[COPIES.]

Dear Sir,

I understand that something must be done against the enemies of my adopted country—I this morning called on Mr. Jefferson—I am at your service if you stand forward, and I think you will if the old adage is true, that "the old coachman likes the smack of the whip," or as the East India rajahs end their letters, "what more can I say," —yes, I can say my best wishes for the health and happiness of Mrs. Smith and your family.

With great regard and esteem,
Yours truly,
Signed,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

Washington City, 20th Dec. 1805.

An answer is asked, you know I ought to have an immediate answer.

True copy of a letter from capt. Duncanson to me.

W. S. SMITH.

New-York, December 25, 1805.

Dear Sir,

I am this day favored with your letter of the 20th inst. wherein you observe that "you understand something must be done against the enemies of your adopted country, and that you had that morning called on the President, and that you are at my service should I start forward." The wishes of the President relative to the insolence and aggressions of those I consider as his enemies, and the enemies of my country, are fully elucidated in his able message to both houses of congress. If in the visit you paid him, he used my name connected with military service, I flatter myself he knows me sufficiently to rest satisfied, that I shall always consider myself highly complimented by his notice, and that few men would go further to support the honor and dignity of my country, or the principles of his particular administration.

Should any such measures as you allude to, be carried into effect, I know no gentleman similarly situated with yourself, who could possibly more pointedly command my attention.

I shall be happy to hear from you should any thing transpire on this subject, or any other that you think proper to favor me with a communication upon.

I am, with great regard,
Dear Sir,
Your friend, &c.
W. S. SMITH.

W. M. Duncanson, Esq.

New-York, March 10, 1806.

MY DEAR SIR,

I answered promptly your letter of the 28th December, but have not heard from you since. I flatter myself it will shortly be in my power, to direct your attention to a point which will fully gratify you—when the time arrives, be assured I shall not forget our former friendship and intimacy. I shall be much gratified if you'll let me know what past in conversation between you and Mr. Jefferson, that induced you to write me that letter, it would give me pleasure to know by a particular detail whether he views me thro' that favorable medium that would induce expressions, complimentary in a military point of view—let me know also what objects engage the mind of Congress, and how the session is likely to close, and when.

Let me hear from you promptly,
And believe me your friend,
And humble servant
W. S. SMITH.

W. M. Duncanson, Esq.

Washington City, 14th March, 1806.

MY DEAR SIR,

This day I received yours of the 10th instant, which I would immediately have answered, had I not expected every day decisive measures to be taken by Congress against the enemies of this country—In this I have been disappointed, and I am still left in the dark, nor do the speeches of Randolph and others tend but to puzzle me the more.

I waited on the President under the fullest belief, that the transaction of the Kempers would have produced immediate war with Spain, and that a blow would have been struck against Mexico, it was under this impression I tendered him my services, as approving of the measures of his government; his answer was, that he trusted Spain would not force the nation to such a step, but should such an event take place, he would keep on mind my tender; neither your name, nor that of any other person, was mentioned by the President——What induced me to write you that hasty letter, was a conversation that occurred with another gentleman, to whom I expressed my determination of serving, who replied that being my determination, I had not a moment to lose in writing to you, that he was sorry he could not communicate what he knew to me, of what was intended, and to express myself with great caution for that you would understand; indeed the expressions were dictated by himself—from this I conjectured that you were to be employed in chief, and in this I was more confirmed from the opinion I entertained of your military talents, and from the interest I understood the President to take in confirming your present appointment on his coming into office:

The friendship you express towards me, gives me the greater pleasure, because from experience I know it to be sincere.

Congress, 'tis said, will rise 1st of May—should any measure pass that I may think you cannot hear through other channels, I shall not fail to communicate it to you.

I beg my best respects to Mrs. Smith and all your family, and believe me,
Your friend and humble servant.

New York, March 18th, 1806.

