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By AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded, on the fourteenth day of Nomember last past, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, on the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which convention is in the words following, to wit:

A CONVENTION between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, concluded at the city of Washington, on the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

ARTICLES of a convention made between Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, being specially authorised therefor by the President of the United States, and Oche Haujo, William M'Intosh, Tuskenchaw, Chapco, Tuskenchaw, Enchaw Thlucco, Checopeheke, Emantlaw, chiefs and head men of the Creek nation of Indians, duly authorised and empowered by said nation.

ART. I. The aforesaid chiefs and head men do hereby agree, in consideration of certain sums of money and goods to be paid to the said Creek nation by the government of the United States as hereafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit claim, and do, in behalf of their nation, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim unto the United States all right, title, and interest, which the said nation have or claim, in or unto a certain tract of land, situate between the rivers Oconee and Ocmulgee (except as hereinafter excepted) and bounded as follows, viz.

Beginning at the high shoals of Apalacha, where the line of the treaty of fort Wilkinson touches the same, thence running in a straight line, to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ockmulgee, above the Seven Islands: *Provided however,* That if the said line should strike the Ulcofauhatche, at any place above its mouth, that it shall continue round with that stream so as to leave the whole of it on the Indian side; then the boundary to continue from the mouth of the Ulcofauhatche, by the water's edge of the Ockmulgee river, down to its junction with the Oconee; thence up the Oconee to the present boundary at Tauloohatchee creek; thence up said creek and following the present boundary line to the first mentioned bounds, at the high shoals of Apalacha, excepting and reserving to the Creek nation, the title and possession of a track of land, five miles in length and three in breadth, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the eastern shore of the Ocmulgee river, at a point three miles on a straight line above the mouth of a creek called Oakchoncoolgau, which empties into the Ocmulgee, near the lower part of what is called the old Ocmulgee fields—thence running three miles eastwardly, on a course at right angles with the general course of the river for five miles below the point of beginning:—thence, from the end of the three miles, to run five miles parallel with the said course of the river; thence westwardly, at right angles with the last mentioned line to the river; thence by the river to the first mentioned bounds.

And it is hereby agreed, that the President of the United States, for the time being, shall have a right to establish and continue a military post, and a factory or trading house on said reserved tract; and to make such other use of the said tract as may be found convenient for the United States, as long as the government thereof shall think proper to continue the said military post or trading house. And it is also agreed on the part of the Creek nation, that the navigation and fishery of the Ocmulgee, from its junction with the Oconee to the mouth of the Ulcofauhatchee, shall be free to the white people; provided they use no traps for taking fish; but nets and seines may be used, which shall be drawn to the eastern shore only.

ART. II. It is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the Creek nation, that the government of the United States shall forever hereafter have a right to a horse path, through the Creek country, from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile, in such direction as shall, by the President of the United States, be considered most convenient, and to clear out the same, and lay logs over the creeks; And the citizens of said States, shall at all times have a right to pass peaceably on said path, under such regulations and restrictions as the government of the United States shall from time to time direct; and the Creek chiefs will have boats kept at the several rivers for the conveyance of men and horses, and houses of entertainment established at suitable places on said path for the accommodation of travellers; and the respective ferriages and prices of entertainment for men and horses, shall be regulated by the present agent, col. Hawkins, or by his successor in office, or as is usual among white people.

ART. III. It is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the United States, as a full consideration for the land ceded by the Creek nation in the first article, as well as by permission granted for a horse path through their country, and the occupancy of the reserved tract, at the old Ocmulgee field, that, there shall be paid annually to the Creek nation, by the United States for the term of eight years, twelve thousand dollars in money or goods, or implements of husbandry, at the option of the Creek nation, seasonably signified from time to time, through the agent of the United States, residing with said nation, to the department of war; and eleven thousand dollars shall be paid in like manner annually, for the term of the ten succeeding years, making in the whole, eighteen payments in the course of eighteen years, without interest: The first payment is to be made as soon as practicable after the ratification of this convention by the government of the United States, and each payment shall be made at the reserved tract, on the old Ocmulgee fields.

ART. IV. And it is hereby further agreed on the part of the United States, that in lieu of all former stipulations in relation to blacksmiths, they will furnish the Creek nation for eight years, with two blacksmiths and two strikers.

