



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:  
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT providing for holding a Treaty or Treaties to establish Peace with certain Indian Tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the balance unexpended, of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated by the act, intitled, "An act providing for the expenses which may attend negotiations or treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of commissioners for managing the same," a farther sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated for defraying the expenses of negotiating, and holding a treaty or treaties, and for promoting a friendly intercourse, and preserving peace with the Indian Tribes.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY SECOND, 1790.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY) THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to regulate Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourse with the Indian tribes, without a licence for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the Superintendent of the department, or of such other person as the President of the United States shall appoint for that purpose; which Superintendent, or other person so appointed, shall on application, issue such licence to any proper person, who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties, approved of by the Superintendent, or person issuing such licence, or by the President of the United States, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the President of the United States for the time being, for the use of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such rules, regulations and restrictions, as now are, or hereafter shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The said Superintendent and persons by them licensed as aforesaid, shall be governed in all things touching the said trade and intercourse by such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe. And no other person shall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourse with the Indians without such licence as aforesaid. No licence shall be granted for a longer term than two years. Provided nevertheless, That the President may make such order respecting the tribes surrounded in their settlements by the citizens of the United States, as to secure an intercourse without licence, if he may deem it proper.

And be it further enacted, That the Superintendent, or person issuing such licence, shall have full power and authority to recall all such licences as he may have issued, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations or restrictions provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken immediately on the breach of any condition in said bond. Provided always, That if it shall appear on trial, that the person from whom such licence shall have been recalled, has not offended against any of the provisions of this act, or the regulations prescribed for the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, he shall be entitled to receive a new licence.

And be it further enacted, That every person who shall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or be found in the Indian country with such merchandize in his possession as are usually vended to the Indians, without a licence first had and obtained, as in this act prescribed, and being thereof convicted in any court proper to try the same, shall forfeit all the merchandize so offered for sale to the Indian tribes, or so found in the Indian country, which forfeiture shall be, one half to the benefit of the person prosecuting, and the other half to the benefit of the United States.

And be it enacted and declared, That no sale of lands made by any Indians, or any nation or tribe of Indians within the United States, shall be valid to any person or persons or to any State, whether having the right of pre-emption to such lands or not, unless the same shall be made and duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against, the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such State or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the State or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

And be it further enacted, That for any of the crimes or offences aforesaid, the like proceedings shall be had for apprehending, imprisoning or bailing the offender, as the case may be, and for recognizing the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, and where the offender shall be committed, or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, for the removal of the offender and the witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had, as by the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States are directed, for any crimes or offences against the United States are directed, for any crimes or offences against the United States.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate

APPROVED, JULY THE TWENTY SECOND, 1790.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY) THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

LONDON, May 10-15.

LORD George Gordon, in consequence of an altercation with the gaoler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture! Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the gaoler's conduct, every man of feeling must lament that his lordship is reduced to so deplorable a situation.

The immense train of Austrian artillery which was at Peterwardin passed Vienna on its way to Moravia the 20th ult. The first piece passed at half past six in the morning, and it was half past two in the afternoon before the whole had gone by, though not one moment's stoppage took place the whole time.

The affair at Marseilles, according to the best accounts was not so bloody as at first it was represented. The commander of Fort St. John was the only person who lost his life, and this on account of some improper expressions two days after the fort was surrendered. The populace then renewed the dreadful scene of Paris during the first days of the revolution.

A Deputation was lately sent to the Queen of France from the committee of researches in Paris to request information with respect to the violences committed at Versailles, on the night of the 6th of October. Her first answer was, "I will never become an informer against any of the subjects of the King!" The deputation waited on her Majesty a second time, when her answer was still more emphatic, "I have seen every thing," said she—"I understood every thing—and have forgotten every thing."

On Monday two journeymen shoemakers in Liverpool of the name of Griffiths and Wrighten, agreed for a wager, to try which was the neatest and most expeditious workman, for which purpose they set to at five o'clock in the morning and continued with little intermission until eight in the evening, during which time, the former made, in a neat and workmanlike manner thirteen pair and an odd one of children's pumps out of the rough, with the heel-rans and insoles proper; the latter made twelve pair complete. 'Tis supposed the greatest performance ever known to be done by any of the craft.

A Mr. D—brought his wife before the Magistrates, at the Public Office, Bow-street, for assaulting and beating him. D—gave an account of the last assault she had committed on him (for to enumerate every one would have taken up the Magistrates time, perhaps, till now.) It was with a hearth-broom, which the lady thought proper to break over her husband's head. He gave another proof of the happiness he had experienced in the matrimonial state; for he declared, out of fifteen years that he had been married to her, he had not three days quiet, owing to her turbulent disposition, which had reduced him from a state of independence to poverty. She was committed to Tothill-fields, Bridewell, until she finds bail for her appearance at the next sessions.

A LINCOLN'S INN FROLIC.