DEAR SIR—I have this day been favored with your letter, explanatory, and do not wonder at the impression made, relative to the war question, for the president's speech certainly threw the whole country into a war atmosphere——By letters received from New Orleans, of the 31st of January, we are informed that on the 30th general orders were issued calling out the volunteers & militia on guard duty—that they had no communications from the seat of government, since the speech of the president, from which they conclude war with Spain was inevitable, and that they look with great solicitude for a reinforcement to the regular troops &c. For myself, I really supposed the administration were disposed to step with dignity in the war path, and even now I do not believe that any other measure than war with Spain, will save our country from destruction.

Do me the favor to give me the gentleman's name, who advised you to write to me alluding to a war question—in these times it is proper we should know our friends.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
W. S. SMITH.

W. M. Duncanson, esq.

21st March 1806

MY DEAR SIR—I wrote you some days ago in answer to your letter of 10th inst. and I have just learnt from a friend that you are removed from office, on suspicion of aiding Miranda or countenancing his equipment in your port.—I have since made further enquiry which confirms my first information, from my heart I hope it is without foundation. It is here generally considered a mercantile speculation; but my own opinion is, Miranda's incention is to set millions free——in so doing no doubt he will aid the mercantile interest. He has my most hearty wish that he may be able to emancipate his countrymen, and every American who does not wish the same is unworthy of his emancipation from Great Britain.

In haste—your friend and
Obed't serv't.]

Washington City, March 22, 1806

MY DEAR SIR—This instant yours of the 18th is handed to me, and I hasten to reply to your question. It was Stephen Sayre. I believe him to be your friend, he went to Virginia a day or two after he advised me to write to you and did not return to this place till a few days before I received your letter, and quitted it for Philadelphia, that very morning, I was sorry he was gone before I received it.

This day it is said advice is received of an engagement of major of our troops with the Spaniards, also that Mr. Pitt is dead——yesterday in the house of representatives, a resolution was moved and seconded, accusing the post master general, I could not hear it distinctly. A member of that house told me this morning that the proceedings with closed doors will undoubtedly be taken off before congress adjourns, the members of both houses differ very much about the time of adjournment, some think the 14th April, others 25th, but I am confident, from the business before them, they cannot rise before the 1st of May. I wrote you a hasty letter yesterday. Present my best respects to Mrs. S. and family.

My dear sir, yours,
Very truly.

By AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottowatamies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, was concluded and signed on the twenty-first day of August, last past, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottowatimies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, by and between William Henry Harrison, governor of said territory, superintendant of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the north-western tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottowatmies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally by their chiefs and head men, of the other part.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and four, the said United States engaged to consider the said Delawares as the proprietors of all that tract of country which is bounded by the White river on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading to Clark's grant on the west and south-west.

And whereas, the Miami tribe, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of said tract to the Delawares, it was never their intention to convey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper; the said Delawares have for the sake of peace and good neighborhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do by these presents release the United States from the guarantee made in the before mentioned article of the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and four.

ART. II. The said Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes, cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the north east corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, to fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river.

ART. III. In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States will give an additional permanent annuity to said Miamies, Eel River and Wea tribes, in the following proportions, viz: to the Miamies, six hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Weas, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Pottawatmies, an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, for ten years and no longer; which, together with the sum of four thousand dollars which is now delivered, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, is to be considered as a full compensation for the land now ceded.

ART. IV. As the tribes which are now called the Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, were formerly and still consider themselves as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of those tribes shall dispose of any of the country which they hold in common; in order to quiet their minds on that head, the United States do hereby engage to consider them as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, and which has not been ceded to the United States, by this or any former treaty; and they do hereby engage that they will not purchase any part of the said country without the consent of each of the said tribes. *Provided always,* That nothing in this section contained, shall in any manner weaken or destroy any claim which the Kickapoos, who are not represented at this treaty, may have to the country they now occupy on the Vermillion river.

Art. 5. The Pottawatima, Miami, Eel river and Wea tribes, explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the U. S. by the treaty of the 18th day of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares about thirty-seven years ago.

