WASHINGTON CITY, October 2.
The following is the ADDRESS lately delivered by the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the Chiefs of the Osage Nation.—We offer it to the public, with a confidence—that the sentiments of good will it breathes towards the aborigines of the soil, will afford as much pleasure to the reader, as they confire honor on the government.

My Children, White hairs, Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation.

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfac-tion it has given me to receive you here.— Besides the labor of such a journey, the con-fidence you have shown in the honor and

indence you have shewn in the honor and friendship of my countrymen is peculiarly gratifying, and I hope you have seen that your confidence was justly placed, that you have found yourselves, since you crossed the blississippi, among brothers and friends with whom you were as afe as at home.

My Children: I sincerely weep with you over the graves of your chiefs and friends, who fell by the hands of their enemies lately descending the Osage river. Had they been prisoners, and living, we would have recovered them; but no velice can awake the dead, no power undo what is done; on this side of the Mississippi where our government has been long established, and our sutbority organized, our friends visiting us are safe. We hope it will not be long before our voice will be heard and our arm respected, by those who meditate to injure our friends, on the other side of that river; in the mean time Gov. Harrison will be directed to take proper measures to inquire into the circumstances of the francaction, to report them to us for measures to inquire into the circumstances of the transaction, to report them to us for consideration and for the further measures

they may require.

My Children: By late arrangements with France and Spain, we now take their place as your neighbours, friends and fathers; and we hope you will have no cause to regret the change. It is so long since our forelathers came from beyond the great water, that we shave lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; have more will you have occasion to change shave lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; hever more will you have occasion to change your fathers. We are all now of one family, born in the same land, and bound to live as brothers, and the strangers from beyond the great water are gone from among us, the great Spirit has given you strength, and has given us strength; not that we might hurt one another, but to do each other all the good in our power. Our dwellings indeed are very far apart; but not too far to carry on commerce and useful intercourse. You have far and pelivies which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves thes in mutually accommodating each other. To begin this on our part, it was necessary to know what nations inhabited the great country called Louisiana, which subraces all the waters of the Mississppi and Missouri, what number of peltries they could furnish, what number of peltries they could furnish, what quantities and kinds of merchandize they would require, where would be the deposits most convenient for them, and to make an exact map of all these waters. For this purpose I sent a beloved man Capt. Levis, one of my own household, to learn admething of the people with whom we are now united, to let you know we were your friends, to invite you to come and see us, and to tell us how we can be usewe were your friends, to invite you to come and see us, and to tell us how we can be useful to you. I thank you for the readiness with which you have between to his voice, and for the favor you showed him in his parange up the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will flyor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return we shall hear what he has seen and learnt, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brothern shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satis-

fied.

With the same views I hall prepared another party to go up the ited river to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansa, and down to its mouth, but I will now give orders that they shall only go a small distance up the Red river this season, and return to tell us what they have seen, and that they shall not set out for the head of that river till the ensuing spring, when you will be at home, and will I hope, guide and quard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas in its source, thence to the head of the river of the Panis, is down to he mouth, a others up, the river on the North side of the Missogri-For guides along these rivers we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children : I was sorry to learn that a

My Children? I was sorry to learn that a serious had taken piece in your pation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the eyest track, to the Arkama river, we will send an agent to them and will use our best officer to prevail on them to return, and to live in union with you. We wish to make them al., our friends, and to make that friendship, and the weight it may give us with them, useful to you and them.

We propose, my children, immediately to establish an agent to reside with you, who will speak to you our words, and convey yours to us; who will be the guardian of our peace and friendship, convey trains from the one on the other. Missipate all falshood which halight send in allertue and divide ye, and maintain a good understanding and friendship is tween as, as the distance is too great for you to rome often and tell up your a mis, you will tell them to him on the agen, and he will consey them to us in willing, so that we shall be more that they come from you; through the incorrention of such an Agent, we shall be more that they come from you; through the incorrention of such an Agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever

be preserved no wrong will ever be done you by our sation, and we trust that yours will do fione to us ; and should ungovernable individuals commit unauthorised outeage on individuals commit unauthorised outeige on either side, let them be duly punished; or if they escape, let us make to each other the best satisfaction the case admits, and not let our peace be broken by bad men, for all people have some bad men among them whom no laws can restrain. As you have whom no laws can restrain. As you have taken so long a journey to see your fathers, we wish you not to return till you shall have visited our country and towns towards the sea coast. This will be new and satisfactory to you, and it will give you the same knowledge of the country on this side of the Mississippi, which we are endeavoring to acquire of that on the other side, by sending trusty persons to explore them. We propose to do in your country only what we are desirous you should do in ours; we will provide accommodations for your journey, for your comfort while engaged in it, and for your return in safety to your awn country, carrying with you those proofs of esteem with which we distinguish our friends, and shall particularly distinguish you. On your return rell your people that I take them all by the hand, that I become their father hereafter, that they shall know our nation only as friends and benefactors; that we have noview upon them but to carry on a commerce useful to them and us, to keep them in peace with their neighbours, that their children may multiply mey grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the torushawk of an enemy.

My children these are my words, carry bank of an enemy.

hawk of an enemy.

My children these are my words, carry them to your nation, keep them in your memories, and our friendship in your hearts, and may the Great Spirit look down upon us, and cover us with the mantle of his love.

The JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing Address was delivered, the Chiefs were presented with the following Instrument of writing on parch-

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osuge nation of

The President of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you and the na-tions of Red people within the territory of the United States to look up to him as their the United States to look up to him as their father and friend, and to rely in full confidence upon his unvarying disposition to lead and protect them in the paths of peace and harmony, and to cultivate friendship, with their brothers of the same colour, and with the citizens of the United States.

the citizens of the United States.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding or all together.—
For you and our askes, and for the take of your and our children we must prevent it from becoming ratty. So long as the mountains in our laid that indure, and our vivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in a live in the bonds of brother-hood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be peopletual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which toight interrupt it—It is hereby announced and declared by the suthority of the United States: that all lands belonging to you sping within the territory of the United

the United States; that all lands belonging to you lying within the territory of the United States, shall be and remain the property of your nation, unless you shall volumently relinquish or dispose of the same—and all persons. Citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to alistuth you or your nation; in the quiet possession of said lands. The President of the United States sends

The President of the United States seems you by your beloved Chiefs now present, a Chain; It is made of pure Gold, which will never rust—and may the Great Spirit assist us in 'keeping the chain of Iriendahip, of which this Golden chain is an emblem, bright for a long succession of ages.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the War Office of the Upited States, fit the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and all the Independence of said states the twenty-night.

(Signed) H. DEARBORS.

This has on allusion to or politic chain with this instrument was embellished.

HALIFAX. (n. s.) Sept. 8.

We have been favored with the perusal of two Perneh official letters, dated Paris, 20th Germinal. (April 20 — Due of them is signed "Decres," and addressed to Jarome Bomaparte, now in America. The writer informs Jerome, that by order of the first consul, his allowances are stopped, and infimates Nopoleon's highest displeasure, if his rememing so long in America, and having married without his consent. He (Decres) says, that the gave seemen with whom Jerome has ried without his convent. He (Decres) says, that the sawe seems with whem Jerome has connected himself, will not be permitted to cover the French territories; and should she even arrive at any port in France, she will be instantly reshipped for the American States. He is reminded that the Fir. Commit is not operated upon by the bland affection of a parent; that he will briy acknowledge those relations who press around him, and assist in executing his vast plans. The brothers loseph, Louis, Lucien, are spoken of with high terms of enumendation; but the latter though eminemly useful, and possessed of an independent fortune, yet having contracted a marriage contrary to the will of the First Consul, has been bandsied to Rome—"But you" says the writer, " are posted out as a " man without spirit, figiting to the trider, " passions; not having added a single leaf " to the horely which crown him, his same, " and our colours."—He is repeatedly pres-

sed to return to France in the first frights that may offer; but as often existence against bringing the young woman with him :—" It would be degrading" says Decreas your personal dignity to introduce into this country, a woman who ought to be in humiliation; and who will not be received here."

The other letter is from Citizen "Denes;" directed to Citizen Pichon; and a to the same offers, the abole of both fatters (which are

'directed to Citizen Pichon; and is to the same effect; the whole of both letters (white are very lengthy) is such as to impress the reader, with an idea of the supreme implence and contempt with which the Lisurper looks down on those engaged in the humble walks of life.—They were intercepted on board a vessel bound from Bordeaux to New-York; and we have not the amaliest doubt of their anthenticity."

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE GALE.

