try that our naval arſenals contain, at this moment, ſtores of every deſcription, in ſufficient quantity for ſeven years war, without requiring the aſſiſtance of a ſingle rope-yarn. Yeſterday no leſs than fifty fine ſeamen came in a body from London, at their own expence, to enter on board the ſhips of war. The poor devils begin to think it as well to enter voluntarily as not, it being next to impoſſible for them to purſue their profeſſion in merchantmen, and avoid the preſs-gangs and armed tenders, who are continually in queſt of them, and ready to ſnap them up the moment they come upon ſoundings."

Extract of a letter dated Detroit, July 26, 1790, to the ſecretary of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

" We, James Creſſwell, and Anne his wife, with two children—Walter Creſſwell, and Margaret his wife, and one child—David Mears, and Elizabeth his wife, and three children; and John Evans, lately reſidents in the county of Huntingdon, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that your honour will have the goodneſs to make public, as ſoon as poſſible, that we were made priſoners on the 27th day of June laſt, within ſeven miles of Limeſtone Landing, on the Ohio river, by a party of Saganan Indians, eighteen in number, who ſtripped us of all our goods and effects, tied us together by the necks, and brought us on the 23d of the preſent month, July, to Detroit, on our way to the Saganan village, on Lake Huron.—That major Smith, of the fifth regiment, commanding at that poſt, aſſembled the ſaid Indians and us, their priſoners, and after a talk of ſome length, the war chief made a preſent of us all to the ſaid commandant, who inſtantly gave us our freedom, ordered us a houſe to live in, with new bedding and cloathing for ourſelves and families, together with proviſions, kettles, firing, and every thing neceſſary for a comfortable ſubſiſtence, until he ſhall have an opportunity of conveying us ſafely back to ſome of the American poſts.

" We have no view in deſiring this to be made public, except for the information of our relations and friends, and that of acknowledging to all the world our gratitude and ſenſe of obligation for the ineſtimable bleſſing of liberty and happineſs we now enjoy through the interceſſion and humane diſpoſition of his Britannic majeſty's commandant at this poſt.

James Creſſwell, John ⋈ Evan's mark,
Walter Creſſwell, David Mears.

" Be pleaſed to notify alſo, that John Canada, half-brother to James Creſſwell, was taken by the ſame party and left at Glaze-town, on the Toway river, and that orders will ſoon be ſent from thence to have him brought to Detroit alſo."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Ohio, dated Auguſt 4, 1790.

" Since my laſt, the gentlemen I mentioned to you, are now forming themſelves into a company for the purpoſe of building three veſſels of force, mounting from 24 to 40 twenty-four pounders, completely manned and equipped; they propoſe to load the ſame with tobacco, flour, &c. and proceed to ſea by the Gulph of Mexico, with a full determination to puniſh ſeverely every inſult which, in violation of treaties, may be offered to the American flag ſailing down the Miſſiſſippi.—It is generally ſuppoſed they will embark between 12 or 1500 men, in order to aſſert America's undoubted right to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Aug. 20.

" The ſample of your American maple ſugar, made near the head of the Delaware, arrived ſafe. I have ſhewn it at ſeveral plantations to the managers and ſugar-boilers, moſt of whom gave it as their opinion that the ſpecimen you ſent me is very little inferior to our beſt quality."

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Pigou, captain Weſt, from London, which ſhe left the 3d of Auguſt, when nothing deciſive had happened as to the expected war between England and Spain.

CHARLESTON, *Auguſt* 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. John's pariſh, dated Auguſt 4, 1790.

" Yeſterday, with moſt violent rain, we had the moſt tremendous lightning that I remember ſince the year 1776. There were at leaſt twenty ſhrilling cracks ſeemingly right over my houſe, and no doubt much of the lightning fell upon the iron rod. The rooms appeared ſeveral times to be in a blaze. The lightning rods were ſeen by ſeveral perſons ſtanding in different poſitions to ſhake and tremble very much, and each ſaid he ſmelled brimſtone very ſtrongly. One of the new houſes neareſt the river on the bluff was ſtruck. The chimney was ſplit down; the bricks caſt from thirty to fifty feet from the houſe. A window was taken off the hinges and caſt at a diſtance. A plate of timber 7 or 8 inches ſquare was ſhivered to ſplinters. A range of ſhingles, from the top to the eaves, though nailed, was ſhaken looſe. On the ſouth face of the houſe one half of the boards were driven off to the ground. A negro wench and ſix children were within eight feet of the ſpot where the lightning did the moſt injury, but none of them hurt. Another negro wench coming out of the field had not power to proceed, threw herſelf down upon a bank, and there lay until all was over. The hour was truly awful. Every humble mind muſt have thought in it that there was a death warrant abroad for himſelf. It is remarkable that though we had here two as heavy falls of rain as I remember ever to have ſeen, there was only a ſhort and ſlight ſhower at the next ſettlement, not half a mile diſtant in a direct line; but the lightning was as fierce at the one place as at the other."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſſau, N. P. to the printer of this paper.