ART. V. The President of the United States may cause the line to be run from the high shoals of Apalacha, to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, at such time, and in such manner, as he may deem proper, and this convention shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the government of the United States.

DONE at the place, and on the day and year above written.

H. DEARBORN. (L. S.)
Oche Harjo, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)
William Mc Intosh, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)
Tuskenchau Chapco, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)
Tuskenchau, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)
Enehau Thlucco, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)
Chekopeheke Emacttau, his ⋈ mark, (L. S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of,
James Madison,
Rt. Smith,
Benjamin Hawkins,
Timothy Bernard,
John Smith,
Andrew Mc Clary.

The foregoing articles have been faithfully interpreted.

TIMOTHY BARNARD.
Interpreter.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. S. I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

(L. S.) IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, on the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1806, and of the independence of the said States the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *April 5.*

M. Jaubert, secretary and interpreter to his majesty the emperor of the French, well known here from the several missions in which he has been employed to the Sultan, had been sent by his sovereign to the king of Persia. We had heard nothing of him for upwards of a year; and no doubt was any longer entertained of his death: at length however we have been informed of his situation. His letter to M. Ruffin, the French charge d'affairs, will convey some idea of the sufferings of this interesting young man.

When the sublime porte was informed of his mission to Persia, they gave him a firman to protect his passage.—He arrived at the court of the Persian Schah, who had dispatched a considerable escort to meet him.

Letter from M. Jaubert to M. Ruffin.

"*From the camp of the Vizir Jusef, 60 leagues south west of Ertz Roum, March 14, 1806.*

"SIR,

"Divine Providence, that watches over the destinies of France, has permitted me to survive the event which I have the honor to relate, and for the publication of which I am rather anxious. At the same time I request you will transmit it to his majesty's government.

"I left Ertz Roum on the night of July 1, and continued my journey to the north east of that place, without meeting with any danger, but from two corps of Kurdish cavalry, from whom I escaped by the swiftness of my horses and the obscurity of the night. The Russians being in the neighbourhood, have occasioned these hordes to over-run the whole country south of the Araxus. I traversed this river on the 4th, and on the following day I arrived at the principal source of the Euphrates, about 54 leagues from Ertz Roum.

"On the evening of the 5th I was obliged to stop at Arzab, an Armenian village, 2 leagues from Bajazed, a city where Mahmoud Pacha resides. This governor, hearing of me at the village, expressed his wish to see me, and sent some horsemen to conduct me to his residence. Mahmoud Pacha is about 32 years of age, & is famous in this country for his tyranny, his vexatious spirit, and his riches. He received me with great coolness in his first interview, and having separated me from my people, questioned them concerning me; and while he affected a great deal of politeness on my account, he actually, as I was afterwards informed, put my guide to the torture, from whom having extorted some equivocal acknowledgments he afterwards had the man secretly assassinated. At the same time he formed the base project of robbing me, as much to satisfy his avarice, as to make himself agreeable to the Russians.

"You may go," said he to me, "to Erwan, which is but five leagues from hence, but fail not upon your return to pass through my province.

"I shall entrust you with some business at Constantinople, and with Jusef Pacha: you shall be escorted by my most faithful servants. When they arrive upon the frontier, they will deliver to you a passport, your guide will rejoin you this evening."

"I suspected his treachery, but it was not in my power to avoid it. I left Bajazed with a considerable escort, and under the protection of a vizier of the Sublime Port: I had a right, therefore, to consider myself in full security; but you will perceive how my confidence was rewarded.

"There is a stream at the foot of Mount Ararat that runs into the Caspian sea; this stream is a boundary between the territory of the Sublime Porte and that of Persia. I passed it and finding myself upon the Persian territory, my guides invited me to light from my horse; but, while I was thanking Heaven for having reached the Persian territory, at such a distance from my own country, I was surrounded, disarmed, and thrown with my face to the ground. At this moment, Heaven is my witness, no unworthy thought once entered my mind:—my last wishes were for the prosperity of my sovereign's arms. I did not forget that I carried the Imperial Eagle, around which is engraved these words——*Honour our Country*; the first my only guide, and the latter the object of all my affections.

