

here as a messenger of peace—all that I say is for peace and friendship with the whites.—I have no more to say.

The Black Hoop, the Speaker of the Shawnee nation, spoke as follows:

My Friends,

I have not much to say. The Great Spirit commands us all to live in harmony and peace; he has given us this pipe of peace and this tobacco to smoke, (here he handed the pipe of peace to the Agent and the Spectators to smoke). About this time yesterday we met on this ground, and I gave to your words all day.—We have all paid attention to them.—We have gathered here according to your desire. Our council is kindled at Fort Wayne, but we have here to show our good will one to another. I feel happy and great satisfaction at being here this day in the garment of peace. We feel happy and well satisfied at what I said yesterday—all our young men feel satisfied at the prospect of enjoying peace. I feel sorry to relate some things I am about to relate at this time—you are acquainted with what I am about to say. The Prophet of the place of abode was at Greenville, and he was there first told the Indians that the Almighty had spoke to him—it was when he gathered the Indians around him. Some of them removed from Greenville, and he has removed from the Washita, it has been his practice, and it is his study to gather Indians to himself for bad purposes; and I believe he will continue to do so. It is his study to be the principal cause of all the mischief that has been done. It is his practice to gather all the bad Indians he can get about among them to poison their minds, that war is the object of his pursuit. I know. All you have related about the prophet taking the salt, is a stubborn truth. In the purchase of land you made of the Indians at Fort Wayne, two years ago, we know you used no deception in it, it was a fair purchase; and that all you have related on the subject was the truth: we paid attention to what you said respecting the purchase, and it was through the prophet's influence the Indians refused to receive the annuities due for their land. All that you told us about the different treaties, from the treaty of Mankiwung down to the present time, is true; it is also true what you told us about the Quakers.—Now pay attention to what I say.—We acknowledge the justice of your address concerning agriculture; we know the necessity of it; we consider ourselves as one man on that head. It is hard and difficult for us to manage our people—we have no power over the People to do any thing with him—we have done our best with him, and all to no purpose; we have no intercourse or connexion with him. You know you cannot manage your people. You know he has turned a deaf ear to all the President of the United States has said to him. It is therefore utterly out of our power to do any thing with him.

We are determined to pay no regard to any thing but the study of peace; that we will pursue, and have pity on our women and children, to clothe, feed and take care of them. The Delaware, Ottoway, Wyandots, Senecas and Miamies, are of the same mind with us. It is not in the heart or mind of one of us to pursue any thing but peace with the whites, for the good of our women and children. When we take into consideration our rising generation, we are satisfied that nothing but peace will make them prosperous and happy. We are standing here, and view ourselves as one man with the whites—the treaties have always considered us as Americans, and that we look upon ourselves to be such now—we are dropped on one Island, and that we ought to be bound in the ties of friendship. Your intention is inseparable: it would be duplicity to hide or conceal any evil thing that is coming on you, and we thank you for that part of your speech to us yesterday. The advice of the Americans to us for a long time has been good, but never was brought into effect until now. You may depend upon it if we know of any mischief coming on you we will give you early information of it, as we consider your interest and ours the same, at the same time some distant Indians might injure you without us knowing it, if we were only the smallest prospect of danger, even like the whistle of a bird against you, you may depend on receiving information of it. We are determined on living at the place we now reside at—we have not at this time the most distant idea of going any where else. The Wyandots are the same with us, we are all one man. They are determined on residing at their habitations—we are near neighbours close together, and that ought to be the strongest motive for us to live in the ties of friendship.

We are sitting here together with you, and the British are at a great distance; and that is a great reason that friendship should continue between you and us. As the treaty entered into at Greenville gives us the liberty of hunting on these lands, we are glad you mentioned that to us yesterday, and we wish to use that privilege as friends and neighbours.

