FROM THE ALBANY BALANCE.

NATIVE ELOQUENCE.

I do not offer the following documents to the public as confidential or important "State Papers," but as literary curiosities. The readers may rely on their genuineness:

The speech of Saguna Ha, which signifies *The Keeper Awake*, known by the white people by the name of Red Jacket, in answer to a speech of Mr. Richardson, who applied to buy the Indian rights to the reservations lying in the territory commonly called the Holland purchase. Delivered at a Council at Buffaloe Creek, in May, 1811.

Brother—We opened our case to the talk you lately delivered to us, at our council fire. In doing important business it is best not to tell long stories, but to come to it in a few words. We therefore shall not repeat your talk, which is fresh in our minds. We have well considered it, and the advantages and dis-advantages of your offers.—We request your attention to our answer, which is not from the speaker alone, but from all the Sachems & Chiefs now around our council fire.

Brother—We know that great men as well as great nations, having different interests, have different minds and do not see the same light—but we hope our answer will be agreeable to you and your employers.

Brother—Your application for the purchase of our lands is to our minds very extraordinary; it has been made in a crooked manner; you have not walked in the straight path pointed out by the great council of your nation.—You have no writings from your great father the President. In making up our minds we have looked back, and remembered how the Yorkers purchased our lands in former times. They bought them piece after piece, for a little money paid to a few men in our nation, and not to all our brethren until our planting and hunting grounds have become very small, and if we sell *them*, we know not where to spread our blankets.

Brother—You tell us your employers have purchased of the council of Yorkers, a right to buy our lands. We do not understand how this can be. The lands do not belong to the Yorkers; they are ours, and were given to us by the Great Spirit.

Brother—We think it strange that you should jump over the lands of our brethren in the east, to come to our council fire so far off, to get our lands. When we sold our lands in the East to the white people, we determined never to sell those we kept, which are as small as we can live comfortably on.

Brethren—You want us to travel with you and look for new lands. If we should sell our lands and move off into a distant country towards the setting sun, we should be looked upon in the country to which we go, as foreigners and strangers, and be despised by the red, as well as the white men, and we should soon be surrounded by the white people, who will there also kill our game, come upon our lands and try to get them from us.

Brother—We are determined not to sell our lands, but to continue on them—we like them—they are fruitful and produce us corn in abundance for the support of our women and children, and grass and herbs for cattle.

Brother—At the treaties held for the purchase of our lands, the white men with sweet voices, and smiling faces, told us they loved us, and that they would not cheat us, but that the king's children on the other side the Lake would cheat us. When we go on the other side the Lake the king's children tell us your people will cheat us.—These things puzzle our heads, and we believe that the Indians must take care of themselves, and not trust either in your people or in the king's children.

Brother—At a late Council we requested our agents to tell you that we would not sell our lands, and we think you have not spoken to our agents, or they would have told you so, and we should not have met you at our Council fire at this time.

Brother—The white people buy and sell false rights to our lands, and your employers, have you say, paid a great price for their rights. They must have a plenty of money, to spend it in buying false rights to lands belonging to indians. The loss of it will not hurt them, but our lands are of great value to us, and we wish you to go back with our Talk to your employers, and tell them and the Yorkers, that they have no right to buy and sell false rights to our lands.

Brother—We hope you clearly understand the ideas we have offered.—This is all we have to say.

The speech of Sagoua Ha, which signifies *The Keeper awake*, a chief of Seneca nation of Indians, known by the white people by the name of Red Jacket, in answer to a speech of the Rev. Mr. Alexander, a Missionary from the Missionary Society in N. York, to that nation. Delivered at a council held at Buffaloe creek, in May, 1811.

Brother—We listened to the talk you delivered to us from the Council of Black coats,* in New York. We have fully considered your Talk, and the offers you have made us, which we wish you also to understand. In making up our minds, we have looked back, and remembered what our fathers have told us was done in old times.

Brother—Great numbers of Black coats have been among the Indians, and with sweet voices and smiling faces, have offered to teach them the religion of the white people. Our brethern in the east listened to them—turned from the religion of their fathers, and took up the religion of the white people.—What good has it done? Are they more friendly one to another than we are? No, brother, they are a divided people; we are united—they quarrel about religion, we live in love and friendship—they dring strong waters, have learnt how to cheat, and practice all the vices of the white people.—Brother, if you are our well-wishers, keep away and do not disturb us.

Brother—We do not worship the Great Spirit as the white people do, but we believe the forms of worship are indifferent to the Great Spirit—it is the homage of a sincere heart that pleases him, and we worship him in this manner.