TWO young gentlemen who are studying the law, and who have chambers in Lincoln's Inn, took a particular fancy the other day to a young woman who frequented the garden with a child in her arms. They laid various stratagems to entice the mother to come into their chambers; but she saw the intent, and studiously avoided a visit of that kind.—At last they thought they hit upon a scheme that must effectually bring her in. One of the gentlemen took the baby in his arms, and, after kissing it, brought it home to his apartment. The other student followed, and both now imagined that the woman must naturally come for her child; but, as the saying is, "she bit the biter" for she lent the child to their protection, and made the best of her way home; and has taken care to conceal that home from them. They are persons of good fortune, and have sent the child to nurse. The public may rely on our assertion, that this is a fact.

ANECDOTE.

A Tar, after returning from a voyage for logwood, having made rather too free with a plank belonging to the owners of the vessel to which he belonged, was taken before a justice, and accused of the theft. One being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied "that, after having assisted to steal a whole shipload from the Spaniards, it was a hard case that he could not have a plank for his own use, without so much parlayer!"

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The latest accounts from Europe inform that according to the present appearances, the belligerent powers of Europe (among which we reckon those preparing for war) may be drawn out in battle array in the following manner.

Great Britain } Germany  
Prussia } against Spain  
Sweden } Russia  
Holland } Denmark  
and } Italian States  
Turkey } The Pope

To which may be added, France incapable, Portugal and Sardinia neutral or doubtful. To consider the situation as to men and money of the

first list and of the last, one would be apt to think there is an amazing inequality, and that in favor of the former. We have ranked Holland from its intimate connection with Prussia and Great-Britain. Further accounts state,

That the orders which the Spaniards had given to be executed for them in London, were countermanded; and the best informed mercantile men infer from thence the certainty of a war with Spain.

That Monf. de Barfet was the gentleman who was sacrificed at Marseilles and not Monf. de Calvet: that accounts from France teem with details of shocking excesses. Several eminent characters having recently lost their lives.

That the National Assembly have voted an Address to the King, expressing their resolution that the nation should not be involved in any foreign war.

The House of Commons of Great Britain have resolved to permit the importation of Rape Seed, and Rape Cakes from the United States of America.

The King of Naples has made a Princely provision for the maintenance of the Count d'Artois. He has provided him with a palace, and allowed him the establishment of 120 servants.

FOR SALE

The IRON WORKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of JAMES HUNTER, deceased, pleasantly situated on the falls of Rappahannock River, within two miles of the town of Fredericksburg, and one of Falmouth and Tide-Water—Consisting of a Forge, 130 feet by 34, eight fires, and four hammers—a Coal House, 80 feet by 40—a Slitting and Rolling Mill, 68 feet by 30, for Sheet, Rolled and Sit Iron. A Merchant Mill, 70 feet by 36, with two pair of stones; one whereof French Burr, and every other necessary apparatus for manufacturing Flour in the best method.—A Saw Mill adjoining the same, 60 feet by 10. The walls of all these buildigs are of stone, extremely strong and neat, of the best workmanship. The running gears, machinery and fixtures of the whole, commodiously and judiciously contrived, and performed in the most masterly and advantageous manner, on large and improved plans. The different departments are conveniently disposed and arranged at proper distances, on a deep and capacious canal, calculated to supply more large and extensive works, and future improvements; cautiously secured and guarded against casualties from freshets, or high floods; has its source in the main body of the river; a copious proportion whereof, to any reasonable degree of quantity, is at pleasure collected and turned in by a complete set of well constructed strong dams, which have not broke, or given way, since their formation, near nineteen years past.—The head and fall of the water operating on the wheels, is about twenty feet: the greatest part of the works are in good repair, and the whole may be rendered so at a small expence. In the appendages thereto, are a convenient Tanyard, variety of shops and utensils for mechanical business of different kinds, houses for the Managers, Workmen, &c.—And about 4 to 8000 acres of land contiguous, mostly wooded, including some Farms and meadow land. Also, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable Slaves, such as Hammermen, Refiners, Colliers, Forge Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Smiths, Millers, Waggoners, &c. These works have advantages over any in America, particularly in respect to the sale of their produce, as there is none of the kind to the southward thereof, to most of which extensive, rich and fertile country, there is easy conveyance by water; nor is there any Forge within 90 miles, nor a Slitting mill at all in this State, which might share the custom, or vie with its manufactory—some other peculiar advantages that can best be pointed out on the premises, which on application will be shewn, and the terms of Sale made known, and very easy for the purchaser, by

ADAM HUNTER, or } Executors.  
ABNER VERNON. } (34.)

Virginia, May 28, 1790.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

PRIZE of	£.3000	£ 3000
1	1000	2000
2	500	1500
3	200	2000
10	100	3000
30	50	2500
50	20	2400
100	10	1800
180	4	3100
7950		

8346 Prizes, }  
16654 Blanks, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000  
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,  
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.  
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

THE Managers give notice that agreeable to an order of the Corporation, the drawing of the City-Lottery, will positively commence on the first Monday in August. (Next Monday.) July 14.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON'S estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.

HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees.  
JOHN BIRD, }  
Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.