

THE FOLLOWING SONG,

Entitled "POOR JACK'S RETURN," is so replete with beauties, and conveys so good a moral lesson, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it before our readers.

What cheer my dear Polly?—didn't I tell you as how,
That "perhaps I should laughing come back?"

Now you plainly perceive that my words are come true,
So accept a salute from Poor Jack: My heart's rig'd with truth, my honesty tight,

Not a stripe of false colours I wear; And the compass of love has directed me right,
To be bless'd with the charms of my fair;

So, d'ye see, that the chaplain may splice us in one,
Let me steer thee to Hymen's kind shore,

For Jack is resolv'd, until that shall be done
To depart from his Polly no more.

Let your fine courtly lovers palaver, and boast,
Who ne'er sail'd on sincerity's main;

Let 'em cowardly skulk upon flattery's coast,
Such buccanier swabs I disdain;

It ne'er shall be said that Jack yet has to learn,
How to guard such a consort as you;

Do you think I'll crowd canvass and drop you a stern?
No! shiver my jib if I do:

So my dear girl, let me take thee in tow,
Since again I'm safe anchor'd on shore;

For until afore the chaplain I've plighted my vow,
I'll depart from my Polly no more.

Let the mild breeze of virtue still waft thee through life,
By the helm of fair constancy steer,

Nor the rocks, nor the shoals, nor the quicksands of strife,
Start my planks, if you ever need fear;

'Cause why d'ye mind, while the little sweet youth
Sits smiling on watch up above,

Can the tempest of fate snap the cable of truth,
Or drag from the anchor of love;

So coil up your doubts, my sweet charmer, nor think
To be wreck'd on misfortune's lee shore;

Should adversity board us, together we'll sink,
Ah! never to part any more.

O my shipmates! remember our chaplain would say,
(On his log-book he preach'd to us oft)

There's a mighty Commander, whom all must obey,
That will order good Christians aloft;

Then avast, my dear girl, swab the lights of your face,
Don't let sniv'ling your pleasure annoy;

O my timbers! I like not such squalls to take place
On the smooth bosom'd ocean of joy;

Bear a hand then, my love, with the current of bliss,
Let's be stretching for Hymen's kind shore;

For until we're united, depend upon this,
I'll depart from my Polly no more.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the evacuation of this City, by the British troops.

Pursuant to arrangements the Grand Standard of the Nation was hoisted on the Wigwam at sunrise. In the evening the Society assembled at the Wigwam and partook of an elegant entertainment prepared by Brother Martling, at which the greatest harmony prevailed, and the following Toasts, interspersed with moral and patriotic Soings, were drank:

1. The Day—May each returning Anniversary of the final Evacuation of our country by the military slaves of a foreign despot, impress our countrymen with gratitude to the heroes by whom they were vanquished, and to the sages who directed our councils in the awful season of revolution.

2. The Citizens of the United States—The only happy, because the only Free people on earth.

3. The slaves of European Monarchies and aristocracies—wretched because enslaved—May they speedily emancipate themselves

from the cruel grasp of their lordly and tyrannic oppressors.

4. The State and general Constitutions—The former Sovereign and Independent, the latter Federal not consolidated.

5. Self Government, that invaluable blessing—May Americans never surrender it, but with their lives,

6. The memory of our Washington, Franklin, and Adams, and their Compatriots, whose wisdom and valor contributed to the achievement of American Independence.

7. The great Councils of the Union—May they, in the exercise of their delegated powers, continue to merit the character of a just nation, and to maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and wrong.

8. The President of the United States—The profound and unrivalled Philosopher, the enlightened and able Statesman, the inflexible Patriot, and the friend of Man.

9. George Clinton, our veteran Governor—Long tried and always found faithful.

10. Our Diplomatic Representatives—May negotiation ever supercede a resort to arms.

11. LOUISIANA—The bloodless acquisition of whose territory will form a lasting Monument to the wisdom of JEFFERSON.

12. Our adopted Brothers of the WEST—May American Liberty be extended from our Atlantic Cities to the solitary Wigwam on the Pacific.

13. The Seventeen Tribes—May each successive act of a Republican Administration strengthen as well as brighten the Chain of our Union.

14. The Militia of the United States—That Country cannot be conquered whose every Citizen is a Soldier.

15. False Federalism—May it cease to be the guise of aristocracy and the instrument of delusion.

16. The Sons of Tammany—Wherever separated, may the recollection of the virtues of their illustrious Chief attend and influence them.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the grand Sachem—Tammany; eminently distinguished for his integrity, hospitality, and patriotism—May his Spirit descend and rest upon his children.

By the Father of the Coul: happiness to the human Race—May the disturbers of their peace never enjoy the sweets of Civil Liberty.

By a Brother: The Mayor of this City—The uniform Patriot.

By a Brother: The proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution—May it be speedily adopted.

By a Brother: The Republican Electors of the City of New-York.

By a Republican visitor: The Sons of Tammany—combining the practice of every moral virtue, with the love of Liberty—May they require Hercules' strength, not to be exercised but in the melioration of their species.

From a Paris Paper.

THE PIN.

