guns to capt. Lewis. They were old and rusty, the refuse of a quantity which he had bought.

Were they in good order for a military expedition?

I cannot tell; I am not a military man. I bought them as merchandise and sold them as such.

Who paid you for them?

Mr. Ogden gave me his note for them?

Augustus Flemming, John Murray's clerk testified to the delivery of the military articles sold by Mr. Murray.

Nivison Grenard, carpenter, *sworn*.

Did you in January last make some boxes for capt. Lewis?

I did by his direction; several large ones; I do not recollect how many, but they were for 500 stand of arms. They were made about the 29th January.

Who paid you for them?

I got Mr. Ogden's note.

Martin Boerum, sworn.

The witness keeps a powder house at Brooklyn, Long island. By order of Mr. Ogden, he delivered to a boatman 150 quarter casks of gun powder to go on board the Leander when she lay at Staten Island: he thinks it was in February. Says it is customary for shipping merchants to put powder on board after a vessel has cleared out, & just before she puts to sea.

James Burbank, sworn.

The witness is employed in one of Vanduser's ferry boats. He carried on board the Leander 200 kegs of powder, between 22 and 25 of small ammunition, and some cutlasses; the powder was from Boerums powder house; some muskets and pistols from the city, and muskets with bayonets. He did nothing secretly.

Anthony Bard, boatman, *sworn*.

The witness carried on board the Leander some bundles of sheepskin, five coils of match rope, and some chests, which were emptied and the chests thrown overboard. The chests contained powder horn.

Nathaniel Ward, sworn.

You are a ship carpenter.

Yes.

You was employed on board the Leander before she sailed.

I was three days before fhe failed, which was about the 24th of January. The witnefs faw 18 guns mounted, befides feveral in the hold, a number of mufkets and bayonets, and a great quantity of fingle and double headed fhot. He alfo faw boxes of a fize proper to contain fmall ammunition, and gun carriages befides those on which the cannon were mounted. He knew of no concealment.

John Gants, ship-carpenter, sworn.

You worked on board the Leander?

Yes.

At what?

Making a lower deck.

When was the lower deck put in?

January.

Before the cargo was taken in?

Yes.

The witnefs faw 12 cafks of fhot, and a confiderable number of boxes, he fuppofed with mufkets. He was again on board to ftop a leak, and faw a great number of pikes and bundles of handles, but cannot fay how many. The Leander appeared to be full when he went to ftop the leak. He went on board before and during the month of January, but cannot particularly mention dates. He finifhed about 5th of the February. The Leander was deep in the water.

Francis Gants, ship-carpenter, sworn.

You was on board the Leander to work in January laft?

I was, and affifted in putting in the new lower deck, which was done by order of capt. Lewis.

Did you fee any arms on board?

I faw arms in her hold.

Cross examined.

What difference does the new lower deck make; does it render her fitter for commerce or for war?

For both: the new lower deck accommodates paffengers. The witnefs faid that the articles were carried on board publicly; nothing was concealed.

George F. Hopkins, printer, sworn.

Did Samuel G. Ogden apply to you for a printing prefs.

He did, and I fold him one and delivered it to his order about the 20th of January, and have not feen him fince; he wanted fome Spanifh characters; faid he was told they were neceffary, and I procured them for him.

Cross examined.

Is it common for printing preffes to have Spanifh characters?

I do not know that it is.

Jonas Mapes, merchant tailor, sworn.

Do you know Samuel C. Loudon.

Yes.

Did you in January laft make a fuit of uniform for him?

I did, and have not heard of him fince.

What colour?

It was our artillery uniform with red facings; I make them every month in the year.

Cross examined.

Was not Louden an officer, under this ftate? He was an officer in my regiment of militia, the 5th, but the uniform was not of the regiment to which he belonged.

Thomas Stokes, merchant tailor, sworn.

Mr. Stokes teftified that in January laft he made a blue coat, with *buff* facings for Samuel C. Louden, and a coat, the fame for a Mr. Mullany, or Molina. Mullany, or Molina paid the witnefs in Miranda's own bill.

John Swartwout, Marshal of the District, Sworn.

Have you had any conversation with Col. Smith on Miranda's expedition?

I do not think that I had any conversation with——

Here Mr. Hoffman, for the defendant addressed the court on the question, to which he objected.

What have you heard Col. Smith say on the subject of the expedition?

I think very probably that he has admitted that the destination of the Leander was to South America. I cannot positively say that I have heard Col. Smith declare that the expedition was against Carraccas. He told me when gen. Miranda arrived, that Miranda intended to revolutionize Carraccas, & that that was his object. I have heard Col. Smith say——

Here he was again interrupted by the counsel for the defendant who objected to this sort of testimony.

