or such part of it as may reside within the limits of the United States, shall be and continue under the care and protection of the said States; and that the mutual confidence and friendship which are hereby acknowledged to subsist between the contracting parties shall be maintained and perpetuated.

Art. II. The Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Chactaw nation of Indians, do hereby give their free consent, that a convenient and durable waggon-way be explored, marked, opened and made under the orders and instructions of the President of the United States, through their lands; to commence at the northern extremity of the settlements of the Mississippi Territory, and to be extended from thence, by such route as may be selected and surveyed under the authority of the President of the United States, until it shall strike the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation; and the same shall be and continue for ever, a high-way for the citizens of the United States and the Chactaws; and the said Chactaws shall nominate two discreet men from their nation who may be employed as assistants, guides or pilots during the time of laying out and opening the said high-way, or so long as may be deemed expedient, under the direction of the officer charged with this duty, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Art. III. The two contracting parties covenant and agree that the old line of demarcation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Britannic Majesty and the Chactaw nation, which runs in a parallel direction with the Mississippi river and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, in such way and manner as the President may direct, in the presence of two persons to be appointed by the said nation; and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of the Mississippi Territory and the Chactaw nation.—And the said nation does by these presents relinquish to the United States and quit claim forever, all their right, title and pretension to the land lying between the said line and the Mississippi river, bounded south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and north by the Yazoo river, where the said line shall strike the same; and on the part of the commissioners it is agreed, that all persons who may be settled beyond this line shall be removed within it, on the side towards the Mississippi, together with their slaves, household furniture, tools, materials and stock, and that the cabins or house erected by such persons shall be demolished.

Art. IV. The President of the United States may, at his discretion, proceed to execute the second article of this treaty; and the third article shall be carried into effect as soon as may be convenient to the government of the United States, and without unnecessary delay on the one part or the other, of which the President shall be the judge; the Chactaws to be seasonably advised, by order of the President of the United States, of the time when, and the place where, the re-survey and re-marking of the old line referred to in the preceding article will be commenced.

Art. V. The commissioners of the United States for and in consideration of the foregoing concessions on the part of the Chactaw nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, do give and deliver to the Mingos, chiefs and warriors of the said nation, at the signing of these presents, the value of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandize, nett cost of Philadelphia, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and they further engage to give three sets of blacksmith's tools to the said nation.

Art. VI. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Mingos, principal men and warriors of the Chactaw nation, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

JAMES WILKINSON,	(L. S.)
BENJAMIN HAWKINS,	(L. S.)
ANDREW PICKENS,	(L. S.)
Tuskona X Hopaia,	(L. S.)
Poota X Homo,	(L. S.)
Mingo Homo X Massatubbey,	(L. S.)
Oak X Shummo,	(L. S.)
Mingo X Pooscoo,	(L. S.)
Buckshus X Minby,	(L. S.)
Shappa X Homo,	(L. S.)
Hiupa X Homo,	(L. S.)
Hiatolla X Homo,	(L. S.)
Hoche X Homo,	(L. S.)
Tuskona X Ghaaha,	(L. S.)
Muchatla X Hopaia,	(L. S.)
Capnataune X Thlucco,	(L. S.)
Robert X M'Clure,	(L. S.)
Poolla X Homo,	(L. S.)
Baka X Lubee,	(L. S.)

WITNESSES PRESENT: Alexander Macomb, Secretary to the commission; John M'Kee, deputy superintendent and agent to the Chactaws; Henry Gaither, lieut. col. commandant; John H. Buell, Major 2d. regiment infantry; B. Shaumburgh, Capt. 2d regiment infantry; J. Jones, assistant Q. M. General; Benjamin Wilkinson, lieut. and paymaster 3d U. S. regt. J. B. Walback, aid-de-camp to the commanding general; J. Wilson, lieut. 3d regt. infantry; Samuel Jeton, lieut. 2d regt. A. and E. John J. Carmichael, surgeon 3d regt. U. S. army.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, 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 United States, 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.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the twenty-sixth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON.
Secretary of State.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No. II.

When the republican administration came into place, they seized the first moments of their power as the most auspicious to universal conciliation. As theirs was a triumph of principle, and not merely of men, every citizen, of whatever political character, was invited to rally round the standard of a government of which the national good should be the sole pursuit.

