

the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ART. VIII.

If any Creek Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Creek nation, or town, or tribe, to which such offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him up to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ART. IX.

If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory belonging to the Creek nation of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian, or Indians, which if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen, or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state, or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ART. X.

In case of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

ART. XI.

The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they know, or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interest of the United States.

ART. XII.

That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters; the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestick animals and implements of husbandry. And farther to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many citizens to reside in said nations as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to

act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffick.

ART. XIII.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

ART. XIV.

The treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

IN witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and the whole Creek nations, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, within the United States, this seventh day of August, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States.

HENRY KNOX, secretary of war, and sole commissioner for treating with the Creek nation of Indians. (L. S.)

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of Indians.

Signed and sealed by

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY, and the Kings, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Cusctah, Little Tallisee, Big Tallisee, Tuckabatchy, Natches, Cowetas—Of the Broken Arrow, Coofades, Alabama Chief, Okaysoys.

Done in presence of

Richard Morris, Chief Justice of the State of New-York, Richard Varick, Mayor of the city of New-York, Marinus Willet, Thomas Lee Shippen, of Philadelphia, John Rutledge, junior, Joseph Allen Smith, Henry Izard, his Joseph x Cornell, Interpreter.

(L. S.) NOW KNOW YE, That (U. S.) I having seen and considered the said treaty, do, and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof: In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of New-York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the sixteenth year of the so-

verignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By command of the President of the United States.

HENRY KNOX, Secretary of the Department of War.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, [RUSSIA] MAY 14.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received here, that the Swedes having entered into the Russian territories, and possessed themselves of a very strong post, called Karanhoky, on the borders of the lake Saima, an attempt to dislodge them was made by the Russians. For this purpose ten thousand men, under the command of General Igellstrom, and the Prince of Anhalt, were drawn together, and an attack was made, at the break of day, upon the Swedish intrenchments, which were defended by about three thousand men. The Swedes withstood this assault, which was made in three columns, with the greatest intrepidity, and repulsed the Russians, who are said to have lost near two thousand men on the field. This misfortune is greatly aggravated by the loss of the Prince of Anhalt, who was shot in the thigh, and died soon after, and by that of Major General Kerboff, who commanded the detachment of guards sent on this expedition. Many other officers are also said to have shared the same fate, of whom, however, no particular account has yet been received.

FRANCE.

French National Assembly, Thursday, June 10, 1790.

M. MIRABEAU rose, and made a funeral panegyric oration on Dr. FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN is dead—the man who emancipated America—the man who was the ornament of the two worlds. The courts of princes have often been mourning for those who were great only in the funeral oration of their flatterers; but nations ought not to mourn but for their benefactors.

“The Congress of America has decreed, that the confederate states were mourning two months, as an honour to the deceased. Let the National Assembly of France manifest their regard to his virtues—let them inform the Congress of America that they sympathize