

VERMONT REPUBLICAN AND AMERICAN YEOMAN.

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WINDSOR, (VT.) FEBRUARY 25, 1822.

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THESE DROPS, since they have been offered to the public, have fully justified the high...

NEW CERTIFICATE. THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he is appointed Surveyor of...

Patent Winning Machine. THE subscriber having thoroughly examined and used said Machine, was...

TO SETTLERS. THE Plan of the town of FIZVILLIAM, in the county of St. Lawrence...

11,000 Acres of Land, very slightly elevated, well watered, and of excellent quality.

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EXPERIENCE has shown, that this Stove emits more convenience than any other Stove yet offered for the public...

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Patent Winning Machine.

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Alstead Academy.

THE Spring Term at this Institution will commence on the first Monday in April next...

STATE OF VERMONT. DISTRICT OF WINDSOR, ss.

WHEREAS, JOHN WARDNER and LAMOND GILSON, Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, propose to receive...

NEW GOODS.

A. & S. WARDNER are now receiving a very extensive assortment of goods...

Cooking Stoves, Parlor & Shop Stoves.

FOR SALE, at a very reduced price, by ISAAC GREEN, Windsor, Nov. 1821.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

FROM an account printed in the edition of the Bible...

Patent Winning Machine.

THE subscriber having thoroughly examined and used said Machine, was...

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History of the United States.

With a brief account of some of the principal EMIGRANTS AND STATES OF ANCESTORS AND MODERN TIMES.

Scholar's Arithmetic.

FOR PUBLICATION. The Editor has the pleasure of announcing to his readers...

LAW MAGAZINE.

THE LAW MAGAZINE AND CIVILIAN'S JOURNAL will be published...

CONSTITUTION.

THE work will be printed in a large octavo form, on paper of superior quality...

Eliza Norton's Estate.

WHEREAS, the subscribers, being appointed Commissioners for the district of Bradford, Vermont...

James's Patent Cooking Stoves.

THESE DROPS, since they have been offered to the public, have fully justified the high...

Justice's Records.

COMPRISED in different forms, and bound in volumes, and for sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS.

Having received a large addition to their former stock, which renders their assortment complete...

THE INDIANS AT WASHINGTON.

From the National Intelligencer. To the Editor: I have the pleasure of presenting...

CONSTITUTION.

THE work will be printed in a large octavo form, on paper of superior quality...

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with but few of our warriors, because whies, whom they delyctly admitted  
erment, and because we were at peace lofs. They all expressed the pleasure  
with all the world—but if we were in they deysed from their clothes, and  
state of war, all our citizens would take one said he in his eye, and he  
arms into their hands and become brave animal that had shed his life and  
warriors. He enquired them to preserve come out sleek in the spring  
and peace with one another, and to listen to. Though they in general have a com-  
po voice which should persuade them peace and self-poise, which is  
diarris the friendship of the United unknown to civilized men, it was clear  
States. They were told that they should that the first speaker was not quite  
to receive some present, and be conducted his case. Each succeeding orator, how-  
sally back to their wives and children ever, seemed to feel less of imbar-  
by Major O'Fallon, whose advice they went rather reserve, until the fourth  
they great father, the President, and at a county court bar.

This address was interrupted, sen-ken, each of their followers also made a  
truce by sentence, and at the end of each, short speech. One of these, a young  
fer those who spoke one language, and man about 25 years of age, upwards, of  
then those who spoke the other, gave, six feet high, with a remarkably hand-  
invariably, a sign of assent, which was some face, showed a hesitation at first  
a sort of inarticulate sound or grunt, that produced a general smile from the  
Before the President had finished, the more experienced orators. He was the  
Judge of the Superior Court, and some ent enough, however, after he had be-  
others, happening to call on the Presi- gion. He said that his father had died  
dent, increased the number of attentive when he was very young, and that he  
had grown up like the grass which again

