

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per year, payable in advance; and in all cases where papers shall be delivered at the expense of the proprietor, the price will be THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation. If no directions are given with an Advertisement it will be continued till forbid.

The Office is on King street, between Broad and Market streets, where Communications, &c. will be received and faithfully attended to.

**Interesting Anecdote.**

The Public will probably have noticed the advertisement of Mr. SMALL, announcing the publication of the first volume of "Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society." The greater part of this volume is an account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations, who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring States, by the Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem. From this interesting volume, we extract the following Anecdote, which we think cannot but gratify our readers—it occurs at page 313 of the volume.

**[An. D. Ad.]**

"Seating myself once upon a log, by the side of an Indian, who was resting himself there, being at that time actively employed in fencing in his cornfield, I observed to him that he must be very fond of working, as I never saw him idling away his time, as is so common with the Indians.—The answer which he returned made considerable impression on my mind; I have remembered it ever since, and I shall try to relate it as nearly in his own words as possible.

"My friend!" said he, "the fishes in the water and the birds in the air and on the earth have taught me to work; by their examples I have been convinced of the necessity of labor and industry. When I was a young man I loitered a great deal about, doing nothing, just like the other Indians, who say that working is only for the whites and the negroes and that the Indians have been ordained for other purposes, to hunt the deer, and catch the beaver, otter, racoon, and such other animals. But one day so happened, that while hunting, I came to the bank of the Susquehanna, where I sat down near the water's edge to rest a little, and casting my eye on the water, I was forcibly struck, when I observed with what industry the *Meechigabingus*\* heaped small stones together, to make secure places for their spawn, and all this labor they did with their mouth and bodies without hands!

"Astonished as well as diverted, I lighted my pipe, sat a while smoking on, when presently a little bird not far from me raised a song which enticed me to look that way, while I was trying to distinguish who the songster was, and catch it with my eyes, its mate, with as much grass as with its bill it could hold, passed close by me and flew into a bush, there I perceived them together busy building their nest and singing as they went along. I entirely forgot that I was a hunting, in order to contemplate the objects I had before me. I saw the birds of the air and the fishes in the water working diligently and cheerfully, and all this without hands! I thought it was strange, and became lost in contemplation! I looked at myself, I saw two long arms, provided with hands and fingers besides, with joints that might be opened and shut at pleasure. I could, when I pleased, take up any thing with these hands, hold it fast or let it loose, and carry it along with me as I walked. I observed moreover that I had a strong body capable of bearing fatigue, and supported by two stout legs, with which I could climb to the highest mountain and descend at pleasure into the vallies.

"And is it possible, said I, that a being so formed as I am, was created to live in idleness, while the birds, who have no hands and nothing but their little bills to help them, work with cheerfulness and without being told to do so? Has then the Great Creature of man, and of all living creatures, given me all these limbs for no purpose? It cannot be; I will try to go to work. I did so, and went away from the village to a spot of good land, build a cabin, enclosed ground, planted corn, and raised cattle. Ever since that time, I have enjoyed a good appetite and sound sleep; while the others spend their nights in dancing, and are suffering with hunger, I live in plenty; I keep Horses, Cows, Hogs and Fowls; I am happy. See! my friend; the Birds and Fishes have brought me to reflection, and taught me to work.

**\*Sun Fish.**

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 25

It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform, as that of announcing to our readers the unanimous ratification, by the senate of a TREATY of AMITY, SETTLEMENT AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis de Onis.

As the Treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially, until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to the territory east of the Mississippi, is ceded in full sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the north west limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line north to the Red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the 100th degree of longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansaw; and thence along the Arkansaw to its source; in the forty-second degree of North Latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliation and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the colonies of Spain.