"Thus surprized and arrested upon the Persian territory, I was dragged away by those persons whose duty it was to defend me from my enemies. In this situation I was left till the evening—night coming on, I was conducted over frightful precipices, quite out of the beaten road; and after a march of three hours, I arrived at a lonely house at some distance from Bajazed, where the Pacha in disguise waited my arrival. I complained bitterly of this want of good faith, and my firmness on this occasion saved my life, as well as the lives of those who accompanied me. This traitor, fearing the consequences of his attempt, said with some embarrassment, that he should write to Constantinople. He then caused me to be stripped naked, and I was dragged to the castle, where there is a subterraneous dungeon, an invention worthy of such a wretch.

"About midnight I was obliged to descend into this cavern by a rope, the Pacha giving orders to the commandant of the castle to keep me upon a small quantity of bread and water; to keep my confinement a profound secret, and not to allow me to have any light, for fear people should suspect the fact of some person being imprisoned there.

"I languished in this situation, and in the mean while the plague raged in the city—The heat of the weather was intolerable: I was without clothes, and without hopes of life; still I was in pretty good health, as were also the three persons who belonged to me. About the 1st of Vendemaire, year 14, the Pacha was affected with the plague, and in one of the intervals of his malady he gave orders to have me assassinated; this the commandant of the castle refused to execute; and this was not the only service done me by this venerable Musselman during the eight months I was in confinement. To him I owe my life and liberty.

"The Pacha died—the city was then divided into parties respecting the choice of a successor. Achmet Bey, his son, at length carried the cause. To me he seemed more dangerous than his father—One of my horses happened to be recognized, and he ordered it to be killed. He also removed my friend the commandant of the castle and seemed inclined to deprive me of the wretched existence which his father had spared, just at the time when he was seized by the plague and like his father carried off. Ibrahim Bey still survived, and seemed more favorably inclined than his predecessors; still he suffered me to remain a captive—he did nothing more than order my place of confinement to be shifted, after the expiration of 34 days. During this interval I found an opportunity of writing a few lines, and sending them into Persia, I have since received two answers, copies of which I have enclosed and sent to my government.

"The vizir Jusef Bey having been informed of my history, gave orders for me to attend him. A Persian officer arrived at the same time from Taurus, to claim me in the name of his sovereign. The bey caused me to be conducted here, and I cannot sufficiently praise the reception I met with. It is still my intention to deliver the letter (merely a friendly one) of which I am the bearer, to the king of Persia. The Sublime Porte will feel, I presume, that it cannot consistently deny me a passage. It is the interest of the Porte, and above all it is that of justice, not to abuse its power on my account, or to take an advantage of my weakness. I speak in the name of a sovereign whose name is revered through the universe. If the Sublime Porte wishes to preserve his friendship, let it give him this proof of its own amity. I request you will send a copy of this to the minister for foreign affairs, to whom I have not written, having almost forgot my native language; excuse therefore the style of this letter. Tell him that he may assure the emperor I will not return without fulfilling my mission. Eight months passed without my seeing the light of the sun, have not abated my zeal. I shall not see Paris till I return from Ispahan with the answer of the Persian Schah.

P. AMADEZ JAUBERT."

RESIGNATION.

EDWIN, the celebrated commedian went from a rehersal with the most uncomfortable sensation. The *futile* cause was, having a dramatic part assigned to him which he imagined not precisely to his ability. Going through round the court, gnashing his teeth and biting his nails, in the bitterness of vexation, his perturbation was suspended by the following event:

"Green and pretty bow-pots, ye pretty maids; ah, God Almighty bless your honor, will you buy a bow-pot for your window—madam of the hazle-tree with the nuts placed in order, some lilies of the valley—wild rosemary, and a few violets." Song, or rather whistled a poor old woman who offered him the most rural bouquet, with a look fraught with so much wishfulness, that Edwin could not refrain asking her a few questions.

How old are you my poor woman?

Eighty-five your honor, next Martlemas.

Where do you live?

At Finchley, replied the woman.

What is your name?

Ann Lowton, an' please your honor.

And did you walk from Finchley to day? interrogated Edwin.

Yes, indeed, sir, and I hope with God's blessing to sleep there this night.

How much shall you make if you sell your bow-pots?

Sevenpence halfpenny, sir.

And when you have disposed of them, you will return contented to your cottage?

Yes, indeed I shall.

Oh, Heaven! exclaimed Edwin, and shall we presume to murmur at the dispensations of Providence, when this calamitous creature, bending under the infirmities of age and the pressure of poverty, can be thankful to her Creator for advantages that comparatively is misery in the extreme. "Do you enjoy a good state of health?"