When the President had finished, shoot forth after it seems to have been  
Major O'E. then took the floor. Great killed by the frost. He was not yet  
Father was ready to hear what they had great man—he was a man who was  
to say, and he encouraged them to speak not equal to his chief, but he endeavor-  
with the same freedom that they would ed to keep close behind him (putting one  
me in his own words. The President Great killed by the frost. He was not yet  
Purvese Chief then stepped forward, and ed one day to be a leader in his tribe,  
having shaken hands with the President. This youth had been mentioned by the  
the Secretary of War, and Major O'Fal- youth in warm terms of commendation  
he delivered his oration, pausing, and friendship, and an epaulet indirect-  
however, after every two or three sent- ment (to wit, one 40,000 and in-  
ences, until the interpreter could do his sert 42,000 as the ratio.)

When our lordly sex had finished their office. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, with a dignified face and some-  
face and person, was a gifted gravity, and other great councils, the squaw, a com-  
petent, which, though violent and ex- ly young woman of eighteen, urged by  
cative, were never unprofitable, and al- some them, apparently in sport, ap-  
ways appropriate. He was followed by proached the President, and hanging  
the four other Chiefs, each of whom ex- hered on one side, with a pleasing  
hibited a style of oratory of his own, smile and yet never pleasing timidity,  
though they all used the same vehem- though they all used the same vehem-  
ent and significant peroration. Short red men new clothes like white men, and  
speeches were then made by their fol- lowers—they looked very well in them; that  
ers—they brought their presents, and those who had no silver medals, would  
laying them at the feet of the Presi- dent look still better if they had them, and  
made some pertinent remarks on each, that the too would like to be dressed as  
explaining his history or use.

Of the numerous speeches I regretted ed the first part of her speech was sup-  
er or even of impressing on my mind what gested by others, and the last was a  
said by each. As it is, it can only natural as her blushes and smiles. You  
recall some of their most striking re- mark, without always remembering by civilization; it merely becomes more  
marks, without always remembering by civilization; it merely becomes more  
chance and discrimination.

The first speaker said that he had he, of the words of his Great Father, the chief of the Great Pawnee decorated  
and that he had gone in at one ear, but himself in a singular herd dress of tur-  
small pox scars, taken by myself from a person named Whitefish, about 4th Oc-  
tober, 1815, and on this paper, I had written carefully to avoid accidents, that  
I contained the various  
of an elderly man afterwards.  
I had no doubt that the same identifi- cal paper, marked as such, was  
put up in Dr. Ward's letter by some  
mistake or inadvertence. Instead of re-  
gular pieces of vaccine matter which I send-  
ed to send to him, and which, from his  
letter to me, I supposed he had received  
and used.

We may therefore, safely conclude, that the injury done is of no limited  
extent, and that every citizen of North Carolina has it in his power to  
be secured from it, if he will use the  
vaccine matter I have sent to them.  
Dr. Hunter assigns me that the vaccine  
matter obtained by him from this  
institution, and which he was using in a  
general and extensive vaccination,  
when he wrote me, 15th ultimo, was  
such as he knew to be genuine.

I hope you will be so good as to I hope you will be so good as to  
make the contents of this letter known in the House of Representatives, and I will  
be happy to furnish you or any commit- tee of Congress with any information  
to make inquiry on this subject, with  
every benefit that may be afforded.  
I have the honor to be, with great  
respect, your most obedient servant.

JAMES SMITH.  
Mr. M. Lane, from Delaware appeared in his seat, having recovered from  
indisposition.  
The house then took into considera-  
tion the resolution offered yesterday by  
Mr. Baldwin, calling for a comparative  
view of the exposed of the army for a  
series of years which was modified by  
the mover, on suggestion of Mr. Floyd,  
as to include within its scope the Mil-  
itary Academy also.

The house having proceeded to con- sider the resolution offered by Mr. Cal-  
houn, to amend the practice of the  
house, as in calling over the states for the  
recognition of petitions, to begin with the  
state of Maine; and Mr. C. having mod-  
ified it so as to refer it to the Commit-  
tee on the Rules of the House,  
A motion was made to lay it on the  
table.  
Mr. Randolph asked, whether it would  
be in order to move to amend the resolu-  
tion, by striking out Maine, and insert-

### NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

17th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Appointments Bill.  
The bill from the House, for the ap-  
pointment of Representation, accord-  
ing to the Fourth Census, was twice  
read, by general consent, and referred.