According to your religion, we must believe in a father and son, or will not be happy hereafter. We have always believed in a father, and we worship him as we were taught by our fathers. Your book says that the son was sent on earth by the father. Did all the people who saw the son believe him? No, they did not, and the consequence must be known to you, if you have read the book.

Brother—You wish us to change our religion for yours—we like our religion and do not want another. Our friends (pointing to Messrss. Granger,† Parish and Taylor,) do us great good—they counsel us in our troubles, and tell us how to make us comfortable. Our friends the Quakers do more than this—they give us ploughs, and instruct us how to use them. They tell us we are accountable beings, but do not say we should change our religion. We are satisfied with what they do.

Brother—For these reasons we can not receive your offers—we have other things to do, and beg you to make your mind easy, and not trouble us, lest our heads shoud be too much loaded and by and by burst.

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* The appellation given to clergymen by Indians.

† Mr. Granger is the agent of the U. States for Indian affairs, and resides at Buffaloe; Mr. Parish is the Indian interpreter; and Mr. Taylor is the agent in the society of Friends for improving the conditions of the Indians, and resides near the Alleghany river.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship Purse, captain Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 22d July. The affair between the President and Little Belt, was known to the French government, and had produced the release, with permission to sail, of several American vessels. The news of the departure of Sir J. Yorke for the American station, had been received.

Joseph Bonaparte had set out for Spain, and 80,000 troops were to follow him as a reinforcement to the armies of Spain and Portugal.

Tranquility prevailed between France and Russia, and no idea was entertained that it would be interrupted.

We do not learn that any material change had taken place between the U. States and France; hopes were, however, entertained by the French people that on the arrival of Mr. Barlow, our differences would be amicably settled. The enormous duties on American produce is continued, but there is a prospect of their being speedily reduced.

Gen. Terreau, late minister to this country, had arrived in the brig Osmyn in 30 days from New York.

The supercargo of the Purse is the bearer of despatches for government.

By the Purse, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of French papers to the 17th of July, but are very barren of news. They contain the affair of the President and Little Belt, as published in the American papers.

Under the Paris head of July 9, we find a dispatch from gen. Count Sechet dated the 29th June, announcing the capcapture of Tarragona, after a siege of two months during which time 5 successive assaults were made. The garrison consisted 18,000 men, of the best troops of Spain. 4,000 were killed in the city—from 10 to 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passing over the walls, 1,000 of whom were sabred and drowned and nearly 10,000, including 500 officers, are prisoners, and are on their way to France. About 1400 men were found wounded in the hospital—among the prisoners are the governor, don Juan de Conturas, 3 field-marshals and 497 officers; 20 standards, 40,000 bullets and bombs and 500,000 lbs. powder and ball are also taken.

Under the same head, is a despatch from Marshall Soult, dated before Badajoz, 21st June, announcing the raising the seige of that place by the British, and of his having formed a junction with the army of the south, under general Marmont, late Massena's army.

The remaining American vessels that had been carried into England under the orders in council have been condemned by the Court of Admiralty, on the same ground on which the Fox and others were lately condemned; viz because the French decrees had never been revoked as pretended, and therefore Great Britain was justified by the law of nations in retaliating upon her enemy the same inimical measures that nation had measured out to her; the loses to neutrals being considered as incidental to this state of things, of which the belligerent could not take notice.

E. Post.

Jamaica.—We are happy to have been enabled to trace the report of the insurrection in Jamaica, in such a manner, and to make such a comparison of dates and circumstances as to warrant us in saying that no credit whatever is to be attached to it.—*ib.*

Baltimore, Aug. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Canton, at New-York, the Editor of thr Federal Gazette has received a file of London papers to July 8, inclusive, two days later than former accounts, among them are the Nos. of the "Courier" to the evening of the 6th inclusive. No news relative to American affairs. Extracts are given in this evening's Gazette. The silence of these papers, on the subject of a war with *US*, or even expected war, will be received as evidence of the incorrectness of the account given to capt. Herlitz, in the article below.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*New-York, Aug.* 28—*noon.*

"We learn from Capt. Herlitz, that on the 26th July, he spoke ship Solus, Fisher, 20 days from Cadiz for Boston. Captain F. informed him that he was taken off Cape St. Vincent by the British ship of war Leopard, detained four hours, and released because in ballast. The frigate had at the same time four American vessels, with their outward cargoes on board, as prizes. The captain of the frigate said he had received information by a British packet direct from London for Cadiz, that war being declared between England and America, the packet had orders for the British admiral at Cadiz, to detain all American vessels. The part about war we do not believe, our accounts are later direct."

