

WASHINGTON CITY, October 3.
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 confer honor on the government.

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

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfaction it has given me to receive you here.— Besides the labor of such a journey the confidence 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 Mississippi, among brothers and friends with whom you were as safe 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 voice 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 authority 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 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 forefathers came from beyond the great water, that we have lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; never 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 furs and peltries which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves then 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 embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, 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. Lewis, one of my own household, to learn something 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 useful to you. I thank you for the readiness with which you have listened to his voice, and for the favor you shewed him in his passage up the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will favor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return he shall hear what he has seen and learnt, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brethren shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satisfied.

With the same views I had prepared another party to go up the Red river to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansas, 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 guard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas to its source, thence to the head of the river of the Panis, & down to its mouth, & others up the river on the North side of the Missouri. For guides along these rivers we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children: I was sorry to learn that a schism had taken place in your nation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the great track, to the Arkansas river, we will send an agent to them and will use our best offices to prevail on them to return, and to live in union with you. We wish to make them 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 truths from the one to the other, dissipate all falsehood which might tend to alienate and divide us, and maintain a good understanding and friendship between us, as the distance is too great for you to come often and tell us your wants, you will tell them to him on the spot, and he will convey them to us in writing, so that we shall be sure that they come from you; through the intervention of such an Agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever

be preserved, no wrong will ever be done you by our nation, and we trust that yours will do none to us; and should ungovernable individuals commit unauthorised outrage 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 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 own country, carrying with you those proofs of esteem with which we distinguish our friends, and shall particularly distinguish you. On your return tell 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 no views 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, may grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the tomahawk 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.
Ta: JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing Address was delivered the Chiefs were presented with the following Instrument of writing on parchment.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage nation of Indians!

The President of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you and the nations of Red people within the territory of 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.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding us all together.—For you and our sakes, and for the sake of your and our children we must prevent it from becoming rusty. So long as the mountains in our land shall endure, and our rivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in it, live in the bonds of brotherhood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be perpetual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which might interrupt it—it is hereby announced and declared by the authority of 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 voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same—and all persons, Citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb you or your nation, in the quiet possession of said lands.

The President of the United States sends 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 friendship, 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 United States, at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of said states the twentieth.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

This has an allusion to a golden chain with which the instrument was embellished.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Sept. 8.

We have been favored with the perusal of two French official letters, dated Paris, 30th Germinal, (April 20)—One of them is signed "Decres," and addressed to Jerome Bonaparte, now in America.—The writer informs Jerome, that by order of the first consul, his allowances are stopped, and intimates Napoleon's highest displeasure, at his remaining so long in America, and having married without his consent. He (Decres) says, that the young woman with whom Jerome has connected himself, will not be permitted to enter 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 First Consul is not operated upon by the blind affection of a parent; that he will only acknowledge those relations who press around him, and assist in executing his vast plans. The brothers Joseph, Louis, Lucien, are spoken of with high terms of commendation; but the latter though eminently useful, and possessed of an independent fortune, yet having contracted a marriage contrary to the will of the First Consul, has been banished to Rome—"But you," says the writer, "are pointed out as a man without spirit, yielding to the tender passions; not having added a single leaf to the laurels which crown him, his name, and our colours."—He is repeatedly pre-

sed to return to France in the first frigate that may offer; but as often captioned against bringing the young woman with him:—"It would be degrading" says Decres, "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 is to the same effect; the whole of both letters (which are very lengthy) is such as to impress the reader, with an idea of the supreme insolence and contempt with which the Usurper 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 smallest doubt of their authenticity.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE GALE.

Charleston, September 28.—Capt. Fletcher encountered the late gale as early as the 5th inst. in lat. 23, 27, long. 68. It lasted till the end of the 7th.—On the 6th Capt. Fletcher lost both his masts, all his sails, and both his boats; the brig was hove on her beam ends, 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. Wakefield, had 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 the greatest kindness, and supplied him with a boat, spars, and indeed every thing he could spare.