" Here we are ſo perfectly ſatisfied that war will be declared againſt Spain, that we are fitting out privateers, and eagerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition againſt Cuba. Should an enterprize of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain at the price of fewer lives, than the laſt invaſion of that iſland coſt."

Sept. 7. An extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, dated the 23d of July, 1790, ſays—" That 4000 well appointed militia and regular troops, under the command of general St. Clair, are going on the 1ſt of September, in three diviſions, againſt the Sanduſky, Wabaſh, and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians, which, it is thought, will entirely rid this country from further trouble by thoſe ſavages. This will give great ſupport to all new ſettlements in the Weſtern Territories of congreſs, and any of the ſtates on the Ohio, and along the Miſſiſſippi."

The bearer of the letter adds, that a large emigration is about to take place to the territory of the South-Carolina Yazoo company, upwards of 200 perſons having had proviſions already provided, and boats prepared to tranſport them to that new country.

Late on Saturday evening the ſchooner Experiment, captain Smith, arrived here from St. Mary's river, in Georgia, having ſafely landed there gen. M'Gillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſhville, (N.C.) dated July 28, 1790.

" A company arrived here a few days ago, by land, from the Natches, who gave the following account:—That an Engliſh frigate came up the Miſſiſſippi, oppoſite to New-Orleans, and ſent her boat aſhore for permiſſion to land, which was refuſed by the Spaniſh commandant; upon which the frigate dropt down two leagues, and caſt anchor at a point—fired three guns, and hung out her colours: The troops in the garriſon were kept all that night under arms; next morning the frigate fired ſeveral guns at equal ſpaces of time between each, like ſignals, keeping her colours flying.—Before two o'clock the ſame day another armed frigate, of forty guns, came up with the other, caſt anchor, hoiſted Engliſh colours, and fired three guns. A general confuſion prevailed through the whole country, all the works were ordered to be manned as ſoon as poſſible; the militia called in, and every thing announced the expectation of an attack on the capital of Louiſiana. In the evening the two frigates dropt down and the next day diſappeared. When this company left the Natches no communications had tranſpired from the court of Madrid, except a report prevailing that a high military commiſſion had arrived at New-Orleans from Madrid, for general Wilkinſon, of Kentucky.

" We are likewiſe informed, that Mr. Hague, one of the gentlemen who eſtabliſhed the carding, ſpinning, and weaving machines upon the new conſtruction, at the northward, is now actually employed in eſtabliſhing a factory with ſimilar machines, near Naſhville: That a large donation of lands have been given as an encouragement by the inhabitants, and a conſiderable quantity of corn, pork, beef and tobacco, to be paid yearly, for the term of five years. The perfection in which this country produces cotton and flax, and the country abounding in the materials for manufacturing ſalt, iron and ſugar, affords the moſt pleaſing proſpects."

RICHMOND, *September* 23.

By the laſt arrivals from Europe we learn, that the Britiſh fleet were ſtill lying in Torbay the 4th of Auguſt waiting for a ſignal to get under way.

We learn from the Weſtern Country, that the Kentucky convention has determined in favour of a ſeparation, and great preparations are making in that country for offenſive operations againſt the Indians, who have committed ſo many murders, and harraſſed the country ſo much, that it can no longer be endured; ſuch devaſtation may ſhortly be expected to take place, as the name of a Shawaneſe nation will be no more.

That on this ſide the Cumberland mountains pleaſing proſpects are in view: A general peace like to take place with the ſouthern tribes, a regular and efficient ſyſtem of government about being eſtabliſhed under the auſpices of congreſs—one of the mildeſt ſeaſons in a temperate and ſalubrious climate, with the moſt exuberant harveſt ever yet experienced, gives joy to the huſbandman, and animates the diligence and induſtry of all.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 30.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly neceſſary to warn the citizens of the United States againſt a violation of the treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickaſaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, " an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by theſe preſents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themſelves according to the treaties and act aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joſeph Martin, and Lachlan M'Intoſh, commiſſioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other.