The Senate then went into the con- sideration of executive business, and af-  
terwards.

Friday, Feb. 8.  
A communication from the Secre-  
tary of State, containing the returns of  
Manufacture, made to that Depart-  
ment by the Marshals. Another com-  
munication was received from the Secre-  
tary of War, giving information relative  
to pensions.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from  
hundred citizens, of Charleston, (S. C.)  
to pass a bankrupt law.

The bill making partial appropria-  
tion for the naval service for the year  
1824, was received from the House of  
Representatives, twice read and referred.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Appointments Bill.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on  
the Judiciary, to which had been refer-  
red the bill from the other House to fix  
the ratio of representation under the  
fourth census, reported the same with  
amendment (to wit, one 40,000 and in-  
sert 42,000 as the ratio.)

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

Letter from the Vaccinia Agent.

The Speaker also presented a letter  
from Dr. James Smith, Vaccinia Agent,  
on motion of Mr. Little, was re-  
ferred to the Select Committee appoint-  
ed on that subject, and ordered to be  
printed.

Baltimore, 4th Feb. 1824.

To the Honorable the Speaker  
of the House of Representatives.

Sir.—From the letters which I have  
received from Dr. Hunter, of Barbours-  
ville, North Carolina, I am fully persuaded  
that the small pox, which has been so  
prevalent in this country, is the true cause of  
the deleterious effects which have hap-  
pened there; and I am now satisfied, that  
you have originated from an accident  
such a danger that the like will ever oc-  
cur.

I had a paper which contained some  
small pox scars, taken by myself from a  
person named Whitefish, about 4th Oc-  
tober, 1815, and on this paper, I had  
written carefully to avoid accidents, that  
it contained the various  
of an elderly man afterwards.

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and used.

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extent, and that every citizen of North Carolina has it in his power to  
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vaccine matter I have sent to them.

Dr. Hunter assigns me that the vaccine  
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when he wrote me, 15th ultimo, was  
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I hope you will be so good as to I hope you will be so good as to  
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every benefit that may be afforded.

I have the honor to be, with great  
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recognition of petitions, to begin with the  
state of Maine; and Mr. C. having mod-  
ified it so as to refer it to the Commit-  
tee on the Rules of the House,  
A motion was made to lay it on the  
table.

Mr. Randolph asked, whether it would  
be in order to move to amend the resolu-  
tion, by striking out Maine, and insert-

ing Missouri. [The Speaker said  
it would.] Mr. R. said he merely rose  
to state, that, as the rule at present  
stands, the states are called in chronologi-  
cal order—the order of their admission  
into the Union. That of itself, said he,  
is worth something. Every body must  
know that Maine is farther north—per-  
haps, 100, far north for us—than New  
Hampshire. All schoolboys know this.  
If we begin, I shall not be at all surpris-  
ed at a proposition to insert some other  
state before Maine.—Straus then how  
the wind blows. In the actual signifi-  
cation of the Declaration of Independence,  
the members from the south signed first.

Why? Because the good old town of  
Boston, which Mr. R. said he was sorry  
to find, was about being converted into  
a city, had gotten into a scrape with the  
British Ministry, and the south was to  
be conciliated—the southern members  
signed first. Mr. R. said he hoped this  
resolution would be laid on the table as  
moved.

Mr. Cushman said he had no objec-  
tion to the resolution lying on the ta-  
ble. If the alteration proposed by the  
resolution would confer any particular dis-  
tinction on Maine over any other state,  
he should hold that relative station on  
the list of states, which he does on the  
map. She is the farthest, and beginning  
north, as the list does, it appeared to  
him the extreme north state should be  
called first.

Mr. Randolph, (in an under tone,)  
better begin south, sir.  
The resolve was ordered to lie on the  
table.