Art. 6. The annuity herein stipulated to be paid by the U. S. shall be delivered in the same manner, and under the same conditions as those which the said tribes have heretofore received.

Art. 7. This treaty shall be in force and obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U.S.

In testimony whereof, The said commissioner plenipotentiary of the U.S. and the sachems, chiefs and head men of the said tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Grouseland near Vincennes, on the 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1805, and of the independence of the U. S. the thirtieth.

WM. H. HARRISON, (L S)

DELAWARES.

Hocking Pamskan, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Kicklawhenund, or William Anderson, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Allime, or White Eyes, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Tomague, or Beaver, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

POTTAWATIMIES.

Topanepee, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Lishahecon, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Wenamech, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

MIAMIES.

Kahanweconner, or Long Legs, his mark, (L S)
Missingguimeschan, or Owl, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Walister, or White Skin, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Mashekanochquah, or Little Turtle, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Richardville, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

EEL RIVER.

Wanenecana, or Night Stander, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Metausauner, or Sam, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Archekatauh, or Earth, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

WEAS.

Assennauquah, or Labossiere, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Misquuconaqua, or Painted Pole, his ⋈ mark, (L S)
Ohequanah, or Little Eyes, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

DELAWARE.

Missenewaud, or Captain Bullet, his ⋈ mark, (L S)

Done in the presence of,

B. PARKE,
Secretary to the Commissioner
JOHN GIBSON,
Secretary Indiana Territory.
JOHN GRIFFIN,
A Judge of the Indiana Territory.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN R. JONES,
SAML. GWATHNEY,
PIERRE MENARD,
Members of the Legislative Council, Indiana Territory.
DAVIS FLOYD,
SHADRACH BOND,
WILLIAM BIGGS,
JOHN JOHNSON,
Members of the House of Representatives, Indiana Territory.
W. WELLS,
Agent of Indian affairs.
VIGO,
Colonel of Knox county Militia.
JOHN CONNER,
JOSEPH BARROUT,
Sworn Interpreters.

Additional Article.

It is the intention of the contracting parties, that the boundary line herein directed to be run from the north-east corner of the Vincennes tract to the boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river, shall not cross the Embarrass, or Drift Wood fork of White river, but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made, as will leave the whole of the said fork in the Indian territory.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. S. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to (L S) be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.

TH. JEFFERSON

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains an order in council for allowing friendly and neutral nations to trade to the Cape of Good Hope; prohibiting, however, the importation of Asiatic goods or military stores, except by the India company; and restricting exports generally without licence.

In the House of commons, Mr. Wilberforce, after a few prefatory observations, moved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, beseeching that he may be graciously pleased to adopt such measures as to him may seem meet to induce America, and the powers of Europe, to unite with this country in a resolution to abolish the trade in slaves.

HAGUE, JUNE 10.

Yesterday Messrs. Verhuel and Van Styrum returned hither from Paris. The other deputies will shortly follow; and our new sovereign is also expected in the course of a very few days.

His excellency Mr. Verhuel, after paying a visit to the acting pensionary, held conferences with the secretary of state, and opened the special mission entrusted to him by his imperial highness prince Louis Napoleon, as king of Holland, as the result of several resolutions for the organization of the government, & communicating that his majesty the king had appointed M. Verhuel minister of the marine, and M. Gogel, minister of the finances, the other secretaries of state being charged to continue in their posts till the king's arrival which they accepted.

The same gentleman repaired in person to the assembly of their high mightinesses, where also, in pursuance of his commission, he expressed his majesty's charge, and made the necessary communications—he also repaired to the council of state; after which his excellency assumed the executive power, in the name and by authority of his majesty, while the pensionary, who had acted *ad interim,* resigned that post, and resumed that of President of their high mightinesses.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Article 1. The constitutional laws actually in force, especially the constitution of 1805, as the civil, political, and religious laws, the exercise of which is conformable to the regulations of the treaty concluded on the 24th of May of the present year, shall be preserved inviolate, with the exception of those only which shall be abolished by the present constitutional laws.