THE commiſſioners plenipotentiary of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THE head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners, citizens of the United States, or ſubjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They ſhall alſo reſtore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to ſuch perſon, and at ſuch time and place, as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The commiſſioners of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the head-men and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.

The ſaid Indians for themſelves, and their reſpective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other ſovereign whoſoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds between the ſaid Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and ſhall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tenaſſee; thence running north-eaſt, to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from thoſe running into the Tenaſſee; then eaſtwardly along the ſaid ridge to a north-eaſt line to be run, which ſhall ſtrike the river Cumberland forty miles above Naſhville; thence along the ſaid line to the river; thence up the ſaid river to the ford where the Kentucky road croſſes the river, thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holſtein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Cramp creek, near the mouth of Big Limeſtone, on Nolichuckey; thence a ſoutherly courſe ſix miles to a mountain; thence ſouth to the N. Carolina line; thence to the S. Carolina Indian boundary, and along the ſame ſouth-weſt over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it ſhall ſtrike Tugalo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the ſouth fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhall attempt to ſettle on any of the lands weſtward or ſouthward of the ſaid boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already ſettled and will not remove from the ſame within ſix months after the ratification of this treaty, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may puniſh him or not as they pleaſe. *Provided nevertheleſs*, that this article ſhall not extend to the people ſettled between the fork of French Broad, and Holſtein rivers, whoſe particular ſituation ſhall be tranſmitted to the United States in congreſs aſſembled, for their deciſion thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE VI.

If any Indian or Indians, or perſon reſiding among them, or who ſhall take refuge in their nation, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or perſon under their protection, the nation or the tribe, to which ſuch offender or offenders may belong, ſhall be bound to deliver him or them up to be puniſhed according to the ordinances of the United States, provided that the puniſhment ſhall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen of the United States, or perſon under their protection, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as if the murder or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the puniſhment ſhall be in preſence of ſome of the Cherokees, if any ſhall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity ſo to do, due notice of the time of ſuch intended puniſhment ſhall be ſent to ſome one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is underſtood that the puniſhment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjuſt, and ſhall not be practiſed on either ſide, except where there is a manifeſt violation of this treaty; and then it ſhall be preceded firſt by a demand of juſtice, and if refuſed, then by a declaration of hoſtilities.

ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppreſſions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in ſuch manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE X.

Until the pleaſure of congreſs be known, reſpecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, ſhall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they ſhall be protected in their perſons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE XI.

The ſaid Indians ſhall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any deſigns which they may know

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DONE at Hopew
eighth of Noven
one thouſand ſev
(Signed)
And by thirty-ſeven

To the CITIZ
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AS the deputies,
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as repreſentatives for th
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power, I beg leave reſp
friends that I decline b
I am,
Sept. 25, 1790.

To be SOLD
And poſſeſſion given
MY PLANTATION,
river, containing
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buſhels of wheat ſeede
wooded; a variety of fr
of cattle and ſheep, wh
it.—A letter, with pro
will be attended to.
Sept. 21, 1790.

To be SOLD, a
Price N
THE late edit
of MARYLAND, bou
ſets of the LAWS ſince
dollars, in ſheets.——
WORK performed in a
manner, on the ſhorteſt n
able terms.——

TO BE
Over the courſe near L
Wedneſday
A JOCKEY CLUB
FIVE GUINEAS
gelding, agreeable to the r
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On the day following,
of FIFTEEN GUINEA
or gelding, the winning h
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HENRY S
RESPECTFULLY in
friends and cuſtome
BALTIMORE and ANNA
again three times in each
Stark's, Baltimore, on Mo
days, at eight o'clock, and
napolis, on Tueſdays, T
nine o'clock, and will perf
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Wants
A YOUNG WOMA
commended—To ſe
an houſe-keeper, ſeamſtreſs
ther information inquire of
Annapolis, September 2

NOTICE is
THAT the ſubſcriber,
ty gaol, intends to p
of Maryland, at their next
him from debts which he is
Sept. 20, 1790. SM

ALL perſons indebted
HALL, late of We
fired to make immediate p
claims are requeſted to bring
WILLIAM HEN