I never was sick but twice in my life, your honor, once on the death of poor Billy—and another time when my husband lay ill of an ague, for nine weeks, almost without food.

Did he survive the illness?

Ah! no, said the hoof worn doe, with her eyes full of tears—it was in the winter of the hard frost, and he could not bear up against the blight—he died—and the stroke would certainly have broke my heart with grief, if it had not pleased God that I should be otherwise.

And did no one contribute to your relief? said the repentant commedian.

Oh yes, a good lady in our neighborhood sent us sixpence & some rasberry wine; but alas! it came too late—but it was the will of heaven it should be so, and it is our duty you know to bear the afflictions of God with patience. Will your honor please to buy a bow-pot?

No—keep your bow pots for better customers—but here is a shilling for you.

A shilling your honor, cried the other, but lack-a-day, I am so poor, I have no change.—I want no change, said Edwin, you have given me a lesson of Philosophy, that has done me more real service than all the sophistry of Shaftesbury—the black ethics of a Hume, or the levities of a Voltaire. The practice of christianity must be the foundation of happiness—and whoever disputes its pre-eminence over every other system of morality, is not only an enemy to himself, but a foe to the general interests of mankind.

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MR. CARY,

By inserting the following extracts, in your entertaining Miscellany, you will no doubt oblige all the admirers of OSSIAN'S POEMS, in this country.

I am, &c.

A FRIEND.

Edinburgh, 18th June, 1806.

At a meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR rose, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at being enabled to lay on the society's table the printed sheets of a large proportion of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a latin translation; the whole of that would be completed in the space of two or three months. The publication of that work in Gaelic, he said, he was persuaded would not only remove the doubts which had been entertained, regarding the authenticity of these poems, but would also tend to excite a greater desire, than had lately prevailed, to be acquainted with Gaelic literature, with the music by which the Gaelic poetry was generally accompanied, and with the language which contained those ancient effusions of natural feeling and genius. He begged leave, therefore, to submit the following motion to the consideration of the society.

That this general meeting do instruct the directors to take under their consideration, the most effectual means of collecting, and of preserving, what yet remains of Gaelic literature, and music, and also take such steps as to them may seem most advisable for preparing and publishing a Gaelic Dictionary; that as such measures most necessarily be attended with a very considerable expence, a general subscription for defraying the same be set on foot among the members of the society, and other friends of literature, both at home and abroad; and that in order to promote those laudable purposes, the directors are hereby authorised to subscribe one hundred guineas, in the name of the society.

SIR JOHN MACGREGOR MURRAY, in seconding the motion, stated his conviction, that the object of it was of great national importance; that he was satisfied a store music, with some valuable gleanings of Gaelic literature, might still be collected.

"I am old enough," said Sir John "to have been delighted in successive seasons, before any translation was heard of, with many of the poems which have been the subject of so much discussion, and I am happy to find that the publication of them in the original Gaelic, is now in such forwardness. Without pretending to be a critic in Gaelic, I know so much of it as to enable me, if necessary, to shew that in very many instances, even the talents of Mr. Macpherson had proved unequal to do justice to the original. I believe no gentleman will be found who is enabled, from proper knowledge of the Gaelic language, fully to perceive and enjoy the incomparable beauties of these poems in the original and has comparaed them with Macpherson's translation, who is not convinced that he was not the author of that original. I am most anxious that the Gaelic language, which possesses so much energy and excellence, should be preserved, and I think the publication of a proper Dictionary, will contribute greatly to that object."

Montreal, 10th April, 1806.

It must be said that the federal hirelings have always worked well for their masters. They are industrious, and earn their bread, if not by the sweat of their brow, yet by the labour and fatigue of their mind, to find out new subjects for defamation and calumny. If we look back for many years, we shall find a constant succession of ridiculous tales and alarming suggestions, that some things wonderful were, ere long, to be divulged. Plots, conspiracies, massacres, French Ladies and American Taylors, have all been alternately conjured up, and exhibited on the political stage, to confound and bewilder the public mind. An illuminati, for one while, stood ready to set the whole continent together by the ears; orations & pamphlets were issued to caution the citizens against its dreadful progress, and a sermon was actually published with the horrid and terrific appellation of the "*Devil let loose!*" A Tub plot was represented more fatal in its explosion than the powder plot of Guy Faux,—