

property of such as may be duly licensed to reside among them for the purposes of trade, and to their agents, factors and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at their towns or at their hunting camps, as a trader, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Governor of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, for the time being, or under the hand and seal of one of his deputies for the management of Indian Affairs; to the end that they may not be imposed upon in their traffic. And if any person or persons shall intrude themselves without such licence, they promise to apprehend him or them, and to bring them to the said Governor, or one of his deputies, for the purpose before mentioned, to be dealt with according to law: And that they may be defended against persons who might attempt to forge such licences, they further engage to give information to the said Governor, or one of his deputies, of the names of all traders residing among them from time to time, and at least once in every year.

Article VIII. Should any Nation of Indians meditate a war against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall come to the knowledge of the before mentioned Nations, or either of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof to the Governor, or in his absence to the officer commanding the troops of the United States at the nearest post. And should any nation with hostile intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt to pass through their country, they will endeavor to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt to the said Governor or commanding officer, as soon as possible, that all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between them and the United States: In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian Nations, of any harm that may be meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and prevent the same, that the friendship between them may be uninterrupted.

Article IX. If any person or persons, citizens or subjects of the United States, or any other person not being an Indian, shall presume to settle upon the lands confirmed to the said Nations, he and they shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the said Nations may punish him or them in such manner as they see fit.

Article X. The United States renew the reservations heretofore made in the before mentioned Treaty at Fort-M'Intosh, for the establishment of trading posts in manner and form following, *That is to say*, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omie-river—six miles square at the portage upon the branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio—six miles square upon the Lake Sandusky where the fort formerly stood—and two miles square upon each side the lower rapids on Sandusky-river: Which posts, and the lands annexed to them, shall be for the use and under the government of the United States.

Article XI. The Post at Detroit, with a district of land beginning at the mouth of the river Rosine, at the west end of Lake Erie, and running up the southern bank of said river six miles; thence northerly, and always six miles west of the strait, until it strikes the Lake St. Clair, shall be reserved for the Use of the United States.

Article XII. In like manner the post at Michelinackinac, with its dependencies, and twelve miles square about the same, shall be reserved to the sole use of the United States.

Article XIII. The United States of America do hereby renew and confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the said nations at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort M'Intosh; and the said Nations again acknowledge themselves, and all their Tribes, to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever.

Article XIV. The United States of America do also receive into their friendship and protection, the Nations of the Pattiwatimas and Sacs; and do hereby establish a league of peace and amity between them respectively; and all the articles of this Treaty, so far as they apply to these Nations, are to be considered as made and concluded in all, and every part expressly with them and each of them.

Article XV. And whereas in describing the boundary before mentioned, the words, if strictly construed, would carry it from the portage on that branch of the Miami, which runs into the Ohio, over to the River Au Glaize; which was neither the intention of the Indians, nor of the Commissioners; it is hereby declared, that the line shall run from the said portage directly to the first fork of the Miami-river, which is to the southward and eastward of the Miami village, thence down the main branch of the Miami-river to the said village, and thence down that river to Lake Erie, and along the margin of the lake to the place of beginning.

DONE at Fort-Harmar, on the Muskingum, this Ninth Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine. In Witness whereof the Parties have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR. (L.S.)

	PATTIWATIMA,	(L.S.)
	KONATIKINA,	(L.S.)
Sacs.	{ TEPAKEE,	(L.S.)
	{ KESHEYIVA,	(L.S.)
Chippewas.	{ MESASS,	(L.S.)
	{ PAUSHQUASH,	(L.S.)
	{ PAWASICKO,	(L.S.)
Ottawas.	{ WEWISKIA,	(L.S.)
	{ NEAGEY,	(L.S.)
Pattiwatimas.	{ WINDIGO,	(L.S.)
	{ WAPASKEA,	(L.S.)
	{ NEQUEA,	(L.S.)
Delawares.	{ CAPTAIN PIPE,	(L.S.)
	{ WINGENOND,	(L.S.)
	{ PEKELAN,	(L.S.)
	{ TEATAWAY,	(L.S.)
Chippewas.	{ NANAMAKEAK,	(L.S.)
	{ WETENASA,	(L.S.)
	{ SOSKENE,	(L.S.)
	{ PEWANAKUM,	(L.S.)
Wyandots.	{ TEYANDAT 'ON 'TEC,	(L.S.)
	{ CHEYAWE,	(L.S.)
	{ DOUEYENTAT,	(L.S.)
	{ TARHE,	(L.S.)
	{ TERHATAW,	(L.S.)
	{ DATASAY,	(L.S.)
	{ MAUDORONK,	(L.S.)
	{ SKAHOMAT,	(L.S.)

In presence of
 JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com. 1st United States Regiment, and Brig. Gen. by Brevet.
 RICHARD BUTLER.
 JOHN GIBSON,
 WILLIAM McCURDY, Capt.
 E. DENNY, Ensign 1st United States Regiment.
 A. HARTSHORN, Ensign.
 ROBERT THOMPSON, Ensign 1st U. S. Regt.
 FRANCIS LUSE, Ensign.
 J. WILLIAMS, Jun.
 WILLIAM WILSON,
 JOSEPH NICHOLAS,
 JAMES RINKEN.