\*Charleston; September 28.—Capt. Fletcher sencountered the late gale as early as the 5th inst. in lat. 23:27, long. 68. it insted till the end of the 7th—On the 5th capt. Fletcher lost both his masts, all his sails, and both his boats; the brig was hove an her beam cride, and her cargo shifted; she lay in this situation about 20 minutes, with her tops in the water, when her masts giving way, she righted, having shipped a great deal of water. Capt. F's mate. Mr. Watefield, han his shoulder broken. The first relief capt. Fletcher received was on the 22d inst. from capt. Bennet, of the ship Olive Branch of this port, who treated him with a boat, spars, and indeed every thing be could spare.

Last of Capt. B. Swettzer—A letter from Gen. Vanderhorst's Overseer, at Lecuma 1stand, states, that a wreck of a vessel had been driven gahere on the beach, keel up, but was so far buried in the sand, that he could not make out whether she was a brig or schr. part of her quarter deck and stern were however visible, and on the latter was painted " Inberty of—Harbour;" the word before Harbour could not be perceived, but he supposes it to be Egg—she appeared to be quite a new vessel—there was acither

but he supposes it to be Egg—she appeared to be quite a new vessel—there was neither mast, spar, sail, nor rope about her; nor a single book, letter, or piece of poper found—He further states, that he has scuttled her bottom, and taken out the undementioned articles, which were completely covered with

sand.

28 kegs Batter; 34 boxes map. 19 pieces Negro Cloth, 4 casks Rum, 5 quarter casks do,; about 80 pieces Linen; about 80 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, 80 to 90 dezen Muslin do,; several pieces Humburas, some thread Stockings, 14 pieces Calimanoo.

Trom the foregoing circumstances, it is reduced to a painful certainty, that the wreck driven ashore, was the schooner Liberty of Feg. Harbour. Cept. Benjamin Sweetzers, who salled from Philadelphia for this port on the 27th of Aug.last; a from the Stunation of the vewel, little doubt remains of Capt. Sweetzer, and evers person on board having Sweetzer, and every person on board having

A pipe of Brandy had also been picked up on the same island, marked — Hirmory, Charleston, August 1804—Paportation."—On enquiry at the Cusion Fitter we learn, that this Brandy was anipped on Lined the brig Experiment, Capa. Palmer, owned by Mr. Reiller, was bound for the coast, and which versel asiled from this port a few days before the late gale. The brandy being the first article of her cargo taken in, we fear there is too much reason to believe that the there is too much reason to believe that the perished.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The following account of the effects of the late gale in the West-Indies is commainicated by capt. Bourne, iste of the schooler Goliah, of this port, and capt. Patterson, of the brig Neptone, of Philadelphia, who came passengers in the brig Angenora, from St. Thomas, arrived yesterday.

[Acw. Inch. Herate, Get. 3.]

The Angenora arrived at St., Thomas the lat Sept. and on the 4th, in the afternoon, a gale came on, and prevailed with great violence for three days, during which time it destroyed 42 sail of vessels, principally American. The planters say it was the most severe they invocaperanteed in 19 years; their crops had received great injury. Accounts had arrived from the windward, stating that the British packet from Lad bean lost; and an arrival at St. Thomas from Martinique, but? intelligence that out of 42 sail at that place all but 5 had been lost. It was also stated that Guadaloupe, St. Burtholomews, St. Kitts, Antiqua, and all the Carribean islands bud suffered immensely from the storm. Every vessel but two had been lost at St. Bartholomews, and of but four at Tortole. At St. Martins, the brig Enterprise, Bowne, went ashore, with a valuable cargo of India Goods, and the vessel and cargo totally lost ashe achieve. William, Greanell, of Alexandria, with augars, was totally lost a mather Alexandria, with a totally lost a mather Alexandria schooler and one or two prize ressels, were also lost.

List of Vessels lost, others, and damaged or St. Thomas, and other estands.