The President, while he avowed himself a republican in principle, and announced that he should be one also in practice, offered with unexampled magnanimity, a liberal participation of subordinate honor, emolument, and influence, to those citizens, usually denominated federal, who had been his most decided political opponents. Selecting men to preside over the departments on whose talents and congenial sentiments he could rely to counsel and assist him in the discharge of the great functions peculiarly attached to himself, he suffered to remain in the unmolested enjoyment of office nine-tenths of the occupants, who were almost without exception anti-republican.

Here then was profession followed by practice; with the power of displacing more than one thousand officers, he removed less than a tenth part; and of those displaced, by far the greater number had failed to comply with the legal provisions attached to their respective offices. Can the annals of politics furnish a brighter example of forbearance, and can there be quoted the history of any vanquished party, that has been treated with equal respect?

The forbearance of the chief magistrate, while it astonished, confounded the leaders of the prostrate party. They had predicted on the prevalence of republican principles the entire dissolution of their friends. Judging of their opponents by themselves, they had proclaimed to the people, over and over again, that this would be the inevitable effect.

Overcome by the justice, and still more by the generosity of the measures of the chief magistrate, opposition was paralised, and party spirit began rapidly to subside. Unprejudiced men, who had stood foremost in the opposition to the election of the President, acknowledged their delusion, and united in bestowing the merited recompence of his patriotic exertion.

Thus stood public opinion at the meeting of the legislature. With them it rested to give effect to many of the measures of the Executive, as well as to redress evils, whose cure was not within his reach. No sooner was this sacred duty commenced, than the suspended opposition of faction was roused. The minority found themselves but about a third part of the House of representatives, and the progressing change of public opinion threatened their small numbers not only with diminution, but with total annihilation. The crisis was desperate, and called for councils prompt and energetic. The leaders of the fallen party in the House of representatives were young men, inflated with the temporary possession and abuse of power, and rushing with impatient speed to the goal of ambition. In the last moments of expiring aristocracy, one had been appointed minister of war*, and another minister plenipotentiary to France†. Both had declined their appointments, not because they were hostile to office, but because they knew they could not retain them, and because they knew that if accepted, they would only be the vain pageants of a day, and objects of national derision instead of respect.

Who could expect wisdom or forbearance from the councils of such men, thus swayed by personal feeling? One of whom, demonstrating the ascendance of personal passion over political principle, to vindicate his tarnished fame had violated the laws of his country in personal combat; and the other of whom had wielded the cudgel, in the presence of the representatives of the people, against an old man who had excited his ire.

I have been thus minute in my reference to these two men, because they form the mighty foundation, on which all the efforts of the opposition rest. There are satellites; but they shine with borrowed and feeble light; here you find one man who talks Greek without understanding it; and there you behold another, whose measure of intellect is so small that his vote is sure to belie his speeches. What ambition prompts, man will pursue. It is the character of this ascendant passion to behold with unconcern the convulsions of empire, so long as those convulsions minister to its gratification. Subjugated by this passion, and stung with disappointment, is it surprising that these men, exclaiming "the world is made for Cæsar"—determined to act like Cæsar.

Like him, in his situation and with his views, they have acted. From the first day of the session to the last, they have traduced the reputation of the President, they have reviled his councillors, they have treated with contumely the majority of the legislature, they have heaped accumulated insult upon the people. Into the midst of a nation profoundly tranquil, they have carried, with the whole strength of party, the torch of "disunion and civil war." They have said to the representatives of a great majority of the American people, beware! Invade our exclusive rights, put down our abuses, dismiss our partisans, save millions to the nation on which our panders riot; and we will pronounce the constitution violated, and *punish you with death*. We will rule you, or we will dissolve the union; the bayonet shall do the public work; and your women and children may be our victims. Gracious God! Is it possible, that men, who have sworn to support a constitution, whose object is to protect, should be the first to threaten carnage and death; not merely upon men who may possess power to resist, but upon women and children, whom neither innocence nor weakness can save from the vengeance of disappointed ambition.

SIDNEY.

* Mr. Griswold. † Mr. Bayard.

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATION.

No. III.

[*From the New-York Evening Post.*]

To the Editor of the New-York E. Post.

SIR,

In your paper of the 3d of this month, you published two short paragraphs respecting the college of William and Mary. But short as they were, they contained the following errors:—

1. Instead of the college *being completely broken up*, it is proceeding with its usual regularity in every department; nor have the lectures been suspended for a single day.

2. Instead of all the students being concerned in the riot, which took place in consequence of the expulsion of those whom you have mentioned, not more than 5 or 6 out of 72, were concerned. A great proportion of the students, if not every student, except those who were actually engaged in the riot, viewed the transaction with abhorrence. Let it not be understood, that it is here intended to make the slightest apology for the misconduct which succeded the sentence of expulsion; on the contrary, it merited, and it received the severest reprehension.