2. The Administration of the Dutch colonies is regulated by particular laws, and the expences of the colonies shall be estimated as a part of the revenues of the state.

3. The public debt is guaranteed by the present laws.

4. The Dutch language shall continue to be employed exclusively in the laws, the publications, ordinances, judgments, and all the public acts, without distinction.

5. There shall be no changes made in the name of the present current coin unless it shall be authorised by a particular law.

6. The ancient colours of the state shall be preserved.

7. The council of state shall be composed of thirteen members. The ministers shall hold their rank, their sitting and their votes of deliberation in the said council.

OF RELIGION.

1. The king and the law grant equal protection to all religions which are professed in the state. By their authority every thing necessary for the organization, the protection, and the exercise of every kind of worship is to be determined. The exercise of every kind of religion is to be confined to the interior of the churches belonging to the different communions.

2. The king shall enjoy the public exercise of his religion in his palace, and in every other place where he shall reside.

OF THE KING.

1. The king shall exclusively and without restriction, that the complete exercise of the government, and all the power necessary to secure the execution of the laws, and to cause them to be respected. He has the nomination to all the charges and offices, civil and military, which according to anterior laws, were vested in the grand pensionary. He likewise enjoys the pre-eminence and the prerogatives hitherto attached to that dignity. The coin of the state shall bear his image. Justice shall be administered in his name. He has the right of granting pardon, abolition, or the mitigation of the pains produced by judiciary awards; nevertheless, he shall not be authorised to exercise this right, but after having heard the members of the national court in his privy council.

2. Upon the death of the king, the office of guardian to the minor king shall be vested in the queen dowager, and in case of her death, in that person who shall be nominated for the purpose by the emperor of the French.

3. The regent shall be assisted by a council of natives, the qualifications and privileges of whom shall be determined by a particular law. The regent shall not be personally responsible for the acts of his government.

The government of the colonies, and every thing relative to their internal regulation, belong exclusively to the king.

The general administration of the kingdom is confided to the immediate direction of four ministers of state nominated by the king, viz. The minister of foreign affairs, the minister of war and marine, a minister of the finances, and a minister of the interior.

OF THE LAW.

1. The law is established in Holland by the concurrence of the legislative body, formed by the assembly of their high mightinesses, and by the king. The legislative body is composed of 38 members, elected for five years, and nominated as follows: for the department of Holland, 17 members; Guelderland, four; Brabant, four; Friesland, four; Overyessel, three; Zealand, two; Groningen, two; Utrecht, two; Drentac, one. But the number of their high mightinesses may be augmented by a law, in case of aggrandisement of territory.

2. To complete the number of members authorised by the foregoing article, their high mightinesses shall present to his majesty a list of two candidates for each of the vacant places. The king shall make the election out of the candidates proposed.

3. The present grand pensionary shall take the title of President of their high mightinesses, and exercise his function in this quality during life. The choice of his successor shall take place in the manner determined by the constitution of 1805.

4. The legislative body shall chuse a recorder out of its own body, by a plurality of votes.

5. The legislative body shall assemble in ordinary twice in the year, viz. from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, from the 15th of November to the 15th of January. On the 15th of November a fifth of the oldest members shall go out from the body. The first member shall go out on the 15th November, 1807—Such members, notwithstanding, may be re-elected.

OF JUDICIARY POWER.

The judiciary institutions shall be preserved in the mode they have been established by the constitution of 1805.

2. Relative to the Judiciary power, the king shall exercise all the rights and all the authority vested in the grand pensionary by virtue of the constitution of 1805.

3. Every thing that relates to the exercise of military criminal justice shall be separately regulated by an ulterior law.

VIENNA, *May 28.*

Orders have now been sent to Trieste to re-open the ports which had been shut against the English and Russians.

MAY 30.

STATE PAPER:

"As, after the convention concluded between his majesty the king of Prussia