great risk from their enemy's children and their neighbors. This wise and peaceable conduct, was much opposed b a few silly servants, and some interested visitors in the old man's family; but he had the satisfaction in the end, to find that his measures were well planned, and approved by all candid people at home and abroad; for the two robbers experiencing greater distress every day, in consequence of the farmer's wise measures, finding that he would not be imposed upon, that the produce of his farm was necessary to their existence, and that if they persisted in their unjust notions, the farmer would soon require none of the products of the labor of their children, they determined that in future the trade of the farmer should be restricted by no other than the laws of reason. The consequence was, the farmer's plantation prospered to a great degree, and those who had most loudly complained against his conduct, were obliged to confess that it was dictated by principles of reason and humanity.

OBERON.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

On the late news.—British lies are the food of toryism; and the more glaring and improbable they are to the common understanding of common men, the more easily are they swallowed by the commercial dupes of British agents, and the second-hand dependants on British capital. On the arrival of Mr. Rose in London, to blunt the shock of his futile mission, second editions of the British ministerial papers were issued, assuring that every subject in dispute with American was adjusted. That lie had its effect for a few hours; but as it could not be of duration, it was necessary for the purposes of stock-jobbing, to propagate another, and the stupid populace of London were informed that France had declared war against the United States, and that Mr. Armstrong had left Paris. These accounts were immediately sent to this country, but the falsehood was not found sufficiently seasoned for a tory stomach, and to give it its full zest, major Jackson, of Philadelphia, stopped his press with an extract of a letter from his correspondent at *Rotterdam*, with the *important* and *authentic* intelligence, that the Osage had been seized at L'Orient, and after a trial of three days condemned as a lawful prize! This lie had just time to run the round of the tory papers, and of tory readers, when lo! the Osage, with Mr. Nourse, anchors safe in a British port! to counteract such evident detection of stock-jobbing falsehoods, the British papers immediately resorted to their usual modes, and extracts from the federal papers of New York and Philadelphia, were immediately dressed up in a new suit of habiliments, and fostered on the credulous dupes of England as instantaneous news from Spain and France; and after a British distillation, are again to pander to federal views in this country.

The seizure of American citizens, the sending of general Armstrong to the temple, the condemnation of all American property in France and its dependencies, has been so often repeated both in the British papers in the United States and in England, that we are surprised that any *republican* should give them a moment's credit; they are only the succession of lie to lie, as one wave rolls over the other.

As the distress of the Brirish arise (for which see the accounts from Ireland) from the EMBARGO, so exactly will the attempt of her agents be to divert attention from her wrongs, and all the federal papers will either teem with their self-created impostures, or from similar extracts as coming from Britain. This farce will be kept up till the meeting of Congress, and at a vast expence of British gold. We warn our readers to give no credit to their assersions. *The government of the United States are the only channel of correct communication in diplomatic connections.*

The embargo has completely foiled the views of the British faction, and their rage is equal to their disappointment. But it is a great satisfaction to find, by the numerous papers which have already reached us, that the 4th of July has been commemorated by the republicans with an appropriate spirit, and that the continuance of the *embargo* has been a favorite toast, with scarce any exception. These expressions of approbation of the conduct of our representatives, will be an earnest of their future votes; and they will proceed to Congress at its next meeting, doubly fortified, should the situation of our country claim its continuance. Unless the belligerent powers will respect our rights, and permit the free navigation of our flag equally to France as to Britain, we see no method by which it can be removed. To suffer merchant vessels to arm would be direct war—Miranda's expedition is an undeniable fact—and were Congress to pass such a law, Britain would not begrudge millions. Her agents and consuls would convert our ports into dock yards for armaments against France and Spain; and under cover of our flag, immediately involve us in war with all Europe. *This is her undeviating aim, and she would glory in our destruction.* The evasion of the embargo law by tories, and others of the "*most worthless part of mankind,*" are a sufficient proof that such a mode should never be resorted to. Let the embargo continue—it is but a trifling sacrifice—a small deduction from the riches already gained from the desolation of the world. In the mean time, it will be the means of placing our own domestic manufactures, on an unshaken foundation, and will give us resources which will bid defiance to all the despots of Europe.