I have frequently asked him if he has heard from his son. I have understood that the object of the expedition was to revolutionize Carraccas, and that the Leander was used to carry on the expedition.——Col. Smith has said that Miranda told him that it had been made matter of notoriety. He always said that he supposed he acted with the sanction of the government.

(To be Continued.)

AT a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of KASKASKIA, and its vicinity, convened at the house of GEORGE FISHER Esq. for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence, 4th July, 1806, Major PETER MENARD was placed in the chair as President, and MICHL. JONES, Esq. as Vice-President. When the company were seated under a bower, an address, by request, was delivered, by ROBERT ROBINSON, Attorney at Law; after which having partaken of an elegant dinner prepared for the purpose, the following toasts were drank, each being accompanied by the discharge of cannon.

1st. The day—May each revolving year still find America united, and her citizens as happy as they now are, in celebrating the glorious anniversary of her independence.

2d. The constitution of the United States—May its principle be preserved and honored; and its supposed defects, arrising from its brevity be remedied, by adhering with purity of intentions, to the true spirit of it.

3d. The President of the United States—The author of the declaration of independence—to this testimony of his talents and patriotism, add the policy of his administration which annexed to our republic, Louisiana, the indispensable use of the Mississippi; and which will probably terminate in the acquisition of the Floridas also—*and say, we have a Cabinet.*

4th. The Vice-President of the United States—Revered for his military services and love of his country.

5th. The Congress of the United States—their acts are before the people—May they properly appreciate, & never maliciously or with party motives, detract from the merits of its members.

6th. The American republic—May it be blessed with a more than Roman fortune—May the waves of party soon subside, and the shipwreck of the union be no longer apprehended.

7th. The Heads of Departments—Their republican principles & known integrity & abilities are sure pledges that their respective duties will be discharged with honor to themselves and utility to the community.

8th. William H. Harrison, Governor of the Indiana territory—May he continue to merit the approbation of the people, and the confidence of the general government.

9th The memory of Gen. G. Washington, and the heroes who fell in defence of our rights and liberties.

10th. Harmony and friendly intercourse with all nations that act justly towards us—dependence on none.

11th. Agriculture, and Commerce, —But agriculture the first.

12th. Religious opinion—May its only restrictions be conscience.

13th. The Indian Tribes in the west—May they become sensible of the humane policy of Congress; and by a peaceable and friendly demeanor avert the calamities of the necessary vengeance of their injured fathers.

14th. The army and navy of the United States.

15th. Liberty—glorious liberty—The gift of nature and of nature's God—That noble cause for which Hampden bled in the field and Sidney on the scaffold.

16. The Indiana legislators—Aloof from prejudices—uninfluenced by passion—and uninfluenced by local distinction—May their approaching session evince that the public good is their sole object.

17th. The honorable John Griffith—as he has merited the approbation of the citizens of the Indiana territory, both in his character as legislator and as judge—so may he merit the approbation of the citizens of the Michigan territory, in the discharge of similar duties.

18th. The American fair—Favored with their smiles—may every true republican, equally set at defiance, the arrogance of the self created queen of the ocean, and the dictated superciliousness of Spain.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President——Kaskaskia——May it raise from its ruins like the Phenix.

By the Vice-President—Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.

By R. Robinson, Esq.—The army and officers of the U. S.—May they learn to distinguish between civil and military duty.

By James Galbraith, Esq.—May the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration evince to Mr. Randolph and the small cluster that surround him, that we both possess a cabinet and possess the Floridas.

After which an elegant ball, honored by the presence of the ladies of Kaskaskia and its vicinity closed the entertainment.

A committee consisting of Mr. Jones, G. Fisher, and J. Galbreath, Esqs. were requested to call on R. Robinson, Esq. for a copy of the address this day delivered, and to cause the same, together with the proceeding of the day to be published, &c.

By AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians was concluded and signed on the twenty-fifth day of October, last past and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLES of a treaty agreed upon between the United States of America, by their commissioners. Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith, appointed to hold conferences with the Cherokee Indians for the purpose of arranging certain interesting matters with the said Cherokees, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said nation of the other part.

ART. I. All former treaties, which provide for the maintenance of peace and preventing of crimes, are on this occasion recognised and continued in force.