3. Instead of all the windows of the church being destroyed, and the pulpit cut down; the pulpit was not touched, and the glass of two or three windows only broken.

4. Instead of breaking all the windows of judge Tucker's house, of pelting him, and of abusing him; his house was not pelted, he was not abused in the slightest degree, and only two or three panes of glass broken.

5. Instead of judge Tucker's resignation of his professorship; he is still a professor, and one of the ornaments of the college.

6. Instead of the death of the college, the visitors of it have lately passed a statute, to be seen in many of the papers of Virginia, which will, no doubt, have the salutary effect of giving to the college additional life and vigour.

7. Instead of attributing any disorders, which may take place, to *the Jeffersonian system of religion*, the college knows not what that system is. The college of William and Mary, however, boasts of Mr. Jefferson, as one of her brightest ornaments; and will continue to boast, so long as virtue, and science, and pure republicanism, and the best interests of America, shall be cherished within her walls.

8. Instead of *party-politics* being the primary object of instruction in this college; not an instance, it is believed, since the establishment of the Federal government, can be produced, in which any one professor has ever attempted to influence the mind of a student, in the smallest degree, with respect to party politics.—No, sir, the politics which are here studied are those general principles of government which have their foundation in the imprescriptible Rights of Man, which the God of Nature has consecrated, which the revolution of America made known to the whole world, and which the people of this rising empire will never abandon.

9. Instead of the desertion of science, in the college of William and Mary; it is submitted, whether mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, ethics, laws of nations, politics, civil law deserve to be ranked, in the estimation of the learned editor, among the sciences.

10. Instead of that *foul source*, from which have flowed so many evils, there exists in the College of William and Mary, a source, from which has sprung a Jefferson, a Giles, a Randolph, a Marshall, a Breckenridge, and a thousand others, whose merits the people of America will not estimate by the paragraph of a newspaper.

It is wonderful indeed, how such a crowd of errors could be condensed into so small a space, as that which the information, you have been pleased to give, occupies in your paper. Your candor, however, will, I trust, cause you to rejoice that I have offered you an opportunity of rectifying those errors, by publishing this letter.

I am, sir,

AN INHABITANT OF WILLIAMSBURG.

April 15, 1802.

Notwithstanding the above irrefragable refutation of calumny, the editor of the Evening Post, fearful of the effects of this statement upon his readers, attempts in the same paper, a miserable invalidation of it. So true it is that a habit of inculcating error often becomes so inveterate as to defy all cure.

Why has the college of William and Mary been traduced? Because the purity of her science rejected the alloy of federalism, at the same time that it preserved itself free from the intermixture of all other politics.

FROM THE AURORA.

The report of the committee appointed by the house of representatives of the United States, to investigate the manner in which the public money has been so unjustly applied, has been already published, and we trust has been thought worthy of attentive perusal by our readers. It has neither been animadverted upon nor published in any other of the papers of this city, though two days have elapsed since it appeared in this paper. An attempt by the anti-republican prints to quash this important document is in strict conformity with their uniform line of conduct; by whatever federalist it would be read, the qualm of conscience must have seized him, truth is too strong for those eyes which have been accustomed to see falshoods only. But the importance of the report will be increased in the opinions of our readers, when they are informed that an attempt has been made in congress by the federalists to prevent the people from coming at a knowledge of the facts it contains.

On Saturday last, when the report was presented by Mr. Nicholson, the chairman of the investigating committee, Mr. Griswold, immediately rose, and moved that the report be *recommitted*, or in other words dropt for the present session, and as he hoped, for ever. Some reasons might naturally be expected for his motion, but what he delivered as such only served to prove the necessity of taking up the report—he could not advance a single sentiment against its correctness, he could not deny that money had been expended to an enormous amount by the late administration *contrary* to law, he could not deny that, to use the words of the report, "the accounts of *Messrs. Jefferson, Marshal,* and *Madison have been settled*, and *no* balance remains due thereon," but "the accounts of *Mr. Pickering* are *not yet* settled." He could not deny that money had been expended by the late administration for *secret services*, contrary both to the letter and spirit of our constitution, and contrary to the form of our government. He could not deny that his friend *Tracy* had been caught in his own snare—in fine, he did not attempt to disprove a single item in the report; but yet he wished it *recommitted!* the *reason* he advanced for his motion was that the report would make a *great noise* among *the people*, and *injure* the *reputation* of the *last administration!!!*

Mr. Nicholson, opposed with much spirit the recommitment; and asked if gentlemen could say the report contained any thing that was not FACT.

