INDIAN TREATY.

(Continued from our last.)

Art. IV. In consideration of the peace made and treaty entered into, and the signatures of land made in the preceding articles by the said tribes of Indians; and to manifest the friendship of the United States in the greatest manner of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States do relinquish those claims to all other lands in the states of Ohio, and shall withdraw to the Mississippi, and find their way southward of the great lakes, and the waters eastward thereof, according to the boundaries line agreed upon by the United States and the king of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made and entered into the year 1783; and in consideration of this relinquishment by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 

1. The tract of land containing 9,000,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio, which has been agreed to General Clark; for the use of himself and his heirs.
2. The tract of land containing 10,000 acres, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title had been extinguished, etc.
3. The lands of all other places in possession of the French and other white people among them, of which the Indian title had been extinguished as mentioned in the first and fourth articles.
4. The land on Fort Mifflin, towards the mouth of the Ohio to which several parcels of land are excepted, the said tribes relinquishing all title, and claim which they or any of them may have, and for the said considerations, and with the said views as above mentioned, the United States will deliver at some convenient place, northward and eastward of Fort George, or other part of the United States, where they shall be procured.

The tribes to which these goods are to be delivered are as follows:

To the Wabash, 1000
To the Shawanese, 1000
To the Natives, 2000
To the Wyandots, 500
To the Ottawa, 500
To the Chippewa, 1000
To the Huronians, 1000
To the Kickapoos, 500

The account of the Delaware, 1000
To the Hottentots, 500
To the Cahokia tribes, 200 dollars each.

Always present, that if either of the said tribes hereafter, at any annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, decline part of their amount, shall be furnished in domestic materials, animals, implements of husbandry, and other useful conveniences for their use; and in compensation to select artisans, who may trade with or near them, and be employed for their benefit; the same shall, at the subsequent annual delivery, be furnished accordingly.

Art. V. To present any objections concerning the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the third article, it is explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who live in these three lands, are quite free to carry on hunting, planting, and dwelling thereof, so long as they please, without any molestation from the union. But, when they go out of these tribal, or any of them shall be disposed to sell their lands or any part of them, they are to be held only by the United States; and until such time the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands, against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white people who may intrude upon the same. The said tribe again acknowledge themselves, and all their tribes, to be subject to the protection of the United States, and to no other power whatsoever.

Art. VI. If any citizen of the United States, or any other white person or person shall pretene to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States; such person shall be out of the protection of the United States, and the Indian tribes, on whose land their settlement is made, may drive off said settler, or punish him in such a manner as they shall see fit; and because such settlement is made without the consent of the united states, will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the united states shall be at liberty to break them up, remove and punish them as they shall think proper, and to effect that protection of the Indians' lands herein before stipulated.

This treaty, and all the stipulations hereof, shall be in full force and effect immediately; and all the United States, and the United States, and the Indian tribes, shall be held to the performance of their engagements, and the stipulations hereof, in all cases whatever.

INTELLIGENCE.

By the Minnaw, Clarkson, which left the Dominon the 3rd of Sept.

An American gentleman, who arrived yesterday in London, from Amsterdams reports that he saw 14 tall of the line and a number of frigates at anchor in the harbour, and that the preparations were very active.

He says, also, that the French, to the number of 10,000 men have actually crossed the Rhine. This rumour, the probability of which is founded by every preceding account in the French and German papers we have given, is repeated at. It is confidently believed in Amsterdam on the 21st ult.

Government yesterday morning has received some further dispatches from Orleans, Dass. Very little of this subject is referable to transcripts, but it appears that no uninterrupted correspondence is kept up with the Spaniards South of the Loire, as also with the Chouans in the interior of Brittany.

Sept. 5.

The report of the French having crossed the Rhine, is confirmed by private letters from Hanover. They say, but without mentioning any date, that the army of the republic has passed that river in full force.

Nov. 21.

War between Russia and Persia.

A part (Journ de Paris) of the following article.

The empress of Russia has declared war against the King of Prussia. Amongst the motives assigned to the empress in her declaration of war, the following are the most considerable:

1. That his Prussian majesty has refused to comply with the demands of Russia, and to engage in the engagements which he had promised to conclude with the king of Prussia in order to prevent the combination of his majesty and the king of Britain.

We are now according to every appearance, on the eve of war with Holland and Spain. We have captured a frigate of the Dutch republic. Sober men, not inflected with a political mania, will ask what good this war will do us. Our last engagements have amounted to nothing. We have dissolved the finish of the navy; or rather he has abolished his office by retiring from it. The great danger was not in the ministers of the empress of Russia, but it was sufficient to recognize the French republic, and to grant all the honours that she could have enjoyed in Europe, sufficient to have enough to surrender a part of her territories in America. Number of these are good or sufficient reasons for a declaration of war. We will not now enter into this question. Let us have our hatred to the French, that we cannot be upon good terms, with the powers conjoined with them; and to be an ally of that nation, seems to be a sufficient cause for exciting the vengeance of Britain.