Indian honor contrasted with British murder.—It has been usual to call the Aborigines of America by the name of *savages*; but if public spirit, if studying and obeying the principles of justice, the true interests of their country, if the rejection of British gold and British bribes, if being proof against the *commercial influence* and deception of British agents and traders, if refusing to imbrue their hands in the blood of their best friends—can give to the Indian the claim of civilization, then may he boldly dash the appellation of *savage* full in the face of the *tories* of the U. States. These men have adopted every base and dishonorable principle which the more enlightened Indian revolted from and spurned with indignation; and the council fires of Malden have produced fewer traitors than the council fires of Washington. We read more of the real principles of christianity, which are peace, in the speeches of an Indian chief, and in their religious rites, songs and dances, than in the canting hypocrisy, long-winded *prayers*, falsehoods and warhoops of a pickeroon senator of New-England.

The following talk of the Indian chiefs at St. Louis, is a striking contrast to the conduct of the savage cabinet of St. James's in respect to the murders of the Chesapeake; in one case the murderers are delivered up to justice—in the other, *Berkely*, who was the commissioned executioner and representative of the British tyrant, on his return home meets with a most gracious reception at the foot of his majesty's throne!

Which nation, reader, has the most claim to the appellation of barbarous or civilized?

From the first number of the Missouri Gazette, a paper printed at St. Louis by Joseph Charless.

A singular procession composed of Saukees, Fox and Ioways, marched into town on Sunday evening last, singing their death song. Some time ago two or three white men were killed, by a party of these people, the murderers were demanded and given up with alacrity; even the criminals demanded to be sent in to avert by their blood, the vengeance which hung over their nation. We are informed that the prisoners with their great chiefs and some of their relatives kept up the death song without much intermission during their journey to this place.

Speech of White Skin, the great chief of the Sac nation, to Gen. William Clarke, on the delivery of the prisoners.

My Father—Here is the man you have so long wanted to see, that killed the white man at Portage de Soux, he was a fool when he did it. I now bring him to you.

My father. It has been a long time since you sent Mr. Boilvin to bring us your words, I hope a clear day will come, when all will be good again.

My Father. I have never closed my ears to your words, I have always been ready to open them to any thing that is good.

Speech of the Crane, principal chief of the Ioway nation.

My Father. I heard when I started last from your village, my people had done wrong, I went home immediately and returned with the murderers, and now deliver them to you.

My Father. When the murderers started from their village they went to war against other Indians, but met with the whites, and the murder happened.

My Father. I present you with two young boys which I regard like dogs, I throw them at your feet, they are your slaves.

To which general Clarke returned the following answer.

Children Saukies, a cloud has for a long time hung over your nations, this day it opens, separates, and I see we shall have a clear sky.

Children, the Sacs, Foxes and Ioways. Your conduct this day in delivering up the four bad men of your different nations, who have wantonly spilt the blood of the white people, is a clear evidence of your disposition to do justice, to cultivate harmony and perpetual peace with the white flesh, the citizens of the twenty-two great fires of America.

This instance of your good faith will not be forgotten; it will be told to your great father the President of the U. States, who will be greatly pleased to hear that his Red Children opened their ears to his good words, and shew an anxious desire to dispel that cloud which has for several months hung over some of his northern children.

Children. We are near neighbors, and ought to live together as one family, in peace and friendship, and render one another all the services possible; it is better for us to help one another, than to do harm to one another.

Children. The four murderers which you have delivered up, will be kept in safety and will be kindly treated until they can be brought to trial; which will be conducted in the same way as if white men were to be tried; and if it is found that the persons are guilty, they will be punished; but if innocent of the charges, they will certainly be acquitted.

The Governor who convenes the courts of justice is absent a few miles, when he returns, you will be informed the day, on which the trial of those murderers will take place; we wish all the great chiefs and warriors, who now deliver us those murderers to be present at their trial, that they may see that justice is done them in equal measure, and in the same manner, as if they were white citizens of the U. States.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(FOR NINE NIGHTS ONLY.)

The Public are respectfully informed the *THEATRE* will open on Wednesday, the 7th of September, with the *Celebrated Comedy (in five Acts)* called

THE RIVALS; OR,

A TRIP TO BATH.

