ſame: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to receive the tenth part of the ſame. If any ſalt-ſpring or ſprings are diſcovered, or ſhall be diſcovered, they muſt be reſerved for the benefit of the nation in general.

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Oneida ſhall have power to inform the ſeveral families of our nation at Niagara or elſewhere, ſcattered abroad, and, if, when we call on them to return to their native place, they ſhall return with us, they ſhall be partakers of all our happineſs and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one year and one day, they do not mind to return, after being timely warned, they ſhall not afterwards be benefited by any of our incomes that ſhall hereafter ariſe, by virtue of our lands and tenements; but their rights muſt be for ever confiſcated to the uſe and benefit of us now preſent.

ARTICLE IX.

The grand council ſhall have power (ſo ſoon as the lands are rented out, and the rents drawn in) to pay all debts which are due to every one in the nation. Each one, however, to be paid out of his or her own ſhare of land ſo rented out.

ARTICLE X.

The grand council ſhall have power to call on the ſtate, to have an act or law paſſed that, in caſe any perſon or perſons ſettling on our lands, ſhall not comply with their articles of agreement, we may appeal to the firſt juſtice of the peace, that may be found in any county next to our territory, for rectifying our grievances, be they of what nature ſoever. The ſame juſtice and law ſhall alſo take place in this grand council, againſt any man, woman or child, who ſhall hurt, wrong or defraud, any perſon or perſons, inhabiting any of our ſaid hired lands.

ARTICLE XI.

The national or grand council ſhall conſiſt of nine members—two chiefs and one head warrior of each tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, ſhall be by the great aſſembly of the nation. No perſon to approach in time of buſineſs, without being called for by the chiefs of ſaid council.—Theſe nine members of council ſhall be veſted with power to act, and tranſact all and every buſineſs, belonging to the nation; and in behalf of the ſame, ſhall once in every year, call a general aſſembly, in which every perſon who is 18 years old, can have a hearing; and, where every buſineſs for that year ſhall have a hearing.

ARTICLE XII.

All children born in the Oneida nation, ſhall be in ſubjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age of maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother may, if they have any thing to beſtow, beſtow it on them. It ſhall be equal with the daughter as with the ſon, without any diſtinction; and, in caſe a father dies, one third part of all that pertained to him, ſhall be reſerved for his widow, ſo long as ſhe lives; but, when the mother alſo be dead, the whole to be divided among the children of the deceaſed.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any man or woman of ſaid nation, die without iſſue, and has not diſpoſed of his or her lands or goods, to any friend, or an adopted friend in his or her lifetime, then all that is found of the deceaſed, ſhall be given to the orphans, if any ſuch are to be found—if none, the whole to be diſtributed to the nation in general, ſo far as it will extend.

ARTICLE XIV.

The grand council ſhall alſo be empowered to chooſe one man of a ſober and honeſt character, to overlook the children in town, and ſee that, in general, they behave well to their parents and ſuperiors; as alſo, to have a ſtrict look-out, that no ſtrong liquors, by any merchant or trader, are ſold in the caſtle; and, from this council, he ſhall have power to break the veſſels where ſuch liquor is found, after the firſt warning; and if any merchant or trader ſhall attempt the ſecond time, after being warned not to ſell any rum or ſpirituous liquors, all his liquors ſhall be ſtove, and his other goods become a public prize.

ARTICLE XV.

A regular ſchool to be opened in the Engliſh tongue, for the benefit of the Oneida nation. The nation building a houſe which ſhall prove convenient for that purpoſe; and ſettling apart a tract of clear land, part for the maintenance of the maſter and family, and the remainder to be hired out by the ſaid maſter for his benefit, ſo long as he may continue in the aforeſaid ſervice; and then to go to the one who ſhall ſucceed him.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the grand council it is alſo found beneficial that they be provided with one or two ſurveyors, to ſurvey their lands from line to line, and then to lay all out in proper lots, with their numbers, as the map ſhall direct, to prevent any trouble or debate that might hereafter ariſe.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is alſo judged neceſſary, that the grand council of the Oneida nation, ſhould be furniſhed with one interpreter of their own, that they always may depend that he declare the truth of all buſineſs committed to his charge—to prevent miſtakes, and ſave them from the alarm of falſe interpreting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

So ſoon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their diſcretion, look out ſix young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehenſion, apt to learn, as alſo of good and honeſt morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two to England, two to France, and two to ſome parts of the neighbouring ſtates, or elſewhere, as their inclination may direct them, amongſt the white people, to learn not only the languages, but to obſerve their ways and manners, which may and will prove very advantageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly attended to.