Loss of Capt. B. Sweetzer.—A letter from Gen. Vanderhorst's Overseer, at Keewha Island, states, that a wreck of a vessel had been driven ashore 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 "Liberty of—Harb'our;" 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 neither mast, spar, sail, nor rope about her; nor a single book, letter, or piece of paper found.—He further states, that he has scuttled her bottom, and taken out the undementioned articles, which were completely covered with sand.

28 kegs Butter, 54 boxes soap, 19 pieces Negro Cloth, 4 casks Rum, 5 quarter casks do.; about 80 pieces Linen; about 80 dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs, 80 to 90 dozen Muslin do.; several pieces Humbugs, some thread Stockings, 14 pieces Calimanco.

From the foregoing circumstances, it is reduced to a painful certainty, that the wreck driven ashore, was the schooner Liberty of Egg-Harbour. Capt. Benjamin Sweetzer; who sailed from Philadelphia for this port on the 29th of August; & from the situation of the vessel, little doubt remains of Capt. Sweetzer, and every person on board having perished.

A pipe of Brandy had also been picked up on the same island, marked—"Harmony, Charleston, August 1804—Exportation."—On enquiry at the Custom-house we learn, that this Brandy was shipped on board the brig Experiment, Capt. Palmer, owned by Mr. Reilley, was bound for the coast, and which vessel sailed 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 vessel must have foundered, and all on board perished.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The following account of the effects of the late gale in the West-Indies, is communicated by Capt. Bourne, late of the schooner Goliath, of this port, and Capt. Patterson, of the brig Neptune, of Philadelphia, who came passengers in the brig Angenora, from St. Thomas, arrived yesterday.

(New-York Herald, Oct. 5.)

The Angenora arrived at St. Thomas the 1st 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 have experienced in 19 years; their crops had received great injury. Accounts had arrived from the windward, stating that the British packet from Falmouth to Barbadoes with dispatches had been lost; and an arrival at St. Thomas from Martinique, bro't intelligence that out of 42 sail at that place all but 5 had been lost. It was also stated that Guadaloupe, St. Bartholomew, St. Kitts, Antigua, and all the Caribbean islands had suffered immensely from the storm. Every vessel but two had been lost at St. Bartholomew, and all but four at Tortola. At St. Martins, the brig Enterprise, Bowne, went ashore, with a valuable cargo of sugars, and part of his outward cargo of India Goods, and the vessel and cargo totally lost; the schr' William, Grennell, of Alexandria, with sugars, was totally lost; another Alexandrian schooner and one or two prize vessels, were also lost.

List of Vessels lost, ashore, and damaged at St. Thomas, and other islands.

Schr' Goliath, Bourne, of New-York, with a cargo of first quality sugars and rum, belonging to Abraham S. Hallet; ship Commerce, Congdon, do. ashore, but expected to get off by taking out the cargo, which consisted of hides, dye-woods, sugar & tobacco, to William and Jonas Hintum; schr' Lark, Dreggs of Middletown, totally lost, with a

cargo of sugar and Molasses; brig George, Fox of New-York, had received great damage, and was repairing; schr' Betsey, of N. York, belonging to Mr. Cummings & Co.; brig Neptune, Patterson, of Philadelphia, wing and gun, bound to St. Domingo, belonging to Wharton-Leliffen, of Philadelphia, totally lost and abandoned; brig Lark, Brown, of do. totally lost; Capt. Brown, took his passage home in the ship Pittsburgh, Lake, which sailed for Philadelphia the day before. The brig Tryphene, Myers, of and for Philadelphia, had arrived safe after a passage of 41 days, and received no damage in the gale; schr' Intrepid, Kennedy, of do. arrived safe, in 36 days; schooner Claiissa, Minot, of Portland, from Philadelphia, for St. Croix, lost both masts and bowsprit, put in, in distress; a Rhode-Island schr' capt. Gibbs, arrived with the loss of her foremast; schr' Enterprise, Riley, of New-York safe, bound to St. Domingo; brig Diligence, of Providence, coppered, capt. Carey, vessel and cargo, totally lost, at 8 o'clock at night; schr' Hope, of Boston, likewise totally lost; two more brigs supposed to be American by their appearance, came in during the gale, and was lost upon the reef, and every soul on board perished, and scarcely a vestige of the vessels or their cargoes to be found; schr' Hiram, Bacon of Barnstable, for Boston, safe. There were several English Swedes, Danes and Spaniards also lost, the names of the ships Capt. B. could not collect; schr' Susan, Caver, has gone ashore south side of St. Croix; schr' Republican, droye out of St. Bartholomew, and arrived at St. Thomas, with the loss of her rudder; brig Eliza & Mary, Starr, of N. York, had gone to Turk's Island two days before.