Sir Anthony Absolute,	Mr. Warren,
Captain Absolute,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Faulkland,	Mr. Cone,
Acres,	Mr. Jefferson,
Sir Lucius O'Trigger,	Mr. Cross,
Fag,	Mr. Francis,
David,	Mr. Blissett,
Coachman,	Mr. Briers,
Cook's Boy,	Mast. Scrivener,
Servant,	Messrs. Harris, &c.
Mrs. Malaprop,	Mrs. Francis,
Julia,	Mrs Jefferson,
Lydia Languish,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Lucy,	Miss Hunt.

To which will be added

(NEVER PERFORMED HERE,)

A new musical entertainment, in two acts, called

OF AGE TO-MORROW.

Baron Wellinghurst,	Mr. Jefferson,
Baron Piffleburg,	Mr. Bray,
Hans Molkus,	Mr. Blisset,
Fritz,	Mr. Briers,
Servant,	Mr. Harris.
Lady Van Brunbach,	Mrs. Francis,
Sophia,	Miss. Hunt,
Maria,	Mrs Wilmot.

☞ Nights of performance THIS WEEK—Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The remaining Nights of performance will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SALE AT AUCTION.

AT BARRY'S WHARF.

On account of the Underwriters.

ON Thursday next the 8th instant at 12 o'clock will be sold.

8 hhds. Brown Sugar,
2 bags Coffee, and
15 boxes Plumbs,

Damaged on board the Schr. MARIA, Capt. Fitzhugh, from New York.

At the same time,

A parcel of damaged Loaf SUGAR.

September 7—

[*Price 62 1-2 cents, 119 pages 8 vo.*]

A general account of

GEN. MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION,

Including the trial and execution of Ten of his Officers,

And an account of the imprisonment and sufferings of his officers and men who were taken prisoners,

UPON the authority of a person, (a Printer residing in New York) who was an officer under Miranda; who was taken and condemned to ten years imprisonment, and who, after suffering nearly two years, effected his return home. This is an interesting pamphlet, alike so to the federal republican and the republican. It is a plain narrative of facts, (though some of them may be false facts) it partakes not of the marvelous, the whole appears credible. The proprietor hopes the sale will soon prove sufficient to indemnify its publication, and afford something towards the relief of the captives.

To be had at the Book store of

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,

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September 7—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

No little clamor has been raised against the government for sending the special vessels dispatched to Europe in the first instance to France. Among the other evidences of a devotion to Napoleon, this has been enumerated and copiously dwelt upon. A few words will expose the folly and ignorance, which have dictated these aspersions, and shew, we presume, some of the reasons which recommended sending these vessels in the first instance to France.

One great object of employing these vessels is to enable our merchants and other citizens to carry on their correspondence abroad. So far as this correspondence applies to England, the British monthly packets offer a regular and tolerably secure organ, which would be altogether wanting, so far as related to the continent, but for these special governmental vessels. Hence the necessity of such arrangements, as are the best fitted to carry on a correspondence with the continent, and hence, consequently, the necessity of dispatching the vessels in the first instance to French ports.

Further—We are authorised to state it as a fact, that of the letters sent by these vessels, by far the greater number are directed to the continent of Europe. In the Hope, the last vessel dispatched, the number for France exceeded 2,300, while those for England fell short of 700.

Further remarks occasioned by the Speech of Mr. Canning.

"I shall only state that in the whole conduct of the British government, with respect to the affair of the *Chesapeake,* we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make *ample reparation* for that which was a decidedly wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the *great majority of the country* has ever considered as *essential to its dearest interests.* Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine, whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any bad disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transactions. That the rupture of the negociation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered; namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was, to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government."

From the disgraceful animadversions with which the federal prints abound, it would seem that they had entirely forgotten the black outrage committed on our rights and honor in the attack of the Chesapeake. This act is rarely alluded to, and only recognised as a topic of censure on the administration. While they are absurdly denounced for not heaping unavailing remonstrance on remonstrance on the table of the British cabinet against the British orders, the situation in which the unatoned outrage on the Chesapeake places a government not mean enough to crouch to violence and injustice is studiously thrown out of view. Have these party men forgotten the circumstances that succeeded that daring outrage? If *they have,* the NATION HAVE NOT, and, it is to be hoped, will not forget them, until that ample reparation is made, which Mr. Canning pretends was tendered.