POSTCRIPT.

We have just received the following important intelligence from captain Otway, who arrived at quarantine. It is in his own hand writing, and follows:

"Brig Funchal, Otway, 28 days from Madeira. Several arrivals from Lisbon at Madeira, (one in 4 days, which left there the 26th of July,) states, that the French and English armies met about the 18th July, and had a severe battle—great numbers were killed on the side of the English. It was also reported at Madeira, that it was hourly expected at Lisbon that all the English troops would be called out of Spain and Portugal. Markets overstocked with all kinds of American produce.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Morton from Bordeaux, of the house of Morton and Russel, came passenger in the Milo, and informs, that by order of the Emperor, the bonds that were given for the brig Orleans Packet & cargo were cancelled.—This vessel arrived at Bordeaux from Gibraltar, since the second of November, and under the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, was released and sailed with a cargo for N. York.

Schooner Camilla, for America, taken and carried into Bayonne by a privateer is also released.

MR. WEST's PICTURE.

This Picture, and the manner in which it has been lost to our city, has been a subject of considerable concern and discussion—the following letter from a gentleman lately arrived at Washington from England, gives some information, which will be interesting to the lovers of the arts, particularly to those who have any concern in this picture.—[*Phil. pap.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4th, 1811.

Robert Fulton, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival in this city from England. The day before I left London, I saw our distinguished countrymen and friend Mr. West, who desired to be particularly remembered to you—he is in good health, and busily employed in painting *a second* Picture of "Christ healing in the Temple." Mr. West intends it, as you know he originally did the *first*, for a present to the Philadelphia Hospital, as a testimony of his attachment to the capital of his native State—he confidently expected to get it finished by the middle of August, or at all events in time to send by one of the fall ships. I saw the Picture, it was in great forwardness, and I ought to mention to you, that it is not to be *a mere copy* of that which he sold to the National Institution—the subject is the same, but the Picture will be nine or twelve inches larger (both in height and breadth) and several new figures will be introduced; one in particular, a maniac, which cannot fail to give an increased effect to the whole Picture. Be assured, that the utmost efforts of Mr West's genius will be exerted, to make this rival all his former works, and I have no doubt that he will be successful.

I regret very much, that the circumstances which induced Mr. West to dispose of his *first* Picture to the National Institution, have not been made known to his friends in Pennsylvania—had they been communicated, they must have satisfied every person, and prevented the unkind reflections, which I am sorry to find, some ardent minds have cast upon the conduct of that amiable and distinguished man, whose motives and actions are always correct, dignified and honorable.

Should you think that a knowledge of the following facts, will have a tendency to remove false impressions from the public mind, and do justice to the character of our immortal countryman—you will give them publicity, in such manner as you may deem most conducive to that end.

Mr. West finished his celebrated Picture of "Christ healing in the Temple," in March—on submitting it to the inspection of his friends, all (artists and amateurs) with one accord, pronounced it superior to any of his former productions; a general enthusiasm prevailed—admiration and praise was universal.—The members of the National Institution, on hearing that this Picture was intended for the United States, determined if possible to purchase it, feeling that it would be a dishonor to the profession and to the country, to allow so fine a work of Art to leave England, without an effort to retain it—A committee was accordingly appointed to wait on Mr West, to know if he would on any terms dispose of the Picture—He replied, that having painted it expressly for a present to the Hospital at Philadephia, to which institution he had for many years promised it, he would not otherwise dispose of it. The gentlemen returned to the Institution with this answer—whereupon it was immediately resolved, that 3000 guineas should be offered Mr. West for the Picture, and as farther inducement for him to part with it, it was determined, that it should be the first of a collection of Pictures to form a National Gallery, and Mr. West was to be at liberty to paint *a second* for the Hospital at Philadelphia. He considering what he owed to the interest of his family, and to his own fame, yielded to these offers, and disposed of the Picture to the National Institution, in whose Gallery it is deposited, there to remain a lasting monument of his genius. But he did not part with it, until he had taken a sketch of such parts as he intended to incorporate into his new Picture, for the Hospital of Philadelphia.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,
Your friend,
SETH HUNT.