Flour at St. Thomas, 12 to 14 dollars per barrel—corn meal 40 dollars per puncheon—beef and pork, drugs.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 14th Sept.

The cargo of the ship Commerce, of New-York, was safe. The schr' Lark, of Middletown, had her cargo saved. The brig Geo. of New-York, cut one cable, her mainmast, lost bowsprit, and otherwise damaged; cargo saved, vessel repairing. The schr' Betsey, of New-York, on shore. Brig Fair Trader, of Boston, last from Tobago, droye on shore, but got off. The ship Pittsburgh, Lake, for Philadelphia; schr' Polly, Collins, do.; brig Mentor, Thurston, do.; schr' Mercury, Driggs, New-York, all rode out the gale. The letter adds, that notwithstanding the destruction in that harbor, about 50 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—Arrived, brig Eliza & Mary, Starr, 14 days from Turk's Island. Came passengers, Captain James Cannon of the schr' Martin of Washington, N. C. Capt. Daniel Griswold of the schr' Catharine, of Hartford, and Capt. Jones of the schr' Alba Tule, of Charleston, the whole of which vessels are lost. Capt. Starr has obligingly favored us with the following statement.

(N. Y. Merc. Adv.)

On Tuesday the 28th August the schr' Catharine, Griswold, of Hartford, ran ashore, the crew saved, vessel totally lost. Sept. 5th, commenced the most severe hurricane ever known in these parts; all the vessels, excepting two that put to sea, parted their cables, and went ashore at the Riding Piece. The schr' Martin, Cannon, of Washington, N. C. from Jamaica, loaded with salt, went on the beach, and was totally lost; the captain got his money and clothes safely on shore, but was plundered of every thing by the negroes, excepting the clothes on his back, and the crew suffered in the same manner. The schr' Mary, capt. Morrison, from Somerset, R. I. went ashore, but expected to get her off. The brig Phoebé, Perkins, of Kennebeck, went ashore and was totally lost. Brig Conclusion, Phillips, of Castine, do. Captain Barton, in a hermaphrodite brig from Rhode-Island, ran on Salt Key, and was totally lost, crew saved. Schr' Crowel, belonging to Sag-Harbor, is supposed to be lost, as he put to sea. Sailed from St. Thomas, Sept. 1st, in company with a hermaphrodite brig belonging to Portsmouth, John Riley master and lost sight of her the day before the gale came on. Arrived at Turk's Island Sept. 11, and the day after the gale, saw a wreck and a number of broken pieces, among them a table that Capt. Starr was positive he had seen in Riley's cabin. Saw also two 74's from Kingston, Jam. one of them with all her masts gone, the other Perforer, with all her and an English schooner bound to Jamaica, with her foremast and bowsprit gone. An English ship, lying in the Hawk's Nest, where she was driven by the severity of the weather, parted her cables, went to sea, and his not since been heard of; the people had previously got on shore. Capt. John Carlton, in the brig Relief from Jamaica, was boarded by a French cruiser, who put 21 American captives on board his vessel, which he brought safe to Turk's Island. Capt. Morrison was robbed of some clothes and his flying jib, which determined him to shoot the first negro that should attempt to board him, and he cautioned them to keep off; soon after an attempt was made, and Capt. M. fired, but without hurting any person. One of the king's agents hearing of this, immediately forbade him and all other persons from doing the like under pain of imprisonment. Every American captain at Turk's Island has suffered more or less from plunder by the Negroes.