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Owing to an omiſſion in tranſcribing, we were not furniſhed with copies of two of the ſpeeches delivered by Col. Smith to the Indians—we have ſince received them, and in this day's paper preſent them to our readers.

Great-Rock, Aug. 24th, 1801.

Friends & Brothers:

I do not look upon it ſtrange, that you think it hard to quit your old cuſtom, of word of mouth inſtruction; and by figures and marks in ſome meaſure ſignificant, made by different coloured beads, on belts of wampom—I know that old cuſtoms are very ſtrong and not eaſily laid aſide; ſtill I think it reaſonable to be always trying to change old cuſtoms for new ones, when we ſee that the new is the beſt way of doing buſineſs. When our forefathers came in ſhips, not very long ago they found your forefathers clothed in ſkins, and hunting with bows and arrows, and working with ſtone tomahawks, knives and wooden hoes, in this great country which they had newly found.—At this time, did your forefathers ſay, we will not change the way that God in his government hath put us? No, they took to hunting with guns, and wearing blankets and other clothes; and laid aſide their ſtone tomahawks, knives and wooden hoes, and took iron in the place thereof.

Friends & Brothers,

Your forefathers did not, in my opinion, make as good a change when they laid aſide their ſtone tomahawks and knives, and made uſe of iron, as you would make, if you would change your old way, of only word of mouth inſtruction, and wampom, for reading and writing.—Why did your forefathers make the above mentioned change? Becauſe they ſaw the benefit thereof. But it is not ſo eaſy for you to ſee the benefit of reading and writing, becauſe you cannot read and write yourſelves, and therefore cannot rightly know what it is. I did know your way of conveying your thoughts to each other, and I know what it is [illegible] therefore it is we do not ſee one way on this ſubject. As for religion, I do not perſuade you to any one ſort of religion—I wiſh you to learn to read the book of God, and as freemen, to judge for yourſelves, as God in his goodneſs, has given you very ſtrong thinking powers. You tell me that the ſpirit of God has been working wonderfully upon the hearts of many of your people—Perhaps his ſpirit may continue to work ſtronger and ſtronger as it hath been the caſe with many of our people—and you may be bewildered and benighted, and come into a dark place, where you cannot ſee the path, as many of our people do.—If this ſhould be the caſe ſend for me, and if I am alive and well, I will come and viſit you again, and bring ſome of the old praying men with me.—Perhaps God may enable us to light a candle, ſo that you may go on rejoicing in God with gladneſs of heart, as many of our people have done by this means. If you wiſh to ſee me again, ſend a letter to Mr. Zean's, and I will perhaps ſoon get it from that place. As I have at your requeſt left a copy of Governor Gerrard's paſſport and recommendation, all the ſpeeches that you heard in your council houſe, and this alſo, with Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker, there is one requeſt I have to make, that is, I wiſh you to cauſe theſe papers to be all read yearly, at your yearly feaſt, or at any other time yearly, that ſuits you, and think upon them.—If you do this, I think you will ſee and ſay after I am dead and gone from this world, *That old man, that came ſo far to viſit us at the great rock, was a real friend to the Indians.* I thank you for the kind reception I met with in your council houſe. If I ſhould never ſee you again, I will pray to God for you while I live; I thank God I have ſeen the Wiandots once more, and that I have talked, and eat and ſmoked with them in their council houſe, in a loving and friendly manner, and I thank you all for the kind uſage I have received from you all, in every place I have been ſince I came among you on this viſit. May God in his goodneſs, be and remain with you all. Amen. J. S.

The following ſpeech I alſo left with Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker—As there is to be held at the Great-Rock, which is the council place, or the ſtate-houſe for the different nations—And the great council of the nations is to be held there this fall:

To the different nations of Indians inhabiting the North-West ſide of the Ohio.

Friends & Brothers:

Though the Wiandots were the firſt that I met with, and the only people I have had an opportunity of ſpeaking with in council, in a national capacity, yet the ſpeeches that I have left with the Wiandots, at the council fire-place for the different nations, at the Great-Rock, is for all or any of the nations that will accept of the propoſals contained therein.—I am, &c.

JAMES SMITH.

Foreign Intelligence.

From a London Paper of October 8.

Translated from the Clef du Cabinet.

At the commencement of the ninth year of the French Republic, a part of the territory of the Ciſalpine republic was ſtill occupied by the enemy. The Ciſalpines, in ſeconding with energy the efforts of the French, have ſhewn themſelves worthy of being free and independent. The treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, inſured the exiſtence of the Ciſalpine republic. Its difinitive organisation will be immediately determined. It appears to have been deferred by the uncertainty of events, which might influence the fate of Italy. The proviſory ſtate of the Ciſalpine republic, and the ſupport of a numerous army, which abſorbed all its reſources, did not permit the government to enable the people to enjoy the advantages of peace. It neverthele ſs eſtabliſhed order in the interior, it re-eſtabliſhed or created uſeful inſtitutions, and conſecrated national gratitude towards the founder of the republic, by a monument worthy of the moſt refined ages of antiquity.