The young men will hunt while there is any game, and it is right for them to come among you as friends—and we request you to furnish this for the information of our white brethren. We are sorry, and our feelings are often hurt at the whites ordering us not to hunt on their lands, although we behave ourselves peaceably. Game will not be plenty long, and then our young men will be done coming among you. We expect our young men come in, they will be as brothers, not as strangers—and when they are in want, provisions will be given to them. You must not be suspicious of any of us coming in among you, the Miamies—we speak for them as well as for ourselves.

In your speech yesterday, you told us the President of the United States expended more money on us than on his white children, and that he had our happiness next to heart—and that the Quakers wished to kill us. What you said concerning the Quakers to us yesterday, we believe is entirely true and we want them to come on and assist us as soon as possible—we request you to inform us of this immediately. You informed us yesterday that the President would endeavor to have our children educated, if we were so inclined. Let's truth that God has no difference in his eyes respecting the colour of skins. The Great Spirit has given us organs to praise him with; so has he given us arms, and at the same time has given us the whites—as God has so made us, and that you are so far superior in information to us, it appears to be your wish that we should partake of the same knowledge and wisdom that you have. We do not feel to make the least objections to it, we feel entirely willing that our children should be educated. By this means we will all grow into the same branch and our friendship will become more united, until we all land in heaven together.

For a long time we have not taken into consideration our bad acts, and the evil that whiskey is doing among us.—The President of the United States and yourself have often cautioned us against this evil, we never took it to heart before. We have had a consultation respecting this evil, and we are now all of one mind, men, women and children, we are determined to knock in the head of the whiskey, in order that they may be known among the whites: it is the sole desire of all the chiefs here present, that you and all the white people, would do your best endeavours to stop our people from getting any whiskey in future. We will do our endeavours with you to stop all the roads, that whiskey may reach us. We are now opening our eyes from the evil, we still have the treaty of Greenville in our minds, and have the paper in our hands. When we were at the Federal City, we took the president by the hand, never to be separated; he never was to draw his hand out of ours nor ours out of his, that our friendship never was to cease, and if we draw our hands out of his it was a final separation and never to be united again. The president desired us to take no thought for any thing but peace, never to give our minds up to war, nor destroying our fellow creatures; he told us to pay no attention to any bad men or their advice; to be industrious and live in peace. This advice was to the Wyandots and all the Indians. These papers were given to us, and we were directed to pay the strictest attention to what they contained. [Here the speaker handed the agent sundry letters and speeches from the President of the U. States and the Secretary of war, written at different periods recommending to the Indians peace and friendship and to cultivate the ground for a support, and offering to assist them in learning such of the domestic arts as were suited to their present condition.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Commodore Rogers in the action between the President and the Little Belt, closed the testimony in the case on Thursday. The Court, as heretofore stated, consisted of Com. Stephen Decatur, President; Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. Isaac Chauncey, and The Hon. William Paulding, jun. esq. Judge advocate. Of the evidence furnished to this court on the oaths of the several witnesses examined, we present a brief outline, in the order it was adduced, and leave the public, in a case where doubt is impossible and conviction irrefragable, to make its own comments. The first witness examined, was CHARLES LUDLOW, Master-Commandant and acting Captain of the *President*. He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the night of the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her top sail aback. From his position he was uncertain which fired the first gun; but the second was from the President, and was

instantly followed by three cannon and musketry from the Little Belt.

Commodore Rogers ordered to fire low, and with two round shot. After a short pause, the Belt recommenced firing, as did the President. The Belt soon appeared ungovernable and lay bow on towards the President, when Commodore Rogers observed that some accident must have happened to her, and ceased firing. Her gaff was down, and her maintop-fail yard on the cap, and mizen too he thinks. The action continued 14 or 15 minutes, including the interval.—There was nothing but round and grape shot fired, or on deck on board the President.—The ship was not on fire, in any part of her, and did not sheer off after the action. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Little Belt. Did not know or believe any part of the Commodore's official account was untrue or incorrect.

