ceive the tenth part of the same. If any salt-spring or tageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly springs are discovered, or shall be discovered, they attended to. must be reserved for the benefit of the nation in gene-

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Uneida shall have power to inform the several families of our nation at Niagara or elsewhere, scattered abroad, and, it, when we call on them to return to their native place, they shall return with us, they shall be partakers of all our happinels and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing the Bear; three, the tribe of the won, and the bear; three, the tribe of the won, and the same in this state gives us the following particulars to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one tribe of the Tortoise. The marks of the chiefs of war to be respecting them. That the soil consists of a mould, 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 preient.

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 jus- of our present situation, have desired to establish a retice and law shall also take place in this grand council, gular government, good rules, religion and principles, against any man, woman or child, who shall hurt, not only to the advancement of civilization, but also wrong or defraud, any person or persons, inhabiting to assure our friendship and zeal to all our brethren the any of our faid hired lands.

members-iwo chiefs and one head warrior of each presence of the honourable Peter Pener, Eig, our tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, shall be by true and trusty friend, adopted and enoien agent for the great assembly of the nation. No person to ap- ever, to act for us, and for the good and happiness of new country. There are now sew spots on the globe proach in time of business, without being called for by our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, which afford more encouraging prospects to industricus the chiefs of said council.—These nine members of the Oneida nation, in council assembled, do hereby men, than the lands which have been described, and council shall be veited with power to act, and transact affent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourselves, more especially at this time, when an act of the legisla. all and every business, belonging to the nation; and in and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the ture is about to be passed to exempt all lands in rennness for that year shall have a hearing. ARTICLE XII.

subjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one a ship at sea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a reof maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the fiftence from the water, as the vessel moves, has, by years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother other for the French ambassador, now residing in Newmay, if they have any thing to bestow, bestow it on York. 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 faid 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 fuch 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 fold 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 fell 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

ARTICLEJ 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 here-

after 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 foon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their discretion, look out fix young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehension, apt to learn, as also of

same: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to re- and manners, which may and will prove very advan-

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 good the expences, were it not for the national bount of distinction: In consequence of the same it is re- In the southern bay the sea is open, and clear of it solved, That so soon as convenient materials can be A plan of establishment and regulation for this tishere procured, eighteen proper marks of distinction shall be is now before government; it remains to be seen what given for that purpole; three, representing the tribe of use they will make of it." the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the A gentleman who has lately visited the BEACH worn on the left side. Nine marks of distinction for the chiefs of the counfellors, 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 wildom, to discharge the great trust of national business now put into their hands; and whether at home or shroad, 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 confideration Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: ARTICLE XI. In consideration whereof, we; the aforesaid nation, The national or grand council shall consist of nine have established twenty articles of government, in the behalf of the same, shall once in every year, call a the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for sylvania from taxation the first fifteen years after they general assembly, in which every person who is 18 the future happiness of ourselves and our posterity, for are settled, and when a spirit of wisdom has inspired years old, can have a hearing; and, where every busi- ever, that we may obtain the character of a sociable the rulers of Pennsylvania to do away the folly, inand credible nation, and be looked on as such by all the juitice, and oppression of former year. nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we His Swedish majesty has rewarded the inventor or All children born in the Oneida nation, shall be in have signed our names and set our seals, in behalf of rather improver of a machine for measuring the way of

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-fix sachems, chiefs, &c.

PITTSBURGH, (Penns.) February 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commissioners of this state, and several other gentlemen, pher's stone, having left his laboratory open, his maid arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harman.

APROCLAMATION.

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

To all perions to whom these presents shall come,

GREEING. WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the oth 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 abitain 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

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, on 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 fouthern 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 difcovered 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 prefent employ annually in the Greenland whale fishery, good and honest morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two getting a complete lading in a very short time, and it gaged in war with Great-Britain, and their political to England, two to France, and two to some parts of is the more likely to be very valuable, as many of these independence hung on the chain of doubtful events. the neighbouring states, or elsewhere, as their inclina- whales are of the spermaceti kind. The length of the they were united in their councils by the dread of tion may direct them, amongst the white people, to voyage is the principal, and probably almost the only learn not only the languages, but to observe their ways objection that can be made, being five times as long as of one grand object. This band of union being re-

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 un. certainty is very great; many of the ships come home clear, some are jost in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, or to make

which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the furface of the earth-that they are uncommonly well watered and that they are never affected like other lands by weather—that even those parts of them which are little frony yield the most grass and grain, and that beach yields a nut of the lhape of a buck-wheat gra but fix times as large. Two of these nuts are conta ed in one pod. They are of a pleasant taite, and when dried are more agrecable than a cheinut. The trees a ford the greatest quantity of them once in three years They afford a speedy and excellent nourishment hogs. A common hand may gather three bushels them in a day, from the ground on which they to 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 lame 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 while ash and the elm are likewise useful for the same purpose, as well as for building houses. The wild enerry tree is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpole of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to thole farmers who wish to change their situations, and to provide for their children in a

that means, a circular motion, under water, faster or flower, as the ship moves: The motion is communicated to a dial in the vessel; the dial has a bell; the bell precitely 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 philosotook the opportunity in his abience 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 curiofity 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 aftonished and delighted to perceive a mais of filver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved fuccessful in the object of his researches, and that he might foon make his fortune by the conversion of the bater 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 infifting however, to know, the confessed that her curiofity 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 matter turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally destroyed, and he has ever since been in such a state of indisposition 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 Free derick Green, printer to the state. Small 8vo. 32

While the different American states were en common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment

moved, for a ti which recognise they had affum necessary to pro establishment of of federal gover greis, had alre the times, but assumed, was I folemnly recogn that afiembly wa and might be vention of the stances, held for ject of what ad vested in congre that of congress vention, the gr states were grad But a natural je reluctance to con congreis, were some of the state violent and obiti crisis, Aristides the citizens of 1 lation and gove tution proposed president, a sena very lenfible arg flows from fince " This treati what flovenly n position; be it observation.

> degree interestin to the observation own, which we rican politicians United States o the Spaniards i dividual states decrees of the fta and lordships fee dependence on t they were fitua had greatly rela folution, recove which the Unit war of thirty j nated by the per tions prevailed composed, acco cure against the American states can ever be in d points of fimility rican and Dutc of reflection and

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