

Besides that this conquest gives sixty thousand men more to the French army, it secures its rear and henceforth guarantees it against all the attempts which the enemy might have made to thwart its operations. Master of both banks of the Vistula and of all the important positions as far as the Pregel, the Emperor may at present manoeuvre his fine army at his ease and display the superiority of his genius against that mass of Barbarians assembled upon a single point of Poland, who are now the last resource of the enemies of France and the only obstacle to peace, which they are themselves in such pressing want of. What indeed can they gain by continuing the war? Are they not sufficiently convinced of the impotency of their efforts against France and of the necessity they are under, in order to save what remains to them, of stopping the conflagration which they have so imprudently lighted up? Russia, who was but an allied and secondary power, is become by the course of our victories the principal power in the strife. She is now fighting for her own frontiers, and yet the English avow that she has no direct or real interest in the cause which has put arms in her hands!

Prussia has lost all her states in supporting the cause of England, and no doubt the unfortunate Frederic feels at this day very bitter regrets at having himself given the first signal of a war as impolitic as it has been fatal to him. But he abandoned himself to his perfidious instigators, and he no longer has it in his power to receive the peace which a generous conqueror wishes to give to him. He waits till his *faithful* allies have found the occasion or are reduced to the necessity of making him serve as a *compensation* for the losses they may themselves meet with.

England is, therefore, the only one of the coalesced powers who thinks it her interest to continue the war. As passion is blind, it is difficult ever to entertain a hope of bringing her to consider her true interest where she is accustomed to see only the object of an implacable hatred. However, it is incontestible that it is more the interest of Great Britain than of any of the others to wish for peace, and as she has not the same lenity as Prussia to expect from the policy of the conqueror, we have no hesitation in declaring that it is more her interest than that of Prussia to see an end to the present war and the dangers it brings along with it for her safety and her power. It being impossible to set forth truth to its full extent in the limits of a newspaper, we shall confine ourselves to presenting to her a single observation with the sincere wish that it may be judged worthy of engaging for a moment the attention of her ministers. England began the present war with intent to augment her own influence & diminish the power of France. Well! she neither has nor can any longer have any influence except over Russia; who has already lost the half of hers in Europe, and who, to preserve what influence she has remaining, is going to be obliged to abjure forever the alliance of G. B. and it is France who has inherited all the influence which England and Russia have lost. Not only has France been thus forced to assume a great preponderance, but such has been the course of events, that it would perhaps require a miracle more difficult than the prodigies of her victories to save England from the consequences which these events must entail upon her future fate. France has at this day a close alliance with Turkey and Persia; by the former she communicates with the empire which borders upon the source of the wealth and power of Britain, and it is not a hundred leagues from Ispahan to the frontiers of the empire of the English in India; this is where-withal to occupy the meditations of his Britannic majesty's ministers.

The Norfolk Herald of August 1 states that the British armed brig Columbine of 18 guns, with dispatches from Halifax, was at anchor in Hampton Roads. On her arrival within Cape Henry, she received from on board the Triumph a large boat load of men, consisting of 50 in number at least, and then proceeded to her anchorage in Hampton Roads. The British officers and seamen lately taken at Lynhaven, were to be sent that day on board the Triumph, anchored off Cape-Henry.

WASHINGTON PARISH, } AUG. 3, 1807. }

NOTICE.

The Rev. ANDREW T. MCCORMICK, will commence holding Divine Worship on Sunday next the 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the new Church near the Navy Yard.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE Subscriber will SELL or RENT, the HOTEL, situated on the Capitol Hill and near to the Capitol, at present occupied by Mr. P. D. STELLE. As this house is well known, it is useless to say more than that it is calculated for a large establishment, and is the first situation as a hotel on a large scale in this city. Possession can be had the first day of October next. Some other houses for Sale or Rent on the Hill near the Capitol. For terms, apply to

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.

Washington, August 5—2awtO

RUN-AWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county in the district of Columbia, July 20th as a runaway a mulatto man calling himself JOHN, but has since confessed his name is JOSHUA and says he belongs to John Barnes of Fairfax county Virginia, near the New Court House; he appears to be about 20 years of old, yellow complexion, stout made, is five feet ten inches high; has on a pair of osnaburg trowsers, and shirt of the same sort of linen, no other clothes with him.

The owner of said slave is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees, & other expences as the law directs.