John Orde Creighton, First Lieutenant. Was stationed at the 4th division of guns, on the upper deck. Commodore Rogers hailed first, then a second time, when a shot was fired as he believes, from the Little Belt, no gun having been fired or provocation given on board the President. The orders of Com. R. were, to keep the guns upon half cock, and guard against accidents. After receiving the Little Belt's broadside was ordered to fire. The Belt was silenced in five minutes and the President ceased. The Belt renewed the fire, and Com. R. returned it and silenced the Belt again in five minutes. Boarded the Little Belt the next morning. Com. R. sent a friendly message, expressing regret for the occurrence, and offer of assistance. Captain Bingham said he took the President for a Frenchman. President was not on fire, and did not sheer off. Nothing but round and grape was fired or on the deck. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt. Commodore's account confirmed.

Henry Caldwell, Commandant of Marines. Heard the halloo; was looking at the Little Belt, and saw the first shot proceed from her; on which Commodore Rogers said: "What is that?" and he answered, "She has fired into us." Orders were then given to fire. Belt silenced in five minutes. Commodore Rogers was anxious to stop his fire, and did so. The Belt renewed the action, and in six or seven minutes was silenced again, when Com. R. was anxious to prevent mischief, and stopped his fire. No fire or sheering off. Commodore's account confirmed.

Raymond H. Y. Perry, jun. Lieutenant and Signal Officer.—Was on the quarter deck, near Com. Rogers's elbow. The Commodore hailed, got no reply.—Hailed a second time, and got none. Heard a gun, and was looking at the Belt, which fired it, previous to any gun or provocation from the President.—The Belt was silenced in 5 minutes, and orders were sent to every division of guns on board the President to cease. The Belt renewed the fire, and the President also. In six minutes the Belt ceased firing again, and the Commodore was very anxious to stop the firing on board the President. No fire or sheering off. The Belt was in a very dangerous situation and would probably have been sunk by another broadside. Heard hallooing from the Belt, and understood they said their colours were down, and so reported. Commodore Rogers hailed, "Have you struck your colours?" and was answered, "I have, and am in great distress." Lights were up on board the President during the night.—Commodore's statement confirmed.

Andrew L. B. Madison, Lieut. of Marines.—Was on the gangway. Heard the Commodore hail first, then wait 15 or 18 seconds, time enough for reply, but got none and hailed again; when the Little Belt fired a gun from her gangway. Saw the flash and heard the report; no gun or provocation had been offered by Com. Rogers. In 6 seconds a gun was fired from the President, when instantly the Belt fired 3 guns, and then her broadside and musketry. Belt silenced in 6 or 7 minutes. Firing stopped in the President. In 2 or 3 minutes Belt renewed the action, and in 4 or 5 minutes was again silenced, when Com. R. ordered his fire to cease, and appeared anxious to prevent damage. No fire or sheering off of the President. Commodore's report confirmed.

Capt. Caldwell confirmed the account of the 1st and 2d guns, and broadside, as given by the other witnesses.

Jacob Malt, Sailing Master.—Was on the quarter-deck. Com. R. hailed, and got no answer but "halloo." After sufficient time hailed again, and got no reply, but a shot without provocation. In 3 or 4 seconds returned the shot, and got a general fire from the Little Belt. Thought the Belt a heavy frigate until next day. Action continued 14 or 15 minutes including 3 or 4 minutes interval. Little Belt could have fired again, but President could have sunk her.—Commodore's official account is true.

Lieut. Creighton thought the Little Belt a frigate (excepting her feeble defence) until next day. Captain Bingham told him the President's colours were not hoisted, but collected the pendant. It is the usage, as before stated by another witness, for the Pre-

sident to be prepared for action on coming a long side of any armed vessel. Thought the Little Belt displayed bad management or want of conduct in her defence. [To be continued.]