Piedmont is alſo in a proviſory ſtate. Its fate, ſays the Official Journal, cannot yet be decided in a poſitive manner. After the victory of Marengo, this country received a new form of regular government, and one almoſt conſtitutional; afterwards the legiſlature and executive powers were concentrated in a committee of three members, the decrees of which, approved by the miniſter extraordinary of the republic, acquired the force of law. "Anarchy, banditti, and diſorders of all kinds to which this unfortunate country was the prey,"—ſays the ſame Journal, "have attracted the attention of government; a proviſory organization, nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the four-united departments at the time when they did not make a part of the republic, has been adopted, and this brave people have experienced ſome relief and ſome hopes. Theſe hopes have increaſed ſince Piedmont has formed the 27th military diviſion, as one hundred places in the French Prytaneum are intended for the children born in that diviſion, and as ſeveral Piedmonteſe corps make a part of the French army, and the military penſioners of the king of Sardinia are payed out of the public treaſury."

Tuſcany occupied by the French armies after the armiſtice of Hohenlinden, was uncertain of its fate till the treaty of Luneville. It is now governed by a king who will not forget that he owes his crown to the fidelity of Spain and to the friendſhip of France.

This fine country, entirely devoted to the arts and to peace, was drawn into the war by Britiſh machinations, and has ſuffered every calamity in conſequence. She is about to recover her proſperity under a prince who promiſes to reſtore to the Tuſcans the Medicis and the Leopolds. The Senator Mozzi, who is at the head of the miniſtry, is a man of the greateſt learning in Italy. In the reign of Louis I. Tuſcany will continue to furniſh a proof that the people are happy when governed by philoſophic princes & miniſters.

It appears that after the great ſucceſs which attended the French arms in Germany and Italy, during the 8th year, the coaleſced powers could no longer hope to give laws to France. But England, that had been till then the very ſoul of the projects of the coalition, had ſufficient influence left to perſuade the emperor to continue a war, the fruits of which ſhe herſelf *only* reaped.

We have ſeen what have been the events of this laſt campaign. The emperor, forced to accept a peace, obtained, thanks to the moderation of the French government, the moſt advantageous conditions by the treaty of Luneville.

This treaty reminds us as well by its own importance as by the memorable war to which it put an end, of thoſe famous treaties which, in the two laſt centuries, ended long and bloody quarrels. Auſtria loſes the low countries, Lombardy and Tuſcany; but ſhe acquires the greateſt part of the Venetian ſtates, and part of Tuſcany is to be given up to her. She has concentrated all her forces and means, has opened to herſelf new ſources of riches, and has kept off many of the evils of war and misfortune. Tuſcany, by being indemnified in Germany, will ſtill be a rallying point, of which the late war has made her feel the increaſed importance. Venice, Iſtria, and the command of the Adriatic, gives her hopes of navigation, of naval power, and commerce, which the ſtates ſhe has loſt never could have afforded her. But without doubt, ſhe has not abandoned the ſyſtem ſhe has followed for ſo many ages; and as ſhe will be henceforth ſeparated from France by other ſtates, ſhe will have no future occaſion or pretext to break the moſt ſolemn treaties.

The princes and ſtates of the empire, drawn into this war, againſt their own inclination, have been obliged to accept of a treaty that ſtipulates the annihilation of many among them. It has been ſaid, that the court of Berlin would oppoſe the indemnification of the grand duke of Tuſcany in Germany; but this oppoſition appears groundleſs, when we conſider that the empire has conſented to it in the ratification of the treaty of Luneville. This treaty is condemned, for having overturned the empire, and the peace of Weſtphalia is inconſtantly mentioned. But it ſhould not be forgotten, that the different powers who dictated it took care to aggrandiſe themſelves, & that it cauſed a great number of ſecularizations, and that many catholic biſhoprics will ſerve to enrich the proteſtant princes. Some talk of a general ſyſtem of ſecularization to be adopted by the great powers. The declaration which was lately made by Pruſſia at the diet of Ratiſbon, renders this report probable. The empire would then receive and adopt a new ſyſtem, more ſimple and regular, but would continue to be divided into two parts, of which the principal are Auſtria and Pruſſia. Bavaria, although ſhe had taken a part in the war of the empire, has made her ſeparate peace with France. The great intereſt which ſhe has to obtain indemnities proportionate to her loſſes, and other motives that ariſe from her ſituation, will, at a future time, make her one of the republic's moſt faithful allies. The treaty of amity, and peace concluded between France and Bavaria, guarantees to the elector full and complete indemnification for all the territory he has loſt by the union with the French republic. Theſe indemnities will be given from Swabia and Franconia.—The treaty of Luneville leaves England without any other allies than Portugal and Turkey. This treaty was the more againſt her intereſt, as at the moment it was concluded, ſhe had againſt her all the neutral powers. From thence to the month of Auguſt, Paul I. had invited the Northern Powers to adopt meaſures to make their commerce and navigation free and independent.