CARTWRIGHT TIPPETT, keeper of the prison in Washington county, district of Columbia, for Dan. C. Brent, marshal.

August 5—3tw

Washington, Aug. 5th 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of Certificate No 10766 for 5400 dollars deferred Six per cent stock standing to the credit of Francis Beauchamp on the books of the Treasury aforesaid, which certificate has been lost or destroyed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jr.

August 5—w6t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the vicinity of the West Market, to the House adjoining the Secretary of States' on F. Street, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that with his usual stock of dry Goods—he is determined to keep a general assortment of Grocies, Liquors, Soap, Candles, &c. all of the best quality, and to sell on the most reasonable terms; and as he still purposes to do business in the Taylor line, such orders as he may be favored with in either branch shall be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale at public Vendue, on Wednesday the 29th of July, at the house of Wm. Newton and E Roby, (at the Navy Yard, Washington city.) and to continue selling every Wednesday if fair, or the next fair day, at 12 o'clock, a Variety of WET and DRY GOODS, amongst which are

Rum,	Leading-lines,
Whiskey,	Jacket patterns,
Gin,	Fine and common Hats,
Molasses,	Fine and coarse Shoes,
Sugar,	Crockery-ware,
Tea,	Glass-ware,
Soap,	Looking-glasses,
Candles,	Hour glasses,
Cloths,	Nova-Scotia Herrings in boxes,
india cottons	
Calico	Pork,
Muslin handkerchiefs,	Cider in barrels,
Muslins,	Raisins,
Stockings,	Fig blue,
Gloves,	Cheeses,
Nankeens,	Straw Bonnets for Ladies,
Linens,	
Bed cords,	Rice,
Traces,	Suspenders,

And a number of other articles.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

N. B. Goods can be had here at any time at the lowest Wholesale and Retail prices by applying to Elisha Robey

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct.

Navy Yard, July 24—3tk&t

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents appoint Monday the twenty-sixth day of October next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States (SEAL) to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven; and in the thirty second year of the Independence of the United States.

TH: JEFFERSON

By the President

JAMES MADSISON,

Secretary of State.

By the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, June Term, eighteen hundred and seven.

ORDERED that William Mills. Executor of Joseph Hargis late of St. Mary's county, deceased, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this ninth day of June, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seven.

JAMES FORREST, Reg. Wills for St. Mary's county.

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Hargis late of St Mary's county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 9th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of June, eighteen hundred and seven.

WILLIAM MILLS, Ex'r.

June 29—w6t

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH RUNNING HORSE

CLIFDEN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my Farm in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Queen Ann, 9 from Bladensburg, the same distance from Upper Marlborough, and about 15 from the city of Washington, at 25 DOLLARS the season; but 20 DOLLARS will be received in FULL if paid within the season; which will commence in March and end on the 1st of August. Good pasture will be furnished gratis, as soon as the grass is good, and in the mean time hay and corn furnished at the common price, for the Mares, according to orders. The utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above 15 and 1-2 hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

Notes of hand must be sent with the Mares

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 6—1807.

TEAS, SUGARS, BRANDY, RICE, &c.

WALTER & CLEMENT SMITH, have just received by the schooner Citizen, captain Sturges, and Providence captain Travers, from New York, and offer for sale at their Warehouse opposite Lowndes's wharf—

50 chests fresh Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas of fine quality,

100 boxes of 7lb. and 14lb. each } Superior and fresh Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, put up in Canton for family use,
200 leads 2lb. each }

4 chests single Hyson,

7 pipes high 4th proof and well flavored Bordeaux Brandy,

20 tierces Rice,

15 hhds. best Surinam Molasses,

40 hhds. } Prime St. Croix and Trinidad Sugars.
30 barrels }

15 hhds. Martinique clayed Sugar, entitled to drawback and certificate,

40 boxes, Claret and Frontignac wines, one dozen each,

32 boxes Olives and Capers,

20 baskets best refined Sweet Oil, 6 bottles each,

10 boxes London Mustard,

6 hhds. Spermaceti and Whale Oil,

100 Demijohns,

Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Fruits, &c.

And in Store,

Old Cogniac Brandy, very fine, Holland and country Gin, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Port, Catalonia, and old Madeira Wines, old Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, Segars, Lemons in boxes, Loaf and Lump Sugars, coarse Lisbon salt, &c.

Georgetown, May 27—2awtf