ARTICLE XIX.

The national aſſembly's deſire is, that diſtinct rule, order, ſubmiſſion and obedience, be paid to the chiefs of the grand council, who ſhall be fitted with marks of diſtinction: In conſequence of the ſame it is reſolved, That ſo ſoon as convenient materials can be procured, eighteen proper marks of diſtinction ſhall be given for that purpoſe; three, repreſenting the tribe of the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the tribe of the Tortoiſe. The marks of the chiefs of war are, a green ribbon, ſtriped on the ſide with red, to be worn on the left ſide. Nine marks of diſtinction for the chiefs of the counſellors, with the mark of an eagle, on a red ribbon, to go round the neck, and hang between the breaſts. Be it remembered, that thoſe chiefs, whether warriors or counſellors, who wear this badge, muſt be men of truth, honour and wiſdom, to diſcharge the great truſt of national buſineſs now put into their hands; and whether at home or abroad, when theſe marks are ſeen, it will be remembered that they are of this great council, and great reſpect will, at all times, be ſhewn them.

ARTICLE XX.

All things that will be for the national benefit, and may hereafter happen or occur, which are not here written, will, at all times, by this great council, be rectified to the ſatisfaction of the whole nation.

WE, the SACHEMS, CHIEFS and HEAD-WARRIORS, in behalf of all the Oneida nation, after conſideration of our preſent ſituation, have deſired to eſtabliſh a regular government, good rules, religion and principles, not only to the advancement of civilization, but alſo to aſſure our friendſhip and zeal to all our brethren the Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: In conſideration whereof, we, the aforeſaid nation, have eſtabliſhed twenty articles of government, in the preſence of the honourable PETER PENET, Eſq; our true and truſty friend, adopted and choſen agent for ever, to act for us, and for the good and happineſs of our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, the Oneida nation, in council aſſembled, do hereby aſſent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourſelves, and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for the future happineſs of ourſelves and our poſterity, for ever, that we may obtain the character of a ſociable and credible nation, and be looked on as ſuch by all the nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we have ſigned our names and ſet our ſeals, in behalf of our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the other for the French ambaſſador, now reſiding in New-York.

GIVEN in the great houſe of SCANANDOE, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our new government the firſt.

[*Signed and ſealed by twenty-ſix ſachems, chiefs, &c. &c.*]

PITTSBURGH, *(Penn.) February* 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commiſſioners of this ſtate, and ſeveral other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and commander in chief of the territory of the United States north weſt of the river Ohio, and commiſſioner plenipotentiary for removing all cauſes of controverſy between the Indians in the northern department and the United States.

To all perſons to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, GREEING.

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th day of February, in the preſent year, with the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippawa, Ottowas, Peotowatamie and Sac nations of Indians and the United States, whereby peace and friendſhip has been renewed and confirmed between the United States and the before-mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens and ſubjects of the United States are hereby requeſted to take notice of the ſame, and to abſtain from any act of hoſtility, injury, or injuſtice to the ſaid nations, and every individual of the ſaid nations, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Marietta, in the county of Waſhington, and territory of the United States north weſt of the Ohio, the twenty-fourth day of January, anno domini, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By his excellency's command,
WINTHROP SARGENT, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 5.

A London paper ſays—"Some very important diſcoveries have lately been made in the ſouthern whale fiſhery, which, if properly noticed and nurtured, may be of the greateſt ſervice to this country. The account is literally as follows: a large bay has been lately diſcovered on the ſouthern peninſula of Africa, within 40 leagues or thereabouts of the Cape of Good Hope, where whales are in ſuch abundance, that there is always a certainty of many more ſhips, than we at preſent employ annually in the Greenland whale fiſhery, getting a complete lading in a very ſhort time, and it is the more likely to be very valuable, as many of theſe whales are of the ſpermaceti kind. The length of the voyage is the principal, and probably almoſt the only objection that can be made, being five times as long as a voyage to Greenland; but this is overbalanced by the certainty of a cargo, and that of the very beſt and moſt valuable kind. In the Greenland fiſhery the uncertainty is very great; many of the ſhips come home clear, ſome are loſt in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, or to make good the expences, were it not for the national bounty. In the ſouthern bay the ſea is open, and clear of ice. A plan of eſtabliſhment and regulation for this fiſhery is now before government; it remains to be ſeen what uſe they will make of it."