Sch'n. Goliah, Bourns, of New-York, with a cargo of their quality augurs and rum belonging to Abraham E. Hallet I whip Commerce, Compdon, do. ashore, but expected to get off by taking and the cargo, which consisted of hides, dynamads, sugar & tohacco, to William and Jonus Minturn; sch'r Lack, Dreggs of Middletonn, totally jost, with a

ichrge of segas and Malaesca; brid George, Fox of New York, haddescheed great; horses, and man repairing, ach's flatter, at Malaesca; the Corte belonging to Me Gontones & Corte brig Neptune, Patterson, all Philadelphia, where and gin, bound to Ma Domingo, belonging to Mainton Lelliffen, of Philadelphia, to tally lost such shaudened; brig Lack, Brown, of do. totally lost; Copt. Brown, tota his passage home in the slip Pattsburgh. Lake, which sailed for Philadelphia abe dre befores. The brig Pryphene, Myers, of an don for Philadelphia, had avrived safe alera passage of all days, and received no through in the saile a son's Intropud, Kennedy, of do. arrived safe, in 36 days; achesoner Chrisse, Minot, of Karrinad, from Philadelphia, for St. Croix, lost both mast and howspite, put an, in distant, a Rhode-Island soh'o, capt. Gibba, arrived with the loss of ber foremass,; achie Enterprise, Riley, of New York sale, bound to St. Domingo: brig Diligence, of Bravallence, coppered; capt, crew, veros and corge, totally lost, at 3 oclock at night; said; Mope, of Boston, likewise totally four; said; like and days before.

Plour at St. Thomas, 12 to 14 dollars per barret—corn meal 40 dollars per puncheon— best and pork, drugs.

Entract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the

The cargo of the sinp Commerce, of New-York, was safe. The sch'r Lark, of Middletown, had her earge naved. The brig Genof New York, but one cable, her mainmant, fost bowaprit, and otherwise darnaged; cargo saved, vessel repairing. The sch'r Betsey, of New-York, on shore. Brig Pair Trader, of Boston, last from Tobago, drove on shore, hat got off. The ship Pittsburg, Lake, for Philadelphia; sch'r Polly, Collison, do.; brig Menter, Thurston, do.; sch'r Mercury, Driggs, New-York, all rode out the gale. The letter adds, that not withstanding the destruction in that harbor, about 40 sail, at the lowest computation, having been lost or drove ashore, that not one soul was lost. The European vessels all escaped except two, one an English ship, with 200 slaves, both of which are likely to be got off.

From Turk's Island.—Afrifest, brig Elina & Mary, Starr, 14 days from Turk's Island-Came passengers: Captain Janea Cannon of the sch'r bisetin, of Washington, N. C. Capt. Daniel Griswold of the sch'r Catharine, of Hartford, and Capt. Jures of the sch'r Abha Thules of Charleston, the whole of which resceis are lost. Capt. Starr has abligingly Islands are lost. Capt. Starr has abligingly Islands are lost.

On Tuesday the Shift Angust the school Catharine, Griswold, of Hartford, ran ashores the tree saved, result totally lost. Sept. 5th, commenced the most hevers hurricane ever known in these parts; all the results, excepting two that put to sea, parted their cables. commenced the most nevers hurricans ever known in these parts; all the usuals, excepting two that put to sea, parted their nables, and went ashare at the Ridding Place. The ach'r Martin, Cannon of Wrathington, N. Cafrom Jasuak's, loaded with solt, went on the beach, and was totally lost; the captain got his morey and clother artely on shore, but was plundered of every thing by the negrous excepting the clother on his back, and the crew suffered in the same manner. The sch'r Mary, capt. Morrison, from Someract, R. I. went ashore. Int expected to get har off. The brig Phoebe. Perkins, of Kennehech, went sahore and was totally lost. Brig Conclusion, Philips, of Castine, do. Captain Burton, in a hermaphrodite brig from Rhode-Jaland, rat on Salt Key, and was totally lost, crew saved. Sch were. Cronch belonging to Say Harbor, in supposed to be lopt, as he put to sea. Salley from St. Thomes, Sept. Int, in company with a hermaphrodite brig belonging to Portsmooth, John Riley master, and that sught of her the day he lore the gale came on. Arrivedes Turk a laborate the gale and a tengine scheme poetics, amongst theme a table that Capt. Short was positive in had been in Riley's cebin. Base also two 74°s from Kingston, Jam. one of them with all ber masts gone, the other-leve licement of Jame's, with her foreman and bearing the sea driven by the seventity of the weather, passed her cables, went to sea, and has not since been heard of, the people had previously got on shore. Capt. John Carlon, in the brig Relied from Jamaica, was boarded by a French cruser, who gut it A marrian captives on board him as a shoot the first magnitude of seven clothes and his flying jib, which determined than in shoot the first imperiance by the height and an instead at the population of the him to heard the passed by the height and the passed the surface of the him to be p