ART. II. The Cherokees quit claim and cede to the U. S. all the land which they have heretofore, claimed, lying to the north of the following boundary line: beginning at the mouth of Duck river, running thence up the main stream of the same to the junction of the fork, at the head of which Fort Nash stood, with the main south fork; thence a direct course to a point on the Tennessee river bank opposite the mouth of Hiwassee river. If the line from Hiwassee should leave out Field's settlement, it is to be marked round his improvement, and then continued the straight course; thence up the middle of the Tennessee river, but leaving all the islands to the Cherokees, to the mouth of Clinch river; thence up the Clinch river to the former boundary line agreed upon with the said Cherokees, reserving at the same time to the use of the Cherokees, a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river; from the mouth extending thence down the Tennessee river, from the mouth of Clinch to a notable rock on the north bank of the Tennessee, in view from South West Point; thence a course at right angles with the river, to the Cumberland road; thence eastwardly along the same, to the bank of Clinch river, so as to secure the ferry landing to the Cherokees up to the first hill, and down the same to the mouth thereof, together with two other sections of one square mile each, one of which is at the Fort of Cumberland mountain, at and near the place where the turnpike gate now stands; the other on the north bank of the Tennessee river, where the Cherokee Talootiske now lives. And whereas, from the present cession made by the Cherokees, and other circumstances, the site of the garrisons at South West Point and Tellico are become not the most convenient and suitable places for the accommodation of the said Indians, it may become expedient to remove the said garrisons and factory to some more suitable place; three other square miles are reserved for the particular disposal of the United States on the north bank of the Tennesse, opposite to and below the mouth of Hiwassee.

ART. III. In consideration of the above cession and relinquisment, the United States agree to pay immediately three thousand dollars in valuable merchandise, and eleven thousand dollars within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty, and also an annuity of three thousand dollars, the commencemencement of which is this day. But so much of the said eleven thousand dollars, as the said Cherokees may agree to accept in useful articles of, and machines for, agriculture and manufactures, shall be paid in those articles, at their option.

ART. IV. The citizens of the United States shall have the free and unmolested use and enjoyment of the two following described roads, in addition to those which are at present established through their country; one to proceed from some convenient place near the head of Stone's river, and fall into the Georgia road at a suitable place towards the southern frontier of the Cherokees. The other to proceed from the neighborhood of Franklin, or Big Harpath, & crossing the Tennessee at or near the Muscle Shoals, to pursue the nearest and best way to the settlements on the Tombigbee. These roads shall be viewed and marked out by men appointed on each side for that purpose, in order that they may be directed the nearest and best ways, and the time of doing the business the Cherokees shall be duly notified.

ART. V. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the same.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokees have hereto set their hands and seals.

Done at Tellico the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and five.

RETURN J. MEIGS, (L S)
DANIEL SMITH, (L S)
Fox, or En, no, lee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Path Killer, or Ne, no, hut, ta, he, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Glass, or Tau, qua, tee, hee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Doublehead, or Chuqualutauge, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Dick Justice, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tounhull, or Too, nay, eh, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Turtle at Home, or Sul, li, coo, ahwa, la, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Che, na, wee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Slave Boy, or Oo, sau, na, bee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tal, lots, skee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Broom, or Cun, na, wee, so, skee his ✕ mark, (L S)
John Greenwood, or Sour Mush, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Chic, li, o, ah, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Kati, gi, skee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
William Shawry, or Eskaculi, skee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Too, cha, lar, his ✕ mark, (L S)
James Davis, or coe, wusa, li, skee his ✕ mark, (L S)
John Jolly, or Eu, la, ta kee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Bark, or Eul, loo, ka, his ✕ mark, (L S)
John McLemore, or John Eu, skee lucau, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Big Bear, or Yo, hanaqua, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Dreadfullwater, or Ace, man, do, skee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Chal, lau, git, ti, hee, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Calliliskee, or Knife Sheat, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Closenie, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Challow, or Kingfisher, his ✕ mark, (L S)
John Watts, jun. his ✕ mark, (L S)
Sharp Arrow, or Co, star, auh, his ✕ mark, (L S)
John Dougherty, or Long John, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tac, ka, see, or Tarripperi, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tu, ske, git, tihee, or Long Fellow, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Tochuworer, or Red Bird, his ✕ mark, (L S)
Ka, ti, hee, or Badgerson, his ✕ mark, (L S)

WITNESSES.

(Signed)
ROBERT PURDY,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
WILLIAM YATES,
Lieutenant Artillerists.
WM. L. LOVELY,
Assistant Agent.
NICHOLAS BYERS,
United States' Factor.
GEO. W CAMPBELL,
W. M. HOLE,
JAMES BLAIR,
JNO. SMITH, jun.
THOMAS N. CLARK.
CHS. HICKS,
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.

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

DONE at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Alexandria, June 21.

A large quarry of marble stone, of different colors, has lately been discovered on the plantation of Mr. John Henkel, near Harper's Ferry. It is equal to the marble of Italy, or that of any other country.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

By the fast sailing ship Oliver Elsworth, capt. Bennett, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 18th, and the latter to the 20th of June. They afford much interesting matter—part of which is now given—the residue shall appear in future numbers.