FEDERAL FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

The following letter from G. Duvall, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, to a correspondent in this sity, serves as an additional proof of the corruption and malignity of those federal assertions, charging the administration of our government with French influence, and a disinclination to an honorable adjustment of differences with Great Britain. It proves that no degree of political turpitude is too enormous, no fabrication too ridiculous for the leaders of that party to propagate, in order to destroy our republican form of government. What can federalists say to this letter? its contents are irrefragable.

Mr. Duvall is universally acknowledged to be a gentleman of the first respectability, and his proximity to the source of correct information, affords him an ample opportunity of forming an accurate opinion, as to the views and designs of our government.

We are permitted to give this letter entire; it speaks for itself; the well known integrity and intelligence of its author entirely supercede the necessity of any accompanying observations.

Md. Repub.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1811.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 12th was received a few days after date, too late to be answered by the returning mail.

With respect to the subject on which you request my opinion, it is given without hesitation.

In my opinion there is no ground for the charge against the government of the United States, of subserviency to France. Equally unfounded is the charge, that our government is averse to a just and honourable settlement of differences with England.

A long and sanguinary war has convulsed Europe to its centre; & for many years it has been the constant aim of the two great belligerent powers to entangle America in the contest, each against the other. Orders and decrees have been passed violating the rights of neutrals. The policy of the government of the United States has been, to avoid war, and to support our rights as a neutral nation against both belligerents; always observing a just and impartial neutrality. With this view, the government has adopted restrictive commercial regulations; which in principle, equally affected, both belligerents: endeavouring at the same time, by negociation to effect an honorable adjustment of differences with both.

The official correspondence of our government, with Great Britain & France, which has from time to time been published to the world, incontestibly proves that on the part of the government of the United States, every just and honorable proposition which reason could suggest, has been made to the governments respectively, to obtain those desirable objects; but generally without effect. The offer of the late president of the United States, through our minister, to the government of Great Britain to suspend the embargo upon the repeal of the orders in council, was admitted by members of parliament, (if the British prints are to be credited.) to be fair, just and honourable; and to have disproved the charge of partiality to France. It may be added that many respectable federal characters declared their conviction that the conduct of our government on that occasion was impartial and correct.

The promptitude with which the President acceded to the proposition of Mr. Erskine the British minister, to restore the intercourse with Great Britain, on his engagement that the orders of council should be repealed on the 10th of June following, evinced his impartiality and solicitude to restore a friendly intercourse between the two countries, and contained, in itself, a complete refutation of those charges.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of the first of May, 1810, it has been proposed to the governments of Great Britain and of France respectively, to restore the usual intercourse, in case their (edicts, on or before the 3d day of March) then next, should be so revoked or modified as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that the commercial restrictions should be revived against the nation thus refusing to revoke. It has been notified to our government, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are repealed as to the United States: but the government of Great Britain has refused to repeal her orders of council.—Hence the intercourse with France is revived, and with Great Britain has ceased. I have mentioned these facts to prove charges to be unfounded. A volume might be written in corroboration.

I am,
With respect and esteem,
Yours, &c.
GABRIEL DUVALL.

FROM THE SUN.

Extract from the Constitution of the Washington Society.

"It shall be the duty of the committee of contributions and accounts—

To assess on the members of the Society, except those on the list of free members, such sums as may from time to time be voted by the Society."

"To make a list of all such persons, in Baltimore or elsewhere within the state as not being members of their society may be friendly to its views and objects; and to assess on all such persons, &c. &c. their respective proportions of all sums of money voted by the Society."

We may reasonably infer from the first extract that any amount, at the option of a bare quorum may be ordered to be raised, and that the seven assessors or committee of contributions are left to decide upon every member's ability to pay the assessment. And from the last extract we are to conclude that whoever in the state of Maryland shall chance to speak well of the Washington Society, will be therefore liable to a heavy assessment for its support. The people must be cautious—if they commend this society, they must pay for it—I'll warrant it will not get much for being praised and I am sure it will never get a cent of honest money.

A MAN.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED.

AN OVERSEER will be wanted for the ensuing year, on Mrs. Ennalls's Farm on Transquaken river, in Dorchester county, and also on my Farm at Horn's Point. Liberal wages will be given to persons every way qualified for the above mentioned employments. But no person need apply without bringing the most satisfactory testimonials of his being so qualified. In my absence applications may be made to Thomas Chapman, at Shoal Creek, near Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

august 6——8

Whereas much inconvenience and loss to the public, hath been experienced for want of a new Assessment Law in this State—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying that a general Assessment Law may pass at the next session of Assembly.

Caroline county, 12th July, 1811——m

BLANKS for sale at the Star office.