Died, on the 29th ult. Prince Charles George, of Hesse Darmstadt, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Saturday some dispatches were received at the admiralty from Rear-Signet Park, at Lisbon, which were brought over in the Pembroke Royal packet, Capt. Skinner, arrived at Paimboeuf on the 29th ult., as far as the 30th of July. The fleet of the fleet had failed to look out for, a French man-of-war, who had been expected from the South, under command of admiral de Val De Nelles.

Saturday the three per cent. contigous to 7 or 8 per cent. from some intelligence circulated, that the proud impositions which were made during the late war, between the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean, with great activity, under the former, but there is no regular communication of any such event, hourly probable.
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ADDRESS TO FOVERTY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Amsterdam and Leyden Gazettees of the 1st and 4th, contain an account, of the defection of some of their rigates, the Alliance. They state from the Dutch ships in the harbor, for three hours with the English, who were very superior in numbers, that the Alliance did not fight, but fled, and that the other rigates, and the cutter that were engaged with the English, effected a retreat into the port of Havre.

Clerissé is reported to have left his camp at Belle vue, near Nantes, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican army.

The expenses of King of Sweden for the present campaign amount to 3,757,990 Livonian dollars.

The king of England, in his capacity of Duke of York, has been elected one of the ten deputies intrusted by the German diet with the business of negociating a peace with the French Republic.

The report in the Paris papers of a war between Russia and Prussia, is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin, on which we can depend, assures us, that the misunderstanding which was likely to break out into a rupture, has been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland almost perfectly settled.

The Hamburg daily brings intelligence that the French have taken the island of Dclusão by storm.

An embargo was laid on all vessels in Holland, for some days previous to the falling of the Dutch Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.

Tuesday, a parcel was posted to the seal every traveller that called at his inn, with a dish of len. A false one day happened to dinner, or dinner was kept for a long time, by several very lengthy narrations and, among others, he told the following story.

"I had a great deal of money, which I put to the best use. I bought an island, and, as I was an admirer of liberty, I called it Liberty Island.

"In the middle of the island, I made a large house, and, in the middle of the house, I made a large room, where I could walk around in the circumference of the room."

There were several small buildings and back buildings, adjoining the large house, on the part of the citizens, who had the care of preserving the island."}

An envoy is ereoting in the federal senate chamber, for the accommodation of the people at their next session.

A committee of two, one and two o'clock, for breaking the work of Mr. Cox, charman of the Coopers' alber, were appointed.

The committees of several small boards and back buildings, adjoining the large house, on the part of the citizens, were the makers of an immense property.

Captain M'Colloch of the ship Catherine read in the Lords papers, before he died, the desire of the king of France to begin the order for carrying in American vessels laden with provisions.

The convention have ratified the treaty of peace with the Low-croft of Hesse-Cassel, and have given M. Teylerzand-Perlier leave to return to France.

The report of the taking of Malta, with 400 pieces of cannon, a large quantity of military stores, and a number of prisoners had reached Havre-de-Grâce, 9th Nov. 4th, 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th. FOOT, of the ship Clothiers left that place.

Envoys from the Congress of Petersburgh.

General Kofoed, according to the French papers, is dead of his wounds. It was his good fortune, they add, not to feel the severity of his enemy.

Nov. 10.

Letter from Baltimore, dated Nov. 6th, 1814.

"By a big arrival this day from Gibralter, we have the pleasing intelligence of a peace being concluded with the Spaniards. We are informed that the French ships will be permitted to pass, respecting this event."

Official intelligence was received here yesterday, that the James Simpson, from the United States, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Emir of Morocco, and that captains and seamen of the United States were allowed to trade in that port, at the expense of the American government.

Algeri, and arrived at Malaga the 1st of September, on his way to Lisbon, with dilations to Mr. Pendleton, agent of the United States at Algiers, to solicit information to the line, that appears that all warre were in a satisfactory state of relations with the line.

BRIDGE-TOWN, November 12.

On the 8th ult., the two branches of the legislature of this state were completely organized, at Trenton: Elizabeth Lawrence was appointed president of the Senate, and Thomas Adams, clerk; and Rorimer N. Esq., speaker of the house of assembly, and Rorimer Esq., clerk.

According to information has been made known in a number of the Roman Catholic churches, in which all are, or have been concerned with them, and have not, or do not immediately confide in their words, or the conclusions which they have taken vigorous measures to suppress them, and several have been apprehended and examined.

It appears that an interruption has taken place in the negotiations of Morocco. Some accounts state it to be very serious, and that it was apprehended that Moly Slemom would not be able to reconcile it with his brother, and others, that it has actually taken place. It was expected that the treaty lately concluded by Mr. Buckingham, would be the best, but it has been found that it would be not less dangerous in this respect.

At Philadelphia, the centre of politics, the public mind has lately been somewhat agitated on account of a charge alleged against the president of the United States and Oliver Wolcott, Esq., secretary of the treasury. A writer under the figure of "A plain citizen," has affected, in the public papers, that the president has drawn, and the Vice President and secretory of the treasury has been the subject of considerable property.

Mr. Burbidge, an able advocate, has addressed to the public the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and other, that a single guilder has been drawn for which there has been no existing appropriation. To these pleas there has been a reply and rejoinder. The title of the controversy will be before our readers.