



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

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly necessary to warn the citizens of the United States against a violation of the Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed; I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by these presents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themselves according to the treaties and act aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

(SIGNED.) G. WASHINGTON.

By The President,

(SIGNED.) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee River, near Seneca Old Town, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, and Joseph Martin, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and Piomingo, Head Warrior and First Minister of the Chickasaw Nation, Mingatushka, one of the leading Chiefs, and Latopoa, first beloved Man of the said Nation, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Chickasaws, of the other part.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, give peace to the Chickasaw nation, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

The commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation. They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, if any there be in the Chickasaw nation, to such person, and at such time and place as the Commissioners of the United States of America shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the Chickasaws, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and the towns of the Chickasaw nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run north-east, which shall strike the Tennessee, at the mouth of Duck River; thence running westerly along the said ridge till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the southern banks thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same to the Choctaw line on Natches district; thence along the said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed and lived and hunted on the twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty two; thence the said boundary eastwardly, shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks, saving and reserving for the establishment of a trading post, a tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Muscle Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo, in circle, the diameter of which shall be five miles on the river, which post, and the lands annexed thereto, shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to the Chickasaws to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Chickasaws may punish him or hold as they please.

ARTICLE V.

If any Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, the tribe to which such offenders may belong, or the nation, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled; provided that the punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States of America, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States of America; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Chickasaws, if any will attend at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice, if practicable, of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and when it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the Citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the eighth article, all traders, citizens of the United States of America, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns, of the Choctaws, to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE X.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of America, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XI.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States of America, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Chickasaw nation on the other part, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the said States and all the Chickasaws, We, the underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this Definitive Treaty, and have caused our Seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this tenth Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN,
PIOMINGO,
MINGATUSHKA,
LATOPOIA.

(WITNESS) WILLIAM BLOUNT,
WILLIAM HAZARD,
SAMUEL TAYLOR.

JAMES CORE, Sworn Interpreter.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XX.—CONCLUDED.

Faible enfant, qui de Guise adorait les caprices
Et dont on ignorait les vertus et les vices.

LA SAGUE took the road to Bearn, charged with letters and commissions for the King of Navarre, from the Constable, the Admiral and their adherents. At Erampes, he was arrested and all his papers seized, and brought to court, by order of the Queen and the Guises. La Sague, interrogated on the rack, confessed, that the design of the Prince of Condé, to which the King of Navarre was privy and consenting, was to march from Bearn, under pretext of repairing to court, and to make himself master in his course, of the principal cities of the kingdom, to take possession of Paris by means of the Constable, and Marshall Montmorencie his son, who had the government of it; to cause, in the next place to revolt, Picardy; by the intrigues of Senarpoint and Bouchavannes; Brittany, by those of the duke D'Estampes, who, as governor had a powerful party there. He declared that the Prince was in course to come to court, at the head of all the forces of the Hugonots; oblige the States General to dismiss from the Ministry, the Queen-mother and the Guises, to declare that the King cannot be of age, till twenty-two years old, and finally to give him for tutors and regents of the kingdom, the Constable, the Prince de Condé and the King of Navarre. La Sague added, that by moistening with water, the covering of the letters of the Vidame de Chartres, they would see, in writing, all that he had revealed. The Plan of the enemies of the Princes of Lorraine, was indeed found upon tryal, written, upon the cover of the letters of the Vidame de Chartres, in the proper hand of Flemin D'Ardois, secretary of the Constable. This revelation of the secret by La Sague, put the court upon a thousand manœuvres, to strengthen their party in the Provinces, but still they continued to dissemble their designs of vengeance: The Protestants somewhat encouraged on one hand by hopes, and still tormented with persecutions on the other, broke out in arms in several places: But the Prince de Condé, whose anxiety must have been very great for his present safety, if his ambition was not as insatiable, and his natural inquietude as troublesome as is represented, made an attempt to seize upon Lyons as a strong hold, and an asylum for himself and a place of arms for his party; but he miscarried, and many of his partizans, the poor Hugonots, were executed.

As soon as the King was informed of this enterprise, he resolved not to give the discontented leisure to form new ones. He left Fontainebleau, accompanied with a thousand lances, and two regiments of old infantry, lately returned from Piedmont and Scotland. He took the road to Orleans, pressing the deputies of the Provinces, to repair to that city.

The French nation is divided into three orders, or states, the Clergy, the Nobility, and the People. These three orders are distributed into thirty districts or jurisdictions, called Bailliages or Senechalries. When an assembly of the States General is to be held, they resort to the capital of their respective Provinces, where they elect each one separately a deputy, who assists, in the name of his order, at the general assembly, and who enters into all the deliberations relative to the particular interests of each one of the three orders, and to the general good of the state. Each Bailliage furnishes three deputies, the first for the Clergy, the second for the Nobility, and the third for the People, under the name, which in France was then considered as more honourable, of the third estate. All these deputies assembled in presence of the King, of the Princes of the blood, and of the officers of the crown, form the Body of the States General, and act in the name of the nation, whose power and authority they represent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the road from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 2/3 of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles.

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN, Corporation Dock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proposals for printing this paper stipulated, that it should "be published at the seat of the Federal government;"—Pursuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be published at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscribers, who may please to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be supplied from Philadelphia as soon as possible after it is out of the press, on the present terms.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two Months.)

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.—Price 1/7.

A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers complete.