The remaining articles are to authorize the formation of a board of commissioners for claims; a provision for the subjects of Spain enjoying certain privileges for 12 years.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this Treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress; in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn, pass an act authorizing the Executive to receive the surrender of the provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, and hitherto unpleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our Foreign Relations. The union of the three will make this Treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

**Cession of the Floridas.**

"We give the following from the Georgetown Messenger:—

"We understand that the negotiations with Spain are brought to a close, and that the Treaty is expected to be communicated to the Senate in a few days. The report is that Spain has ceded the Floridas; that all the grants of land by the crown since the year 1802, are to be abrogated; that the U. S. are to pay the claims of their citizens for spoliation committed by Spain and in Spanish ports, to the amount of five millions of dollars; the southern boundary of the U. S. is to be the Sabine—and, on the Pacific ocean, the 41st degree of north latitude.

"It being understood that Russia has relinquished to the United States all her right to the countries on the Pacific Ocean south of the 36th degree of north latitude, and that Great Britain relinquishes all hers to the same countries (after the ten years, stipulated in the late treaty with respect to a certain portion of them) the U. States will now possess a territory embracing fifteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean."

The assertions in the latter paragraph are, we apprehend, not perfectly founded in fact: Our opinion is grounded on the following clauses of the recently concluded British Treaty.

**ARTICLE II.**

It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude; and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

**ARTICLE III.**

It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to effect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country: the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

In the paragraph copied into our last paper from the National Intelligencer of the 23d ult. we had not time to observe, that there were two words in it, namely those "if ratified," which induced us to think more seriously of the final result of this highly important question; our alarms having been excited in an additional manner, by a considerable degree of uncertainty, as to the power of Spain to make the large Western Cession, which she has done by the Treaty. Nor does it appear that these alarms have been exclusively confined to ourselves. The papers of Washington have, as may be seen above, thought it necessary to account for it, by the assertion, that Russia and Great Britain have ceded all the country on the Pacific, between 56 degrees, and (we may fairly suppose) 42 degrees, to the United States. But, as we have before observed, the letter of the British Treaty is directly contradictory of the truth of this assertion. Not, however, but that it is possible, some arrangement may have been subsequently made.

However, we cannot dismiss the subject

without adverting to the following extract from a recently published number of the Quarterly Review, extracted from its Critique on Sir R. Wilson's Book. It is preceded by some observations of the Intelligent Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, who is possessed of much information on this interesting subject, and to future observations we shall look for with anxiety.

**The United States and Russia.**

Of all the European Governments, that of Russia is one, which we had supposed would be the least troublesome; and one whose neighbourhood we would have the least cause to fear. We believe it has never yet entered the head of any American Politician that the day would arrive, when commissioners would be appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States, and the territory of the Emperor Alexander. Yet if we are to credit the Quarterly Review; this day is not far distant, and the event they predict will not be unfavorable to England. The passage to which we allude is contained in their Review of the military and political power of Russia by Sir Robert Wilson. It deserves the serious consideration of every American.

"Nor is it in Europe only that the prosperity of Russia is likely to be thus advantageous to the British monarchy. There is a nation without the limits of Europe, to whom, for the sake of our kindred race and common language, we would gladly wish prosperity; but whose hope of elevation is built on our expected fall, and who even now do not affect to conceal the bitterness of their hatred towards the land of their progenitors.

Already we hear the Americans boasting that the whole continent must be their own, that the Atlantic and the Pacific are alike to wash their empire, and that it depends on their charity what share in either ocean they may allow to our vessels. They "unroll their map and point out the distance between Niagara and the Columbia." Let them look to this last point well! They will find in that neighbourhood a different race from the unfortunate Indians whom it is the system of their government to treat with uniform harshness. They will find certain bearded men with green jackets and bayonets, whose flag already flies triumphant over the coast from California to the straits of Anian, who have the faculty, wherever they advance of conciliating and even civilizing the native tribes to a degree which no other nation has attempted, and whose frontier is more likely to meet theirs in Louisiana, than theirs is to extend to the Pacific. These are not very distant expectations, and they are unquestionably not unfavorable to England. It only remains to give the moral to our prophecy; and in this we are happy, though on very different grounds, and in terms not quite the same, to agree with Sir Robert Wilson. He professes, as we have seen, to dissuade us from resisting Russia. We see no necessity to resist but we earnestly deprecate all yielding to vain alarms or popular clamour, which might induce us to injure or offend her. Let us not, on the mere possibility that she may one day become too powerful, dissolve our union with an ancient ally, from whose greatness we now derive and are likely to derive increasing benefits. Let not the two nations whose languages (it is no vain boast) are one day to divide the world, interfere without necessity in each others harvests—but let the rivalry between them be which shall govern best, and be the instrument of most improvement to the goodly fields which Providence has instructed to their care!"