On the 16th December, he made with Sweden a maritime convention, to which Denmark and Pruſſia ſoon acceded. This treaty, of which the object was only to re-eſtabliſh the ſyſtem of armed neutrality as it exiſted in 1780, contained nothing hoſtile to England. But the Britiſh cabinet adopted the principle of treating all thoſe as enemies who acknowledge it. She foreſaw that if it gave the maritime coalition time to arm, it would compel her to renounce her pretenſions to the ſupremacy of the ſeas, & to acknowledge a maritime code of laws conformable to the principles of the rights of nations. Such were the motives which induced the court of London to lay an embargo on all veſſels belonging to Denmark and Sweden, and to take poſſeſſion of their colonies, before ſhe knew even that Denmark had acceded to the treaty. This meaſure was ſoon followed up by ſending a formidable fleet into the Baltic, to threaten Copenhagen; and to prevent a junction of the ſquadrons of the neutral powers.

Whatever might be the confidence of the Britiſh government, in its political and military meaſures, it did not diſſimulate that ſucceſs was doubtful, that the continent would be ſoon ſhut againſt it, and that the maritime coalition then formed would become general. From that time it foreſaw the neceſſity of making peace, and only thought of the manner to ſmooth the way. It at laſt found that the miniſters then in place could not make peace to advantage. How was it, indeed, poſſible, that miniſters, who had rejected with ſuch diſdain the propoſitions of the French government, were able to make any propoſitions themſelves. Such was the real cauſe of the retreat of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, and not the pretended emancipation of the Iriſh Catholics, promiſed, it is ſaid, by the miniſters and refuſed by the court. This change of the miniſtry is but *nominal*, and will alter nothing in the political ſyſtem.

Mr. Pitt and his colleagues were replaced by their friends, and at the head of the foreign department is placed lord Hawkeſbury; it is ſaid that he is the ſon of lord Liverpool, of that Scotchman, who has, within thirty years, directed the ſecrets of the king's cabinet, *ſitting behind the throne;* but according to the great Chatham's opinion, *is greater than the throne itſelf.*

CONCLUSUM of the DIET of RATISBON.

The Electors, Princes, and ſtates of the Empire to his Serene Highneſs Charles Alexander, Prince of Tour and Taxis, &c. principal commiſſary of his Imperial Majeſty at the Diet.

The three colleges of the empire having taken into deliberation the decree of Imperial Commiſſion of the 16th of June of this year, have thought that the arrangement of the different objects which yet remain to be regulated for the completion of the peace in the general aſſembly of the empire, would be unavoidably expoſed to great and numerous difficulties, on account of the uſual manner of treating affairs in it. In conſequence it has been decreed:

1. That the right of co-operation on the part of the States of the empire in the work of Peace, ſhall be exercifed by means of an extraordinary deputation.

2. That in order to avoid in this ſo difficult affair, all delay, as well as a new complication, the ſaid deputation ſhall be reſtricted to members, obſerving the equality of rights relative to religion.

3. That to this effect, there ſhall be elected in the College of Electors, Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, and Brandenburgh; and in that of the princes, Bavaria, Wirtemburgh, the Grand Maſter of the Teutonic order and Heſſe-Caſſel.

4. That there ſhall be reſerved nevertheleſs in an expreſs manner to the prelates and courts of the Empire, as well as to the college of Imperial cities, the right which they have of participating in the deputation of the Empire.

5. That there ſhall be conferred on the part of the Empire, upon the deputies elected, full and unlimited powers to examine, treat and regulate in concert with the French government, the objects which, by the 5th and 7th articles of the treaty of Luneville, have been reſerved for a particular arrangement.

6. That there ſhall, however, be given to this deputation, expreſs directions, in order that at the fixing of the indemnities by ſecularizations, they may have continually before their eyes, and obſerve exactly as a direct rule for their operations, the reſtrictive clauſe by which the deputation of the empire at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, gave in their note of the 4th April 1792, their adherence to theſe indemnities, and that, conformably to this clauſe, they proceed in this affair with all the meaſures, precautions and reſerves, which the maintainance of the Germanic Conſtitution in all its relations requires, together with the re-eſtabliſhment and affirming of the well-being of the ſtates, the immediate nobility and other members of the empire, which reſt upon this conſtitution.