Much debate ensued, and of a nature much to the dissatisfaction of the *federalists*—the question on recommitment was called for late in the evening; and lost—yeas 32—nays 46.

Newark, May 4.

ACCIDENTAL.

Some time since DANIEL MARSH, Esq. collector of the port of Amboy, having sailed out in a skiff built for the purpose of transacting business in the line of his official duty, to view some vessels, which lay out at Sandy Hook, or in the Narrows, and a sudden gale having taken him (as is supposed) under his boat, by which he was immediately drowned. It is probable that no person observed the boat upset, as no rumour of the kind had been heard for upwards of a week after his absence from his family. His body was found floating on Thursday last, among the reeds on Long Island shore, near New-York, where a jury of inquest was held over his body, and after giving in their verdict, without knowing him, were about to proceed to bury him on the shore without further enquiry, had not a citizen of this town happened to be there at that time, who informed them he knew him, and who acquainted them of his character, and requested they would transport the body to his family for interment, which was accordingly complied with.

Mr. Marsh has long since been a judge of the inferior court of common pleas, a member of the legislature of this state, and in various other public capacities since our revolution, and has uniformly performed the duties of his stations with fidelity and honor—he was a faithful soldier during our revolutionary struggles, and has since been eminent for his firm adherence to republican principles. This venerable personage is a serious loss to his relatives, his friends, and society in general.

We hear that his son-in-law was in the boat with him, who was also drowned; his body has not yet been found.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1802.

By captain Bagley, arrived at Newburyport, from Alicant, copies of letters have been received from consul O'Brien, at Algiers, dated 12th and 20th February, to the American consul at Alicant, stating that four of the six Algerine corsairs which had been cruising, had returned, after capturing five Neapolitan vessels and sixty five christians, which were made slaves of. It was not known where the other two were. Those that had returned were preparing for another cruise. That on the 19th February, our ambassador arrived from the Bashaw of Tripoli; he came in a Swedish prize vessel, half the crew French—brought some white and black slaves as presents to the Dey and ministry, and it was said, had got permission to go to Bonna, on the Barbary coast, and load with wheat for Tripoli, where it was very scarce.—It is a fact that three Tripolitan cruisers are at sea in quest of Americans and Swedes.

THE CLERK's OFFICE
For the County of Washington is removed to the Seven Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue.
May 10, 1802. 2t.

TO BE SOLD
or LET, on the 1st of July next,
A HANDSOME and well finished three story brick house, with a brick kitchen adjoining the same, and an excellent pump of water in front of the house, situated on F street, a few doors east of the bank.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the market, or to Mr. Webster on the premises.
ROBERT BROWN.
Washington City, May 10, 1802.
1w6w.

Commissioners Office,
Washington, May 6, 1802.
Public Auction.
To be sold at Public Auction at Rhodes's Tavern on the eighteenth inst. at ten o'clock for ready money.
ALL the wooden buildings on the President's square erected by order of the Commissioners for the accommodation of workmen; which to avoid as much as possible any inconveniences to the present occupants, will be permitted to stand, if required, till the 1st day of September next, but no longer. At the time of sale will be offered the following articles for cash, if not previously disposed of, viz. 25 chimney pieces, 12 barrels nails, a quantity of ironmongery of superior quality, one large beam, weights, &c.—A quantity of cordage, one iron kettle, two pair small cart wheels, 16 barrels tar, one barrel lime, 12 window sills, two grindstones, one pair steelyards, and 7 iron blocks.
By order,
THOMAS MUNROE,
Clerk Com.
May 10, 1802. eptM18

FOR SALE,
LOOKING GLASSES & FURNITURE.
The subscriber respectfully
informs the public, that he has just received from New-York various kinds of Looking-Glasses, from 5 to 70 dollars each.—Also card tables, bureaus, &c. of an elegant and fashionable make. He continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of ornaments for chimney-pieces, door caps, frontice pieces, metal sashes, &c. &c.
GEORGE ANDREWS.
April 14, 1802. eot

FOR SALE,
An excellent Blacksmith, together with his wife and three likely children, to wit, two boys, 10 and 8 years of age, and a girl four. The woman has been employed altogether in washing and ironing. An examination of the blacksmith's work will be his best recommendation. To save unnecessary applications the price of the family is 1200 dollars.
F. PEYTON.
Stafford, March 2, 1802. 2aw4