### Naval School.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was  
Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Af-  
fairs be instructed to inquire into the  
mode of conducting the school and in-  
struction of the students, and to report  
thereon to the next session of the House.

The Bankrupt Bill resumed.  
The House, on motion of Mr. Ber-  
gess, then resolved itself into a commit-  
tee of the whole on the bill to establish  
a uniform system of Bankruptcy.—Mr.  
Mallory took the floor and ex-  
pressed his sentiments in a speech of  
more than an hour, in favor of striking  
out the first section of the bill, of which  
a report will hereafter be given.

Mr. Montgomery then rose to sup-  
port the bill. He said the usual hour of ad-  
justment having passed, the committee rose  
and reported, and obtained leave to sit  
again, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 8.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, of Vir-  
ginia, having formed a committee, Mr.  
Mallory, arrived at Zeilstone on the  
10th inst. On the 11th, they left  
for the States. The four, at which  
officers were sent, at the head of three  
hundred cavalry, to reconnoitre the  
passage which we guarded. Of this  
number only sixty returned to Meigs.

The House then proceeded to the con- sideration of a bill to amend the  
bill to establish a Uniform System  
of Bankruptcy.  
Mr. Montgomery took the floor, and  
advocated the passage of the bill, in a  
speech of nearly two hours.

Mr. Humphreys then rose, in a concise  
but loud speech in opposition to the bill,  
and in favor of striking out the first sec-  
tion.

Mr. Humphreys rose to address the  
House, but the usual hour of ad-  
justment having passed, the committee rose,  
and reported progress, and obtained  
leave to sit again.

It was resolved, on motion, that  
when this House adjourns, it adjourn  
to Monday next; which was carried.  
And then the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Independence of South America.

On motion of Mr. Tomblin, the House  
agreed to consider the resolution by  
which the House of Representatives  
submitted some days since, relative to the  
recognition of the independence of the  
States of South America, on the purpose  
of moving the same referred to a commit-  
tee, and it was referred accordingly.

Digest of Returns of Manufactures.  
The engrossed resolution directing a  
digest to be made and printed of the re-  
turns of the census of manufactures, was  
read a third time, passed and sent to  
the Senate for concurrence.

### The Bankrupt Bill.

The House then again resolved itself  
into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tay-  
lor in the chair, on the bill to establish  
a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Humphreys addressed the House  
in opposition to the motion to strike out  
the first section of the bill, in a speech  
of about an hour, and was followed by  
Mr. Cushman on the same side, who oc-  
cupied the floor nearly past four o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, rose  
and intimated his intention to speak on  
the question, but the usual hour of ad-  
justment having passed, the committee  
rose, and reported progress, and obtained  
leave to sit again, and the House  
adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

### Naval Stationery.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following  
resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Af-  
fairs be instructed to inquire into the  
mode of conducting the school and in-  
struction of the students, and to report  
thereon to the next session of the House.

The amendment was opposed by Mr.  
Cooke, as proposing an unnecessary ex-  
penditure of money, and supported by  
Mr. Deane, in reply—and was agreed to by  
the House.

This modified the resolution was ap-  
proved without opposition.

### Bankrupt Bill.

The House then received itself into a  
committee of the whole on the un-  
finished business of yesterday. (Bankrupt  
Bill)—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Mitchell supported the motion to  
strike out the first section of the bill, in a  
speech of more than an hour. He was  
followed by

Mr. Phillips, of Pa. on the same side,  
who expressed his sentiments at consid-  
erable length; when  
Mr. Archer, of Va. rose and remark-  
ed, that he wished to submit a few  
observations on the motion; but he  
said that the usual hour of adjournment had  
passed, he moved that the committee  
for that report, which was agreed to, and  
after the committee had obtained  
leave to sit again, the House adjourned.

### FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

#### Greek Victory.

The following is the report of the vic-  
tory achieved by the Greeks at the  
battle of Phaleron. It is addressed to the  
chief of the Peloponnesus. One of  
the officers of the army, who was  
present at the battle, and who was  
wounded, has written a new story  
of the battle, which is more  
correct than the former one, and  
which he has sent to the chief of the  
army, the liberator of our country.

