

THE above Volunteers held their anniversary meeting at the Town-House, in Fayetteville, on the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, and marched from thence to Haymount, where they met with a splendid reception from the inhabitants, under two signal Flags of respect.— And after some necessary refreshment, the line was formed a few spaces from the spring, and received the Ladies in due order; when the Constitution of the Company was read, and the subjoined Address delivered by Captain Thomas I. Robeson.

We the undersigned do agree, that as soon as twenty-five subscribers are annexed to these articles, that we form ourselves into a Volunteer Company, under the command of Captain Thomas I. Robeson, and that the name of this Company be, *Robeson's Republican Volunteers of Fayetteville, N. C.* and that we adopt the following uniform, which shall all be composed of the materials and manufactures of the United States of America.

Article I. A blue homespun coat, turned up and faced with yellow homespun, white pantaloons and vest, a black hat with a plain white plume, cockade and eagle, a black collar, gaiters, cartouch-box, bayonet belt and good musket. All of which must be manufactured in the U. States, as no other will be admitted in the composition of the above uniform, and no person shall be admitted as a member until he be in full uniform.

Article II. That we consider ourselves volunteered, on this auspicious occasion, which has roused the citizens of this continent, and that we will strictly attend all orders that may be received from our Government, July 21, 1807.

(Signed by the members.)
ADDRESS.

Fellow-Soldiers.—Permit me to call your attention to the importance of your duty, and to the necessity of reading the Militia Law of this State, and the Constitution of this Company, that you may become sufficiently acquainted with all the duties of your station; and in attending to the orders of your commanding officers punctuality is required, with order and decorum, which will ever command your respect in public and private life.

Young men, I can but admire your patriotism in so early adopting the example set you by the troops of Virginia, the President of the U. States, Members of Congress, &c. in choosing a homespun dress.— With equal satisfaction, I look upon your conduct when, in the hour of danger, tho' unequipped and young in discipline, you made a tender of your services to government, by your spirited resolutions of August 21, 1807, pledging your lives and fortunes in support of the measures of the government under which we live and enjoy the privileges of freemen—for which offer you received the thanks of your country.

You are American Soldiers, and I trust your example will be worthy of imitation from south to north, and that you will, with one voice, oppose all treason and disaffection, and be ever ready to obey the calls of your country, to demand from the British unequivocal reparation for the repeated insults and outrages committed on our National Flag, and thereby compel the devouring Lion gently to withdraw his grasping claw from our continent, and oblige France to allow us equal rights. The Osage has arrived with dispatches from Europe, in answer to those forwarded by our government on the 18th Feb. last,—result yet unknown; but we are assured the negotiation is going on between our Ministers and those of Foreign Courts; and it has been hinted that we may expect the return of an *early Rose*, or special mission with full power to act. I fear, however, autumn will take him in the bud. Convinced I am, that our national honour entirely depends on its defensive arm. Then let us view the blood-stained history of the toils and fatigues of our forefathers, in securing to us equal rights and liberties; and let us hand them down unimpaired to the latest posterity, by joining in one social band, and bidding defiance to the unwarrantable designs of men.

I have already laid before you, a copy of my letter to the Secretary of War, petitioning him for a loan of 80 stand of arms for the use of this company; since which time, application has been made by our friend Gen. Smith, without success. Congress passed an act on the 23d April last, appropriating the annual sum of 200,000 dollars making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of militia, and the annual portion to this State will be about 100 stand, which affords a flattering hope that when the sound of war shall be heard, you will be ready to march at a moment's warning to the Lake of Champlain, the Banks of the Ohio, or to any other quarter, commanded by officers of true and genuine courage.

But, if there be one coward among you

who is not ready to lay down his life for his country, let him immediately withdraw from the line, and acknowledge his own disgrace, as I wish to have no man in the corps, in times of peace, who is unwilling to encounter the difficulties of a field of battle.

Ever mindful of unbounded respect to her from whose lily hand we received the Standard of our Company, and to you Ladies, who have honoured us with your company, suffer me, in behalf of my officers and men, to return you our sincere thanks.

New-York, July 28.

The frigate Chesapeake, Captain Decatur, sailed yesterday on a cruise. The repairs of the Constitution lying at the Navy yard of this port are nearly completed. The long delay which has taken place in her completion has been owing to a deficiency of workmen. Fifteen or twenty of the gun-boats are hauled up into the mill pond at the Wallabout, and a number are also in Newtown creek. They are nearly all dismantled and generally without crews. At Governor's Island, the fortifications progress rapidly; five hundred laborers are constantly employed at the rate of 75 cents per day. The grand tower is raised one story, and will form an almost impregnable fortress. It is situated on a point of the island which at once commands the entrance of the Narrows and the East and North rivers, and is also so situated that the guns of the ramparts also command it. The ingenuity of Col. Williams, aided by the skill of Messrs. Hillyards and Souden has wrought wonders on this island. In point of neatness of workmanship and real strength, Fort Jay is superior to any other in the United States, and perhaps is surpassed by few even in Europe.

The United States sch'r Revenge returned to New-York on the same day from a cruise.

We have good authority for stating that our government have given orders for the immediate construction of two brigs of 18 guns and a number of gun-boats, on the lakes.

Washington City, August 4.