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the lands advertised in this day's paper to be sold by the subscriber on the 28th inst. at the house of Thomas R. Cross, on the north side of Severn, is postponed until further notice. LOUIS GASSAWAY. Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 25, 1811. THE president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of the said bank, for six months ending the first, and payable on or after Monday the 7th of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders. By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to sale on Tuesday, the 22d day of October next, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, at the Poplar Springs, three hundred and fifty acres of land, part of a tract called

HAMPTON COURT,

originally granted on the 3d November, 1776, to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne-Arundel county. These lands are part of the quantity of 1,050 acres, purchased by the late general John Davidson, of Annapolis, from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 25th May, 1783, for himself, a certain Benjamin Brooke, and the heirs of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 24th April, 1796, conveyed 410 acres, his own part, to Caleb Dorsey, son of Thomas, having on the 23th April, 1788, previously conveyed 500 acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke; the remaining 350 acres are now sold because the same will not admit of division between the heirs of Benjamin Ford. The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements. He supposes that persons inclined to purchase will view them previous to the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, who lives near the lands, will shew them to any person who will call upon him. The title is indisputable. The terms of sale are these, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.—Upon the payment of which, and the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, the trustee is authorized to give a deed. A plat of these lands is left at the Union Tavern, which Mr. Brewer will shew to any person requesting a view of it—also an extract from the patent of Hampton Court—the deed from Johnson to Davidson, and extracts of the deeds from Davidson to Brooke and Dorsey. THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee. Sept. 26, 1811.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 18th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises, ALL the right, title and interest, of Simon Retallick, (and Henry Johnson, & Anne Dorsey, administratrix of Richard Dorsey, the mortgagees of the said Simon Retallick,) in and to a lot and blacksmith's shop, situate in Church-street, in the city of Annapolis. The terms of sale are cash, on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. ABRAM CLAUDE, Trustee. Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1811. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being, by a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, appointed trustee for the sale of the estate of George Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said George Mann, and also to all the creditors of Mary Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, with their vouchers, properly authenticated, in the court of chancery, within six months from the 1st day of October next. THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee. Sept. 26, 1811. 6m.

Enoch Tucker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Merriken, Hatter, opposite to the store of Gideon White, Esquire, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the Taylor's business in the newest Fashions, and pledges himself to finish his work in all the taste and fashion of said profession in Baltimore. Those who favour him with their custom, may rely on strict attention and punctuality being paid to orders and promises. Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1811. 5w.

In Chancery,

September 20, 1811. Charles Simms, Thomas Swann, Richard Harrison, vs. Richard B. Meek, and wife, and Louisa Harrison.

THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree to record a deed of trust, executed on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, by Robert Townsend Hooe, conveying certain lands in Charles county, in trust, to Charles Simms, Thomas Swann and Richard Harrison, for certain purposes mentioned in the said deed of trust, and for the sale of the said lands for the payment of the debts due from the said Robert T. Hooe, and to carry fully into effect his contract by the said deed made with the aforesaid Charles Simms, Thomas Swann and Richard Harrison. The bill also states, that Louisa Harrison, a minor, one of the defendants, resides in the district of Columbia. It is thereupon adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants to appear in this court, by a guardian, on or before the 25th day of February, 1812, to shew cause, if any he has, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed. True copy. Test. NICHAS BREWER, Ch. Can.

State of Maryland, sc.

By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, Sept. 17, 1811.

ON application, by petition, of Benjamin Wells, junior, administrator of Thomas Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for A. A. C.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirteenth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1811. BENJ. WELLS, Jun. Adm'r.

CERTIFICATE.

I DO hereby certify, that John Hobbs has brought before me, as a stray, a brown horse, about fifteen hands high, the hind off foot white, five or six years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a long tail, appears not to have been shod. ARCH. DORSEY.

THE above described horse, came to the subscriber's on the 30th August last; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN-HOBBS. Sept. 26, 1811. 3t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held at the district election districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. JOHN CORD, Shff. A. A. C. Sept. 12, 1811. 4w.