Many historians, have with justice, complained of the barrenness of history. It presents us with nothing but details of men killing each other, or of Kings succeeding one another on the throne. Few historians have possessed the genius of their art, and the merit of attaching us by interesting narrations—Society has experienced considerable changes from numberless inventions, which the learned have deemed unworthy their notice or investigation; and among those important objects, we fear not to mention the Pin.

The epoch of the invention of Pins, has not been exactly fixed in history; but we have strong probabilities, and almost unerring marks to guide us to it. Whenever we see nations clad in a single piece of linen or cloth, in full robes, fastened with a kind of button or clasp, we may safely affirm, that those barbarians have not enjoyed the benefit of the Pin. In those times there was no means of distinguishing one's self from one's neighbours but by the cleanness, the colour, or the fineness of one's cloth. The handsome Alcibiades was every day under the necessity of changing his manner of wearing it.

Fashion had no existence among such rude people, and it may be more than conjectured, that she is the daughter of the Pin.

As soon as the Pin was invented dress divided itself into several parts which it held together. The more the parts multiplied, the farther the invention was extended and improved; the age of Top-knots, Bridles, Breast-knots, Sleeves, &c. was incontrovertibly its triumph.—The subdivision of the parts of drefs, mult also have multiplied the number of artists for the use of the toilet; the facility of changing or modifying them must have occasioned frequent and considerable changes; stuffs also became lighter; thus the Pin made a total revolution in the world. This discovery may be compared to that of the compass, the principal part of which is the Needle, it has been of infinitely more utility to us, for it has roused our industry, multiplied our artists, and given us a sceptre, which all the ambition and pride of our rivals can never wrest from us. The Pin may have been brought to us from the Crusades; and it so, the benefit was not too dearly bought, and we are, perhaps, indebted to it for our present franchise from feudal servitude. It is not doubted but the first Pins were made in cities, where their utility struck several ladies, who afterwards successively granted to some of their serfs their liberty for contributing to their embellishment. The intubility of the fashions insensibly increased the number of Artists and Citizens; the Ladies grew tired of courting the admiration of a few servants in an old Castle, and thus the Pin probably contributed to break some of the feudal ties; at least it soon extended the sphere of our commercial intercourse, and the empire, our taste. We then exported neither hats, lace, or gowns; the Pin began our splendour, and our splendour will end only with the Pin.

The women are not aware what a loss they would sustain, were this fine invention diffused; a well placed Pin may save them from a thousand delicate circumstances; it is the Pin which gives them the decided influence they have over society; if they bereft themselves of it, they could no longer be compared to the rose, which is never so fresh, or ever excites so much desire, as when surrounded with its thorns.

By official returns in the late London papers, the armed force of England and Scotland amounts to six hundred and twenty thousand men; of which

140,000 are regulars,
150,000 militia,
50,000 army of reserve,
280,000 volunteers.

The French, in fitting their men for the dangers of the sea, have not been alone in successful discoveries. Besides the English Marine Spencer, it is published that a dress was formed for swimming, by which a person passed the Sound from Denmark, fully at his ease, and the expence of the dress is said not to exceed three dollars.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting in Boston, was decided the following important Law Case.

Lock vs. Marine Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

This was an action, brought on a Policy effected by the Plaintiff, in the office of said company, by which they assured to him, on the ship Little, and appurtenances, from Surinam, to one or more ports in the West-Indies, at and from thence, to her port of discharge in Europe or the United States.

The facts agreed on were, that the first information received by the Plaintiff, was, that the Captain and Crew of the said ship were all dead, and that she was taken into custody, and sold by the Government of Barbice, who had ordered the net proceeds to be lodged in the Orphan Chamber, for the benefit of the concerned; that the ship at the time of assuring, was worth eight thousand dollars, and that she was sold at three thousand dollars, from which sum to be deducted their charges.

The question was—Whether this was a loss within the meaning of the Policy, and for which Assurers were liable.

The Court were unanimously of opinion, that this was a loss within the meaning of the Policy, and judgment was rendered for the Plaintiff accordingly.

A TREATY

BETWEEN THE

United States of America, AND THE Kaskaskia Tribe of Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made at Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the said territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary, with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio, of the one part; and the head chiefs and warriors of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, so called, (but which tribe is the remains and rightfully represent all the tribes of the Illinois Indians, originally called the Kaskaskia, Mitchigania, Cahokia, and Tamaroi) of the other part.

ART. 1. WHEREAS, from a variety of unfortunate circumstances, the several tribes of Illinois Indians are reduced to a very small number, the remains of which have been long consolidated and known by the name of the Kaskaskia tribe, and finding themselves unable to occupy the extensive tract of country which of right belongs to them, and which was possessed by their ancestors for many generations—The chiefs and warriors of the said tribe being also desirous of procuring the means of improvement in the arts of civilized life, and a more certain and effectual support for their women and children, HAVE, for the considerations hereafter mentioned, relinquished, and by these presents do relinquish and cede to the United States, all the lands in the Illinois country which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, reserving to themselves, however, the tract of about three hundred and fifty acres near the town of Kaskaskia, which they have always held and which was secured to them by the act of Congress of the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and also the right of locating one other tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres, within the bounds of that now ceded; Which two tracts of land shall remain to them forever.