Four parties were ordered to dis-  
turb the march of the Peloponnesus. One  
of them, Bekir pachas, having advanced  
towards Patras, was met and  
defeated at Larissa. The three other  
parties, Pechem, Meiss, and Siro Alti,  
having formed a junction, and  
arrived at Zeilstone on the  
10th inst. On the 11th, they left  
for the States. The four, at which  
officers were sent, at the head of three  
hundred cavalry, to reconnoitre the  
passage which we guarded. Of this  
number only sixty returned to Meigs.

The brave Palladas rushed forward,  
and routed the regiment, which he  
that moment was impossible. His  
troops decided the victory. Attacked on  
all sides, the enemy was safely only  
left; but being pursued with fire, they  
left all the country, from Patras, and  
Benevolence, to Meiss, covered with  
the small number of the Turks that  
remained in Zeilstone.

What we have gained in this  
affair, is three hundred carcasses with  
prizes, several pieces of cannon, several  
colours, all the baggage, thirty two  
Arabian horses, ten mules, and  
taken ample booty in five days, and  
sent to Meiss.

The brave captain Gobras killed Me-  
iss pachas with his own hand. All  
parties were grievously wounded and  
killed in the arms of his detachments. Our  
soldiers, in traversing the woods and  
passing in the entrance, have found many  
Turks, who were dead, and were  
relieved there. The faithful  
Pachas, who was with Serris, has  
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[Transcription Page 1, Column 5]

THE INDIANS AT WASHINGTON

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From the National Intelligencer.  
To the Editors.

Gentlemen. Several persons having expressed an earnest wish to see some account of the last conference of the Indians with the President, the inclosed letter, intended for a distant friend, is at your service. I regret that I have not leisure to make it more worthy of the public eye.

A SUBSCRIBER

Washington, Feb. 6. 1822.

My Dear Friend: Happening to make a morning visit to the President two or three days ago, I learnt that the Indians, now in Washington, would be there in a few minutes, for the purpose of having a talk with their Great Father, and I was tempted to wait and witness a spectacle to me so novel and interesting. - They accordingly soon arrived, and were shewn into the chamber to the right of the drawing room. When I entered, I found the whole thirteen, that is twelve men and one woman, seated round the room, and Major O'Fallon, the officer who has charge of them, with four or five other gentlemen, standing at the fire place. They were all dressed in blue cloth surtouts, with red cuffs and capes, blue pantaloons and boots — in short, in complete American costume, except that they wore on their heads a sort of coronet bedizened with red and blue foil, and

stuck all round feathers of the gay-  
-est colours. Their faces, too, were  
painted, though in a less fantastic style  
than usual. The squaw sat on a sofa  
near her husband, dressed in scarlet pan-  
-taloons, and wrapped in a green cam-  
-blet cloak, without any ornament on her  
long black hair. They consisted, as I  
was told, of the Pawnees, Kansas, Ot-  
-toes, Mahas, and Missouriies. The five  
chiefs were distinguished by two silver  
epaulettes, and the two half chiefs by  
one. They were evidently not easy in  
their new habiliments — their coats seem-  
-ed to pinch them about their shoulders;  
now and then they would take off their  
uneasy head dresses, and one sought a  
temporary relief by pulling off his boots.

Upon Major O'Fallon suggesting that  
they left the presents they intended for  
the President, the young men were im-  
-mediately despatched by their chiefs, and  
the squaw by her husband, for their in-  
-tended tokens of friendship and good  
will. They returned in a few minutes,  
with buffalo skins, pipes, moccasins, and  
feathered head dresses. The President en-  
-tered, with the Secretary of war, and  
taking his seat, delivered to them,  
through the interpreters, an extempore  
address, from the notes held in his hand —  
and, as they used two distinct languages,  
it was necessary that every sentence  
should be twice interpreted. The Pres-  
-ident told them he was glad to see  
them — that, when he had met them be-  
-fore, he was too much engaged in receiv-  
-ing his great council to show them the  
attention he wished — and that now he  
had more leisure, and he was as pleased  
to see them in the dress of their white

brethren as he had been before in that of their own country. He adverted to the visit they had made to our large towns - to our arsenals, navy yards, and the like, and told them that as much as they had seen, it could give them but a faint idea of our numbers and strength - as the deer and the buffalo they might chance to meet in passing through their forests bore a small proportion to those they did not see. That they had met