So, according to the English Reviewers the Russian and English Languages are to divide the United States. The German, French and Spanish we presume will then become extinct and the Russian Language the vocabulary of our men of fashion. After these remarks of the Quarterly Review; it is evident we

ought to place very little reliance in the professions of the British Government; or their pretended cession of the North West coast. If the cession has been made by the late treaty, will afterwards be argued that it is only the right of Britain which they ceded; but that Britain never had a right to it; and that Russia is the only power which possesses a just claim to the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

**Removal.**

The Pennsylvania Company FOR

Insurance on lives, and granting annuities. HAVE removed their office, from No. 73, South Second, to No. 173 Chesnut street, opposite to the State House, where they continue to MAKE INSURANCES, by Sea and Land; Grant Annuities and Endowments; and generally make all kinds of contracts in which the casualty of life is concerned, on the most reasonable and equitable terms. The following is a brief exposition of some of the advantages which may be obtained by contracts with this Company.

**BY INSURANCE,**

A man aged 37 years, may secure 1000 dollars to be paid to his family at his decease, for the consideration of 17 dollars and 50 cents, if it shall happen within one year, and a proportionate rate will be charged on other ages, and for other periods.

**BY AN ANNUITY.**

A person aged 62, may secure himself an income of 12 per cent. per annum. One of 69 years 15 per cent. or if aged 75 years, 20 per cent. per annum during life. If the receipt of the Annuity is deferred for some time, the annuity will be increased; thus if the annuity was deferred 10 years, a person aged 60 would receive 42 per cent. per annum during life, after attaining the age of 70 years, for any sums he might choose to deposit with the Company. Deferred Annuities will also be granted for the consideration of an annual payment to be made to the Company, during the time it is deferred: thus a person aged 21, paying 10 dollars per annum till the age of 60, will receive an Annuity of 270 dollars per annum, during the remainder of his life.

**BY ENDOWMENTS,**

The sum of 1000 dollars, or an Annuity of 68 dollars and 40 cents will be secured to a child just born; for the payment of 157 dollars in a gross sum, or an annual payment of 22 dollars and 35 cents, during that interval: or by continuing such payment until the age of 50, it will receive \$10,061 in a gross sum or 932 dollars per annum, during the remainder of his life.

The above is intended as a mere sketch—and sums and ages are assumed for the purpose of example; but contracts will be made for any other sums and ages; and for any possible combination of circumstances, in which the casualty of his life may be in any way involved.

Application to be made at the office at any time between 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M. where a prospectus of the Institution will be distributed gratis, and any further information given.

Letters post paid will be duly attended to. CONDY RAGUET, President. JACOB SHOEMAKER, Actuary. October 8.

**Entertainment.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased and again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large and well known house formerly owned by Mr. Rives, and lately occupied by Mr. Rabb, opposite the state house, where he hopes from his experience and former assiduous and unremitting attention in the above line, to render comfortable the situation of those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, to share a generous part of the public patronage. The beautiful, elevated and pleasant situation of the above place is so well known to the public generally, as to render further comment unnecessary. His table will always be supplied with every necessary the market will afford; and his stable, with an abundance of provender of all kinds which will be attended by a faithful ostler. He has appropriate rooms elegantly furnished for the reception of families, entirely remote from the bustle of the tavern.

He also has good pasture lots for the accommodation of horses; and vacant lots for droves of hogs, horses, and mules. Isaac Frazier.

Columbia, January 25, 1819. N. B. His buildings having lately undergone a thorough repair, and are now more fit for the reception of those who may be pleased to call on him, than they have been for some time past.

**BLANKS**

For sale at this Office.