Be it remembered, That the Wyandots have laid claim to the lands that were granted to the Shawanese, at the Treaty held at the Miami, and have declared, that as the Shawanese have been so restless, and caused so much trouble both to them and to the United States, if they will not now be at Peace, they will dispossess them, and take the Country into their own hands; for that the Country is theirs of Right, and the Shawanese are only living upon it by their permission. They further lay claim to all the Country West of the Miami Boundary, from the Village to the Lake Erie, and declare that it is now under their Management and Direction.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Whereas the Wyandots have represented, that within the reservation from the River Rosine along the Strait, they have two villages from which they cannot with any convenience remove; it is agreed, that they shall remain in the possession of the same, and shall not be in any manner disturbed therein.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said Treaty, do, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every Article and Clause thereof. IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my Hand.

GIVEN at the City of New-York, the Twenty-ninth Day of September, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Thirteenth Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By Command of The President of the United States of America,
 H. KNOX,
 Secretary for the Department of War.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

LONDON, JULY 30.
 AFRICAN GENIUS.

The African Prince now at Brighthelmstone, has a son ten years old, possessed of amazing musical talents.

This extraordinary genius has been presented to the Prince of Wales, who intends to recommend him to the professional concert, as an acceptable novelty to the admirers and lovers of music.

He plays with exquisite mastery on the violin. The grandfather of this extraordinary youth was committed to the care of a Dutch Captain, with diamonds to a great amount, and gold dust, to be carried to Europe and educated.

After experiencing much barbarous treatment from the avaricious Hollander, the unfortunate Prince was sold, as a slave, to a Jamaica planter.

The unhappy man met, however, with a kind master to alleviate his misfortunes, and married an African woman, by whom he had the father of this admirable boy.

At the grandfather's demise, the father was still higher in his master's favor, at whose expense he was instructed in several languages. At the age of fifteen, he was permitted to take

a voyage to Africa, with proper testimonials of his birth; but by a singular fatality was shipwrecked, and lost his documents.

Being conversant in several languages, he gained a subsistence by acting as interpreter to various foreign Potentates in Europe.

In this situation he lived till the year 1778. When he was on the confines of Poland he won the heart of a Polish Count's daughter, who was charmed with the "hair-breadth escapes," and adventures of this second Othello.

The Count gave him his daughter, who is the mother of our musical hero.

The father discovering in the child a very early attachment to music, placed him under the celebrated Haydn in Germany, from whom he received his musical education. From such culture, we may reasonably preface perfection.

AUGUST 5.

Extract of a letter from Litchfield, Aug. 1.

"This gay city presents very little worth notice, except a wonderful pile of building called a cathedral. This cathedral is undergoing a very necessary tho expensive repair, directed by that great artist, Wyatt. Had he never done any work before to render his name conspicuous as an architect, the taste and genius displayed in the alteration and modernization of the choir is sufficient to transmit his name to posterity with adoration. A subscription is set on foot here for erecting a monument near the south door, to that Colossus of literature, the late Dr. Johnson, who was a native of this place. A similar compliment has been mentioned to the memory of our departed Roscius, but it seems to be the natural expectation of the inhabitants, that a certain lady in the neighbourhood of Hampton, in Middlesex, should accomplish this long looked for mark of respect to Shakespeare's best commentator."

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, June 1.

"The Emperor Morocco's troops have gained a great victory over the Arabs, in the province of Teisna, and 600 of their heads have been sent to Algiers. This victory was proclaimed there by repeated discharges of cannon."

To the account of the battle between the Russians and Swedes at Udermalm, we have to add these farther particulars. At the departure of the Courier which carried the news of the King's victory, the King was on his route to Wilmanstrand, the place where the Russians keep their principal magazines, and which commands an entrance into their country. In the mean time, General Siegroth advanced with another corps towards Frederickham to block up that place by land, while General Kaulbars, with a third detachment went up the river Kymene; and Count Ekenward was ordered to land from his fleet, a body of 5000 men, between Frederickham and Hogforb, to attack the Russian army, near the first mentioned place. From these different arrangements, this campaign promises to be as bloody and decisive as the last was peaceable.

AUGUST 8.

The following is reported to be the circumstance to which the Duke of Dorset alludes, in the second paragraph of his letter to the Count de Montmorin:—The nobility of Brittany have never sent deputies to the National Assembly, but perceiving the troubles which were brewing, and foreseeing the consequences which have resulted, they resolved to seize an opportunity of shaking off their allegiance to France, and rendering that Province more independent than it had hitherto been.

For that purpose, rumour says, they made a proposal to the English Ambassador, of putting themselves under the protection of Great-Britain, as a tributary state, to be governed by the old feudal system; and offered to place the port of Brest in the hands of the English, as a recompence for their services, and a surety of allegiance. In order to accomplish their design, the Duke of Dorset was to procure from his Court a fleet in readiness to protect the Province, and an army to assist them in their endeavours to carry the attempt into execution.

Extract from the JOURNAL of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

July 29.

A report was made in the Assembly, that the Parliament of Besancon had sent a deputation to Vezoul, to act with the Judge Royal in enquiring into the late horrid massacre, but that the people had risen upon them and obliged them to return; that, in consequence, the Parliament had issued an arret, renouncing their jurisdiction, and had submitted the affair entirely to the consideration of the National Assembly.

July 31.

The following motion made by Count Lally, in the National Assembly, the 24th of July last, and carried at one o'clock (after midnight) must give a very favorable opinion of the head and heart of that young Nobleman, who makes so distinguished a figure among the patriots of France.

The motion was as follows:—

"The National Assembly, considering, that from the first moment of its formation, it has not adopted any resolution, that ought not to procure it the confidence of the people.

"That it has already established those prin-