The following is an extract of a letter from Surinam, July 2, 1808:

"On the arrival of three vessels in ballast under the special permission, it was considered as a manoeuvre which ought to be counteracted by the government here. The masters were accordingly told that they could not take away the proceeds of old cargoes, nor any debts whatever, and only to the amount of the cargo that should be entered. Thinking, however, that this decision on being maturely considered would not be adhered to, a petition was presented stating that the sole object of the voyage was to collect debts; at the same time communicating generally, that some shooks, hoops, and boards were on board. An answer was after two or three days received that the proclamation would be adhered to, which gives permission only to take away to the amount of the cargo brought. By this cautious wording of the answer, debts though not positively forbidden to be taken away in merchandise, are virtually so. Thus the parties were obliged, from pure necessity, to resort to deception to get permission to fill their vessels, by entering at the custom-house, and paying heavy duties on articles to the amount of 4000 dollars, none of which were on board. This fiction has succeeded. But were all differences settled, the governor's proclamation would prohibit any vessel from taking away property that did not proceed from the cargo she brought.

"Flour is at 60 dollars—and none good. At Barbadoes it is at 40 dollars, which is more than here, considering the difference of exchange."

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 5th of May, 1808, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"We must, I fancy, sit down with patience under the existing system of politics, between your side of the water and ours, as there seems little likelihood of any material change of measures during the reign of our present gracious Sovereign. I hope your government will not proceed farther than they have, at least without some new proposition. The high taxation, and dearth of every article of consumption, appears to make little impression in the exterior manners of the people here, yet the burthen must certainly fall heavily somewhere or other. The failures announced in the Gazette are numerous, but none of any consequence, or that arise out of the cessation of American intercourse.—Mr. Rose is arrived; and Admiral Berkeley appointed to command at the Cape of Good Hope—General Whitlocke, it is said, intends to become a citizen of the United States. The Irish Catholics have made another essay for removal of their restrictions; their petition introduced by Grattan, was refused in the Commons as informal, many of the signatures being written by proxy; that to the Lords

was received as the petition of those who actually signed—the former is consequently gone back to be corrected. A prosecution for libel is commenced by the Attorney-General against the Editor of the Independent Whig, a weekly paper, for censuring the conduct of the judge and jury, in the acquittal of an African captain, for murder. It does not seem to create any great interest, although all are unanimous in excusing the cruelty of the culprit."

NAPOLEON IN HIS CABINET.

SCENE.—ST. CLOUD.

Napoleon. (Runs, sitting before a fire, and grasping a poker.) Who waits there?

Le M. May it please your majesty, your faithful soldier, Le Mourtier.

Nap. Tell Sultan Mustapha that he is the last of the Sultans.

Le M. Yes, sire.

Nap. And hark ye—desire the king of Holland to come to me directly.

Le M. Yes, sire.

Nap. And the king of Westphalia— (aside) I must tweak Jerome by the nose a little, to teach him dignity.

Le M. (with hesitation) M. Champagny, sire, waits to know your pleasure respecting the king of Sweden.

Nap. (in a furious passion.) Order the emperor of Russia to revolutionize the Swedish territories—or, Caulaincourt is at Petersburg—send word to him that Gustavus must undergo the fate of the duke of d'Enghien. And stay, Le Mourtier, go to the editor of the *Monitor*, and tell him to announce the dethronement of the king of Spain—Where's Bienenstam?

Exit Le Mourtier, and enter Bienenstam.

Bien. May it please your august majesty—Bienenstam is before you.

Nap. Fetch me general W's head in a cup of coffee.

Bien. (smiling with devotion.) Every syllable uttered by the great Napoleon convinces Frenchmen that he is their father.

(Exit Bienenstam, &c.)

Nap. (meditating with ferocity.) After driving the Turks out of Europe (he has the fire) I must annihilate England (grazes a furious poker) but first I shall overturn in due time I shall desire America and Africa to put themselves under my protection, and after making the Russian emperor one of my tributaries, crown myself emperor of the East, West, North, and South. Then I must have a balloon army, of which Gannein shall be Field Marshal, for I must positively take possession of the Comet, because it makes a noise. That will assist me to conquer the Solar System, and then I shall go with my armies to the other Systems, and then I think—I shall go to the Devil.

London paper.

INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis, May, 26.

Sir,—The bearer heretofore is a chief among the Delawares who reside on Apple creek in this territory. He has been selected by the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamies, &c. in your territory to be the bearer of the substance of a speech which I lately made to the Shawnees and Delawares at this place, with respect to the Osage nation.

The Osage have killed one of our citizens more than 13 months since, and have failed to deliver the murderer, they have beaten, maimed, wounded and otherwise insulted and maltreated others; they have stolen a large number of our horses, they have wantonly killed and destroyed our cattle, they have plundered our frontier inhabitants of their clothes, household furniture, &c. destroying such articles as were not portable, and from late information received by the traders who have recently returned from their villages it appears that they evince a hostile disposition towards us, and consequently that other and exaggerated depreciations may be expected. I have in several late conferences with the Shawnees, Delawares, Kikapoes, Soos, Sauas, Jawsy, &c. declared the Osage nation no longer under the protection of the United States, and set them at liberty to adjust their several differences with that abandoned nation in their own way, but have prohibited their attacking them except with a sufficient force to destroy or drive them from our neighbourhood.—The White Hair, the great Chief of the Osage, is now with me, he has found it impracticable to govern this nation, and therefore repared to this place for protection. The traders have been ordered to leave their villages, as have also the hunters and all other white persons to quit their country; a considerable number had already arrived, and the others are daily expected. Under these circumstances I hope that you will permit the Indians in your territory to use their own measures for attacking the Osage. It is possible that a part of the militia of Louisiana will be employed on this service. The expedition will move about the 30th of September.

Accept the assurance of my most friendly regard.

MERIWETHER LEW

His Excellency Wm. H. Harrison,
Gov. of Indiana Territory.