7. Finally, that the ſaid deputation ſhall preſent, for his imperial majeſty's and the empire's ratification, the reſult of their operations, and the reſolution they ſhall have taken in conſequence.

The preſent reſolution ſhall be addreſſed to his imperial Majeſty (as is done for the preſent,) to receive the ſanction of the empire, in the room of the Concluſum, which he has demanded, and as a modified propoſition, for the important motives above mentioned, for the exerciſe of the right of co-operation of the ſtates of the empire in the completion of peace. There ſhall be given at the ſame time to his imperial majeſty humble thanks for the paternal ſolicitude of which he has given on this occaſion freſh proofs for the maintenance of the Germanic conſtitution and the rights of the empire.

The concluſum ſhall be ſent to Vienna to-morrow by an extraordinary courier.—

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The biſhip of Orleans has addreſſed the following letter to the Firſt conſul of France:

"General Conſul,

"Permit me to reſign into your hands the biſhopric of Orleans, to which I was nominated in 1780, as a co-adjutor, of which I got poſſeſſion in 1788 as Titular biſhop, and which I kept till the end of 1795, on account of my adherence to the civil conſtitution of the clergy as it was decreed in 1790. Accept the aſſurances of my reſpect and ſincere devotion.

ALEX. JARENTE."

Valence October 2.

October 17.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 14th.

The Diet of Ratiſbon has at length drawn up and diſpatched to Vienna its concluſum. The propoſition made by Bohemia (Auſtria) and Brandenburgh (Pruſſia), has been adopted and the arrangement of the ſecularization is to be entruſted in a deputation of 8 members; Mentz, Saxony, Bohemia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, the grand maſter of the Teutonic Order, and Caſſel, who are to treat in concert with the French government, and ſubmit the reſult of their operations to his imperial majeſty and the empire to be ratified.—The deputation are to have full powers, but are to obſerve the reſtrictive clauſe, by which the deputation of the empire at the Congreſs at Raſtadt gave in their Note of the 4th of April, 1796, their adherence to the principle of indemnities. In this note the deputation "conſented to the indemnities then demanded by the mode of Secularization for the loſſes ſuſtained on the left bank of the Rhine, and that new negociations ſhould be entered into upon the ſubject; in ſuch a manner, however, as to proceed in it with all the precaution and reſtrictions which are eſſentially neceſſary for the maintenance of the Germanic Empire in all its relations, as well as for the eſtabliſhment and ſecurity of the well-being of ſtates, members and ſubjects of the empire.

Circumſtances, however, have materially changed ſince the breaking up of the Congreſs at Raſtadt: the meaſure of indemnities and ſecularization will be a more ſweeping one than it would have been at that time, for Tuſcany had not then been wreſted from the Grand Duke.

Every one of our readers will ſee, that, though the affair is nominally entruſted to a deputation of 8 members, yet that, in reality it will be ſettled between Auſtria, Pruſſia and France. As thoſe three powers have already it is believed, agreed upon a plan, the deliberations of the deputation will be ſoon at an end.

October 17.

We have already ſtated, that a very extenſive and effectual plan of finances is preparing by the Miniſter, to be ſubmitted to the judgment of Parliament. We now underſtand from good authority, that, in this important undertaking Mr. Addington receives frequent aſſiſtance from Mr. Pitt, who has employed his hours of retirement in the attentive conſideration of the meaſure.

The objects in view are to avoid together a loan for the payment of the preſent arrears of the public ſervice; to redeem the old and new five per cents. and, at the ſame time, to lay the foundation of the gradual redemption of the Fours: thus leaving no other ſtock than the three per cent. conſols. and three per cent. reduced.

To effect objects of ſuch great national importance, and to raiſe the neceſſary ſums, it is ſaid that the remaining part of the Land Tax, not already purchaſed, is to be put up to ſale (agreeably to the original idea of Mr. Pitt) under the direction of Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, preciſely in the ſame manner as eſtates are ſold, with the reſerve, that no land tax ſhall be ſold under a certain number of years purchaſe; the county, and ſituation of the land, in ſome degree, to guide the Commiſſioners in their eſtimate. A certain depoſit to be made by the purchaſer immediately, and the remaining ſums to be paid at given periods. A liberal diſcount to be allowed on prompt payment, and the receipts to be transferable in the ſame manner that ſcrip receipts are transferred. The growing land tax to be received by Government until the whole purchaſe money is paid, when an abatement in the land tax receipts is to be returned. The land tax not purchaſed is ſaid to amount to a ſum equal to forty millions of three per cent ſtock. It is very natural to conclude, that every man paying land tax will endeavour to become the purchaſer of it; particularly when he finds it expoſed to public ſale, and ſubject to the controul of another individual. Each purchaſer of land tax, it is ſaid, is to be entitled to all the advantages or privileges of a Freeholder.

The other part of this plan of Finance we underſtand to be the ſale by