[Transcription Page 2, Column 1]

With but few of our warriors, because they were not wanted at the seat of government, and because we were at peace with all the world — but if we were in a state of war, all our citizens would take arms into their hands and become brave warriors. He enjoined them to preserve peace with one another, and to listen to no voice which should persuade them to distrust the friendship of the United States. They were told that they should receive some presents, and be conducted safely back to their wives and children by Major O’Fallon, whose advice they were told to consider as the advice of their great father, the President, and were earnestly recommended to pursue it.

This address was interpreted, sentence by sentence, and at the end of each, first those who spoke one language, and then those who spoke the other, gave, invariably, a sign of assent, which was a sort of articulate sound or grunt. Before the President had finished, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and some others, happening to call on the President, increased the number of attentive

auditors.

When the President had finished, Major O’F. then told them their Great Father was ready to hear what they had to say, and he encouraged them to speak with the same freedom that they would use in their own village. The principal Pawnee Chief then stepped [stepped] forward, and, having shaken hands with the President, the Secretary of War, and Major O’Fallon, he delivered his oration, pausing however, after every two or three sentences, until the interpreter could do his office. He appeared to be about 45 years of age, was 6 feet high; had a fine face and person, a dignified gravity, and gestures which, though violent and excessive, were never ungraceful and always appropriate. He was followed by the four other Chiefs, each of whom exhibited a style of oratory of his own, though they all used the same vehement and significant gesticulation. Short speeches were then made by their followers — they brought their presents, and, laying them at the feet of the President, made some pertinent remarks on each, explaining its history or use.

Of these numerous speeches I regret that I had not thought of taking notes, or even of impressing on my mind what was said by each. As it is, I can only recal [recall] some of their most striking remarks, without always remembering by which speaker they were made.

The first speaker said, that he had heard the words of his great Father, and they had gone in at one ear, but would not go out at the other; that they had seen our chiefs, our towns, our buildings, and were much pleased with

all they had seen. They found the United States populous and powerful, while they were weak and few; that the Great Spirit had made some men white and others red; the white men could make fine houses, and clothing, and guns, and furniture. The red men could make nothing; the white man lived upon the animals he raised at home; the red man hunted the buffalo, whose skin he wore and whose flesh he ate. Yet the Great Spirit intended there should be red men and white men, and protected them both. He said that some white men had offered to send preachers among them, to teach them their way of worshipping the Great Spirit, and of cultivating the ground. He said there were a good many buffaloes in his country, which his nation wished to be permitted to hunt a while longer; and after he was dead and the buffalo extinguished, his nation might plant corn and raise animals like the whites. He gave thanks for their new clothes, professed friendship for the whites, and hoped soon to return to his own country.

The next orator, in a different language, began by shewing his Hans, and stating that they were clean — unstained with blood; that he had from a boy been a friend of the whites, and had been, on that account, an object of suspicion among his own tribe. He said he had seen our towns, and our churches, and that we worshipped the Great Spirit one way, and they worshipped him another. He, like the first speaker, deprecated the habits of civilization so long as the buffalo were abundant in their country.

One speaker began by saying he had

been very wicked in his life; he had been like a mad dog; he had killed men belonging to all three tribes, pointing to the rest; but, since he had known his father, (Major O’F.) he had been at peace. For the last three years, he had been as if his arms were broke — he had not struck a blow.

An ardent attachment to their country as well as their habits of life was frequently manifested. They said to their “Great Father,” you have a fine country, great towns, large houses to live in, fine clothes to wear; but we love our country as much as you love yours. — You love to work — we don’t want to work as long as we can kill buffalo and steal horses. Our villages are small — we wont lie and say they are as large as yours — but our men are as brave. Such as you see us, such are the men we left behind us.