For the purpose of exposing the fallacious view taken by Mr. Canning in his remarks on this point, we shall concisely state these circumstances. No sooner was the outrage committed, than the national sensibility was excited to the highest pitch of resentment; with one voice it demanded reparation or retaliation. Even the Essex junto was awed into silence. The voice of treason was still. The demand for reparation was listened to by the British ministry with apparent respect. The universal sentiment prevalent in their own nation extorted this from them. Reparation was promised. Instead, however, of instantly making it, and thus effectually wiping away the shade it had cast on the honor of a gallant people, it was dexterously converted into a topic of negociation, and a special mission sent across the Atlantic.

Immediately consequent on the outrage, let it be recollected, was the Proclamation of the President, interdicting the American waters to British armed vessels. This measure was universally approved throughout the United States. Even federalists extolled it as an act just, magnanimous, spirited and pacific. They emphatically declared that more ought not, and less could not have been done; and they admitted that Mr. Jefferson had in this instance exhibited an unequivocal solicitude, by the moderation of his measures, to restore our amicable relations with Great Britain. On this occasion, to their honor, many leading federalists* waited on the President for the first time, at his public levee on the 4th of July, which immediately followed the issuing of the Proclamation, to evince openly their sentiments. We speak, from personal knowledge, in saying they spoke in the most decided terms of the soundness of the measure and of the duty of the people to give it their unanimous support.

After a very protracted delay Mr. Rose arrived in the United States. His first requisition was that the affair of the Chesapeake should be separated from all other topics of controversy between the two governments. This was instantly acceded to by our government. Mr. Rose then stated his readiness to enter upon the discussion of a suitable reparation, *provided the President's proclamation were previously rescinded.* This humiliating concession was rejected by our government; who, however, offered, in case the reparation proposed should be satisfactory, to make the receipt of the reparation and the revocation of the proclamation co-temporaneous†. This proposition was finally rejected by Mr. Rose, who left the United States, even after having obtained, what Mr. Canning was so anxious for in London, the separation of the affair of the Chesapeake from all others, without having made, or even tendered any specific reparation whatever.

Let us now test the remarks of Mr. Canning by this indisputable statement of facts.

"In the whole conduct of the British government, with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make *ample reparation* for that which was a decidedly wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the *great majority of the country* has ever considered as *essential to its dearest interests.*"

The outrage is allowed to have been decidedly a wrong act, for which the British government was bound to make ample reparation. How have they shewn the sincerity of their purpose to make this reparation? Has this been shewn by their omission to make this reparation the moment they heard of the outrage, when it might have been made without negociating with, or at all consulting our government, by an unqualified disavowal of the act, by breaking and punishing the officer who committed it, or delivering him into our hands for trial, and by a pecuniary indemnity for the injury done to the Chesapeake? Have they even restored the men, who if they had no right to take, they certainly had no right to retain? These acts, distinctly, or in the aggregate, might have been performed by the British government themselves. Did they do the whole, or either of them? Had they felt the reproach upon their characters, as they ought to have felt it, would they not have pursued this course?

No, the affair was submited to negociation, and on the eve of this negociation still greater outrages on our rights were committed, not by subordinate officers, but by the ministers themselves, expressly enforced by the royal sanction and approved by Parliament. Is this the proof Mr. Canning alludes to of a total freedom from bad dispositions on the part of his majesty's ministers?

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* Among others, Mr. Stoddert, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

† The facts are these. To save Mr. Rose from any unpleasant feelings, or from committing his government by any official concession before the revocation of the proclamation, it was proposed that an informal intimation should be made, by which the American government might understand the kind of reparation it was intended to offer, and that, if it were satisfactory, it should be understood that as soon as formally arranged the proclamation should be rescinded. So anxious was our government for a satisfactory adjustment of this affair, that, finding that Mr. Rose could not under his instructions *officially* make known the kind of reparation he was authorised to offer, they invited him to make a verbal and *inofficial* communication.