A gentleman who has lately viſited the BEACH LANDS in this ſtate gives us the following particulars reſpecting them. That the ſoil conſiſts of a mould, which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the ſurface of the earth—that they are uncommonly well watered, and that they are never affected like other lands by dry weather—that even thoſe parts of them which are a little ſtony yield the moſt graſs and grain, and that the beach yields a nut of the ſhape of a buck-wheat grain, but ſix times as large. Two of theſe nuts are contained in one pod. They are of a pleaſant taſte, and when dried are more agreeable than a cheſnut. The trees afford the greateſt quantity of them once in *three years*. They afford a ſpeedy and excellent nouriſhment for hogs. A common hand may gather three buſhels of them in a day, from the ground on which they fall when they are ripe, in the months of September and October. The rapid manner in which the beach tree rots after it is cut down renders it unfit for building, or fences, but the ſame land which affords the beach produces the hemlock, the white aſh, the elm, and the wild cherry tree. The hemlock (like other evergreens) is a moſt durable wood, and when ſplit in a circular manner affords excellent rails. The white aſh and the elm are likewiſe uſeful for the ſame purpoſe, as well as for building houſes. The wild cherry tree is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpoſe of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to thoſe farmers who wiſh to change their ſituations, and to provide for their children in a new country. There are now few ſpots on the globe which afford more encouraging proſpects to induſtrious men, than the lands which have been deſcribed, and more eſpecially at this time, when an act of the legiſlature is about to be paſſed to exempt all lands in Pennſylvania from taxation the firſt fifteen years after they are ſettled, and when a ſpirit of wiſdom has inſpired the rulers of Pennſylvania to do away the folly, injuſtice, and oppreſſion of former years.

His Swediſh majeſty has rewarded the inventor or rather improver of a machine for meaſuring the way of a ſhip at ſea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a reſiſtence from the water, as the veſſel moves, has, by that means, a circular motion, under water, faſter or ſlower, as the ſhip moves. The motion is communicated to a dial in the veſſel; the dial has a bell; the bell preciſely ſtrikes the number of geometrical leagues, miles or paces, which the ſhip has run; and thus her diſtance is aſcertained.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following curious fact happened ſome time ago in the city of London. A gentleman who had continually miſemployed his time in ſearch of the philoſopher's ſtone, having left his laboratory open, his maid took the opportunity in his abſence to attempt diſcovering the object of his ſtudies. Among other things, her attention was engaged by a furnace full of fire, in which were ſeveral ſubſtances thrown in under a certain aſpect and diſpoſition of the planets. Her curioſity induced her to ſtir and try to bring out the materials with a very handſome large ſilver ſpoon, that was always uſed at table, which, to her ſurpriſe, melted inſtantly, and fell to the bottom of the furnace.—Terrified at the circumſtance, ſhe flew out of the room. Her maſter ſoon came home, and, on extinguiſhing his chemical fire, was aſtoniſhed and delighted to perceive a maſs of ſilver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved ſucceſsful in the object of his reſearches, and that he might ſoon make his fortune by the converſion of the baſer into the purer and more valuable metals, and on the ſtrength of this idea, invited a large company the next day to dinner for the purpoſe of acquainting them with his good fortune.

He did not ſleep all night, as may be eaſily imagined, for joy, and the next day had his table furniſhed in the moſt ſumptuous manner. His friends came, were informed of his ſucceſs, and even thoſe who were incredulous congratulated him on the occaſion.—But while he was indulging himſelf during dinner time in the effuſions of triumph, he miſſed his ſilver table ſpoon. The maid was aſked where it was, and ſhe anſwered with equivocation and trembling. Upon inſiſting however, to know, ſhe confeſſed that her curioſity had induced her to attempt extracting ſeveral of the ſubſtances contained in the furnace with it, and that it had melted away from her hand. Her maſter turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally deſtroyed, and he has ever ſince been in ſuch a ſtate of indiſpoſiton as to prove extremely dangerous.

Annapolis, *March* 12.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal, publiſhed in London, for November, 1788.

ART. XXII. *Remarks on the propoſed plan of a federal government, addreſſed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland.* By Ariſtides. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the ſtate. Small 8vo. 32 p. 1788.

"While the different American ſtates were engaged in war with Great-Britain, and their political independence hung on the chain of doubtful events, they were united in their councils by the dread of a common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment of one grand object. This band of union being re-