ART. 2. The United States will take the Kaskaskia tribe under their immediate care and patronage, and will afford them a protection as effectual against the other Indian tribes and against all other persons whatever as is enjoyed by their own citizens—And the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby engage to refrain from making war, or giving any insult or offence to any other Indian tribe, or to any foreign nation, without having first obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

ART. 3. The annuity heretofore given by the United States to the said tribe shall be increased to one thousand dollars, which is to be paid to them either in money, merchandize, provisions or domestic animals, at the option of the said tribe; and when the said annuity or any part thereof is paid in merchandize, it is to be delivered to them either at Vincennes, Fort Miamac or Kaskaskia, and the first cost of the goods in the Sea Port where they may be procured, is alone to be charged to the said tribe, free from the cost of transportation, or any other contingent expence. Whenever the said tribe may choose to receive money, provisions or domestic animals for the whole or in part of the said annuity, the same shall be delivered at the town of Kaskaskia. The United States will also cause to be built, a house suitable for the accommodation of the Chief of the said tribe, and will enclose for their use a field not exceeding one hundred acres, with a good and sufficient fence.—AND WHEREAS the greater part of the said tribe have been baptized and received into the Catholic Church, to which they are much attached, the United States will give annually for seven years, one hundred dollars towards the support of a priest of that religion, who will engage to perform for said tribe the duties of his office, and also to instruct as many of their children as possible in the rudiments of literature—And the United States will further give the sum of three hundred dollars to assist the said tribe in the erection of a church.

The stipulations made in this and the preceding article, together with the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars, which is now paid or assured to be paid for the said tribe for the purpose of procuring some necessary articles, and to relieve them from debts which they have heretofore contracted, is considered as a full and ample compensation for the relinquishment made to the United States in the first article.

ART. 4. The United States reserve to themselves the right at any future pe-

riod, of dividing the annuity now promised to the said tribe, amongst the several families thereof, reserving always a suitable sum for the great Chief and his family.

ART. 5. And to the end that the United States may be enabled to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs and head warriors of the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby declare that their rightful claim is as follows, viz. Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, thence up the Ohio to the mouth of the Saline Creek, about 12 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, thence along the dividing Ridge between the said creek and the Wabash until it comes to the general dividing Ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash and those which fall into the Kaskaskia river; and thence along the said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois river, thence in a direct course to the mouth of the Mississippi to the beginning.

ART. 6. As long as the lands which have been ceded by this treaty shall continue to be the property of the United States, the said tribe shall have the privilege of living and hunting upon them in the same manner that they have hitherto done.

ART. 7. This treaty is to be in force and binding upon the said parties as soon as it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

IN witness whereof, the said commissioner plenipotentiary and the head chiefs and warriors of the said Kaskaskia tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three and of the Independence of the U. States the twenty-eighth.

Wm. H. HARRISON, (Seal.)
The mark of

Jean Baptiste Ducoigne, (Seal.)
The mark of

Nicolas or Nicolas, (Seal.)
The mark of

Kee, tin-sa, a Cahokian, (Seal.)
The mark of

Pedagogue, (Seal.)
The mark of

Ocksinga, a Mitchigamian, (Seal.)
Louis Decouague, (Seal.)

Sealed and delivered [the words "And thence along the said ridge," between the third and fourth lines of the fifth article, being first interlined] in the presence of

John Rice Jones, secretary to the commissioner.

Henry Vandar Burgh, one of the judges of the Indiana territory.

T. Fr. Rioret, Indian Missionary.

Vigo, Col. of Knox county militia.

Cornelius Lyman, captain 1st infantry regiment.

James Johnson, of Indiana territory.

B. Parkes, of the Indiana territory.

Joseph Barren, interpreter.

War Office, October 15, 1803.

A true Copy.
J. WINGATE, Junr. C. C.

It was sometime ago, reported that Capt. Lewis, private secretary to Mr. Jefferson, had been appointed to take possession of Louisiana, and explore that vast and only unknown, region of America. We can now inform our readers, that these gentlemen accompanied by captain Clark has set out on this important mission. They passed lately through Tennessee, on their way to the Mississippi. Besides these two gentlemen who we understand are highly qualified for an undertaking of this kind, the party consisted of about twenty soldiers, in the guise of hunters, having a number of pack horses for the transportation of provisions, arms, &c. with a portable boat, on a new and curious construction. The first object with these travellers, we hear, is to proceed to the source of the Missouri, and thence to endeavour, by following the course of some great river, to reach the pacific ocean. This, no doubt, is an expedition of great difficulty and hazard, at the same time, if successful, as we wish it may be, of great national importance.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mr. Simpson's Ruts in Smithville, on the 27th of November, a Negro Girl about 16 or 17 years of age, of a yellow complexion, named HANNAH, she went up the river with some negroes of General Smith in a boat for his plantation, Wilmington; she will probably embrace her first opportunity of going to Charlestown, and giving the subscriber notice, or fifteen dollars if delivered at his plantation on Charlotte, Brunswick County.

JOHN GAUSS, Junr.
December 5, 1803—301—302