By passengers in the Oliver Elsworth, we learn that the most prevalent opinion was, that a peace would take place between Great Britain and France in the course of the summer, as pacific overtures from Bonaparte were under consideration.

Lord Selkirk, appointed ambassador to the U. States, had taken leave of his government, to depart immediately for America.

Little or no alteration had taken place in the markets, except in stock, which experienced a trifling alteration in consequence of the glimmering prospect of peace.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The foreign journals present a mass of incongruous rumours, from which it is hardly possible to collect an intelligible detail—but one thing is certain, that Germany is undergoing a complete change in its political constitutions, which will transfer all the power and influence of the Germanic body to Bonaparte and his allies! What further objects are in view it is impossible to guess, but so large an army as France now keeps up, cannot be long unemployed.

JUNE 15.

We have received Paris papers to the 8th, and Dutch to the 11th instant. The new form of the Dutch constitution is definitively pronounced. It is to be a constitutional monarchy, but in which the reigning Sovereign will be as dependant upon whosoever fills the throne of France as any of the prefects of that vast empire. Indeed the authority delegated to king Louis is little more than that of a viceroy or lieutenant. He is established in Holland rather for the purpose of covering the northern frontiers of France than for securing any one advantage to the Dutch nation. The conditions of the Treaty, by which the independence of Holland is laid at the feet of France, differ but little from those inserted in this paper on the 2d inst. In the first article, Buonaparte guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions in every part of the world. If this guarantee is to be retrospective in its effect, it will necessarily imply that Demerara, Surinam, and the Cape, are to be restored to the Dutch, or, in other words, that they are to be put in possession of France. We do not suppose that he intends to be less peremptory upon this point than he was with respect to the integrity of the French possessions during the negociation for the peace of Amiens. A commercial treaty between France and Holland is to be one of the leading features in the new arrangement. We may be assured that there will not be an article in it which will not be particularly aimed against the commercial prosperity of this country. The complete exclusion of British manufactures from every part of the continent, where the range of French despotism, is a favorite idea with Bonaparte. The experience of nearly seven years has not convinced him of its utter impracticability.

The Turkish ambassador had his introductory audience on the same day that prince Louis was hailed king of Holland. The address which he delivered on the occasion, is published in the official paper, in the original Turkish character. Could we place much reliance upon the translation annexed to it, we should be apprehensive that the Porte was anxious for an immediate renewal of her former connection with France. Bonaparte hints at something of this kind in his answer. The safety and advantages of an intimate alliance with him are suggested in such a way, that it is to be feared a closer relation than that which binds the two countries at present, is not only meditated, but in progress.

The long and, it must be admitted, important services of Talleyrand have been rewarded with a principality. Two Italian Dutchies, it seems, were in dispute between the courts of Rome and Naples. Bonaparte put an end to the difference by seizing on the disputed territory, and conferring one of the principalities upon Talleyrand and the other upon Bernadotte—The former is now prince and duke of Bevento—the latter prince and duke of Ponte Carvo.

There was a report on Saturday, which made some impression on the funds, that Mr. Adair was going to Paris from Vienna, in company with M. D'Oubril, upon a pacific negociation, jointly with Russia. No accounts of Mr. Adair's arrival at Vienna are yet received, and the whole of this speculation is reared on the paragraph in the foreign papers, that M. D'Oubril was going to Paris from Vienna; a statement, the truth of which, so far from being ascertained, is extremely questionable.

JUNE 17.

We have received Paris journals to the 11th and Dutch to the 15th inst.

An article from the Hague, June 10, states the arrival there the preceding day from Paris of admiral Verhuel and Van Styrum.

His excellency M. Verhuel, after visiting the grand pensionary, and the President of their high mightinesses, had a conference with the secretaries of State. Verhuel commenced his career, by delivering to the secretaries of state plans of various new taxes, which Louis Napoleon, the king of Holland, has charged him to recommend to their immediate consideration and adoption! Verhuel then proceeded farther to open his commission by the king of Holland's order. He repaired to the councils; and afterwards, in a convention of their high mightinesses, announced the accession of Louis Napoleon to the kingdom of Holland! The president thanked Verhuel for his important communication, and prayed for the happiness of the people of the country—under this new order of things!

The Moniteur of the 7th, contains a copy of the Prussian Proclamation, by which Anspach is transferred to Bavaria.

The difference respecting Cattaro is at length terminated. The evacuation of that post by the Russians, or, at least, the issue of orders for that purpose, is officially announced in the Mo-