Two of them spoke with great humility of the red people compared with the

[Transcription Page 2, Column 2]

whites, whom they distinctly admitted the Great Spirit had made their superiors. They all expressed the pleasure they derived from their new clothes, and one said he felt in his new dress like an animal that had shed his old hair and come out sleek in the spring.

Though they in general have a composedness and self-possession which is unknown to civilized men, it was clear that the first speaker was not quite at his ease. Each succeeding orator, however, seemed to feel less of embarrassment or rather reserve, until the fourth



was as loud as you ever heard a lawyer at a county court bar.

After the chiefs & half chiefs had spoken, each of their followers also made a short speech. One of these, a young man about 25 years of age, upward of six feet high, with a remarkably handsome face, shewed a hesitation at first that produced a general smile from the more experienced orators. He was fluent enough, however, after he had begun. He said that his father had died when he was very young, and that he had grown up like the grass which again shoots forth after it seems to have been killed by the frost. He was not yet a great man — he was a mere boy — he was not equal to his chief, but he endeavored to keep close behind him (putting one fore finger behind the other.) He hoped one day to be a leader in his tribe. This youth had been mentioned by his chief in warm terms of commendation and friendship, and an epaulette indirectly solicited for him.

When our lordly sex had finished their speeches, which they seemed as fond of making as are the members of some great councils, the squaw, a comely young woman of eighteen, urged by some of them, apparently in sport, approached the President, and hanging her head on one side, with a pleasing smile and yet more pleasing timidity, said that her Great Father had given the red men new clothes like white men, and they looked very well in them; that those who had no silver medals would look still better if they had them, and that she would like to be dressed as a white woman if her Great Father

would give her a new dress. I suspected the first part of her speech was suggested by others, and the last was as natural as her blushes and smiles. You see that the love of finery is not created by civilization; it merely becomes more chaste and discriminating.

Before the presents were delivered, the chief of the Great Pawnees decorated himself in a singular head dress of turkey feathers, so stuck in the ridge of a long slip of wampum as to form a crown round his brows, and a large oval down his back, which it almost completely covered. An elderly chief of the Missouri tribe, who proved to be the husband of the squaw, followed his example, and substituted his native head dress for that which had been given him. This consisted of a profusion of horse hair, stained, of a bright scarlet, and surmounted (*risum teneatis?*) With two polished taper horns, as long as those of an ox. There was, however, I assure you, nothing in the looks or demeanor of his spouse to justify the wicked ideas which this ill-omened ornament suggested.

After the conference was at an end, they partook of wine, cake, and other refreshments, of which they were no wise sparing; and then lighting their pipes, filled with wild tobacco, they smoked a while, and presented their several pipes to the President; Chief Justice, and others, to take a whiff, in token of peace and amity.

It is impossible to see these people, and believe, as I do, that they are destined, in no very long lapse of time, to disappear from the face of the earth, without feeling for them great interest.

With some vice, and much grossness, they possess many fine traits of character; and we never can forget that they were the native lords of that soil which they are gradually yielding to their invaders. Yes, I firmly believe that all our liberal and humane attempts to civilize them will prove hopeless and unavailing. Whether it is that they acquire our bad habits before our good ones, or that their course of life has, by its long continuance, so modified the nature of their race that it cannot thrive under the restraints of civilization, I know not; but it is certain that all the tribes which have remained among us have gradually dwindled to insignificance or become entirely extinct. You know that every experiment to rear the young wild duck has failed, and that they die as certainly by your kindness as your neglect. It may be so with them. Considering the race to be thus transient, I have often wished that more pains were bestowed, And by more competent persons, in recording what is most remarkable and peculiar among them, now that those peculiarities are fresh and unchanged by their connections with us. And I am sorry that I have not been able to give you a more faithful picture of a scene which, I believe above all others, is calculated to shew them to the best advantage. I am sure I have given you a faint idea of the very lively gratification it afforded.

I am truly, your friend, &c.