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## By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence for Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful to his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor: And whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the People of the United States, a Day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and assign Thursday the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States, to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence in the course and conclusion of the late war;—for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish Constitutions of Government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions;—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually;—to render our national government a blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations, (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord;—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us;—and generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

GIVEN under my Hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

## By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by virtue of powers given by the United States in Congress assembled, to ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary for treating with the Indian nations in the northern department, a Treaty was concluded at Fort-Harmar, on the ninth day of January last past, by the said ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, on the part of the United States, with the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattiwatima and Sac Nations.

And whereas I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in due form ratified the said Treaty.—NOW Therefore, to the end that the same may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the said Treaty to be herewith published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all Officers of the United States, civil and military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same.

GIVEN under my Hand in the city of New-York, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By command of the President of the United States of America,

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a Treaty between the UNITED STATES and the WYANDOT, DELAWARE, OTTAWA, CHIPPEWA, PATTAWATIMA and SAC NATIONS of INDIANS, was in due form made and concluded at Fort-Harmar, on the ninth day of January last past, by ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the territory north-west of the Ohio; who was duly authorized thereto by the said States on their part, and by the Sachems and Warriors of the said Nations on their part: Which Treaty is in the form and words following, viz.

ARTICLES of a Treaty made at Fort-Harmar, between ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; for removing all causes of controversy, regulating trade, and settling boundaries, with the Indian nations in the northern department, of the one part; and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattiwatima and Sac Nations, on the other part.

Article I. WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did by their Commissioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esquires, duly appointed for that purpose; at a Treaty holden with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, at Fort-M'Intosh, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas, and take them into their friendship and protection: And whereas at the said Treaty it was stipulated that all prisoners that had been made by their nations, or either of them, should be delivered up to the United States: And whereas the said Nations, have now agreed to and with the said ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except so far as are altered by these presents. And there are now in the possession of some individuals of these Nations, certain prisoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the said United States, or in violation of the treaties subsisting between the United States and them; the said Nations agree to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever they may have come into their possession) to the said Governor ST. CLAIR, at Fort-Harmar, or in his absence to the officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement they do now agree to deliver into his hands two persons of the Wyandot Nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages until the said prisoners are restored; after which they shall be sent back to their Nation.

Article II. And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and said Nations, that a boundary line should be fixed between the lands of those Nations and the territory of the United States; which boundary is as follows, viz.—Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort-Lawrence, thence westerly to the portage on that branch of the big Miami river which runs into the Ohio, (at the mouth of which branch the

fort stood which was taken by the French in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two,) then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omie river; and down the south-east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga, where it began. And the said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, for and in consideration of the peace then granted to them by the said United States, and the presents they then received, as well as of a quantity of goods to the value of six thousand dollars, now delivered unto them by the said ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, (the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge) do by these presents renew and confirm the said boundary line; to the end that the same may remain as a division line between the lands of the United States of America, and the lands of said Nations, for ever. And the undersigned Indians do hereby in their own names, and the names of their respective Nations and Tribes, their heirs and descendants, for the consideration above mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede to the said United States, all the land east, south and west of the lines above described, so far as the said Indians formerly claimed the same; for them the said United States to have and to hold the same in true and absolute propriety for ever.

Article III. The United States of America do by these presents relinquish and quit claim to the said Nations respectively, all the lands lying between the limits above described, for them the said Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwise to occupy as they shall see fit: But the said Nations, or either of them, shall not be at liberty to sell or dispose of the same, or any part thereof, to any sovereign power except the United States; nor to the subjects or citizens of any other sovereign power, nor to the subjects or citizens of the United States.

Article IV. It is agreed between the said United States and the said Nations, that the individuals of the said Nations shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the subjects or citizens of the said United States.

Article V. It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians of the Nations before mentioned, shall commit a murder or robbery on any of the citizens of the United States, the Nation or tribe to which the offender belongs, on complaint being made, shall deliver up the person or persons complained of, at the nearest post of the United States; to the end that he or they may be tried, and if found guilty, punished according to the laws established in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, for the punishment of such offences, if the same shall have been committed within the said territory; or according to the laws of the State where the offence may have been committed, if the same has happened in any of the United States. In like manner if any subject or citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the said Nations, upon complaint being made thereof, he or they shall be arrested, tried and punished agreeable to the laws of the State or of the territory wherein the offence was committed; that nothing may interrupt the peace and harmony now established between the United States and said Nations.

Article VI. And whereas the practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much, to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and if persisted in can not fail to involve both the United States of America and the Indians in endless animosity, it is agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides; nevertheless, should some individuals in defiance of this agreement, and of the laws provided against such offences, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws of the respective States, or territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, where the offence may have been committed will admit of: And all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens or subjects of the United States, or by the citizens or subjects of the United States from any of the Indian Nations, may be reclaimed, into whose possession soever they may have passed, and upon due proof shall be restored; any sales in Market Overt, notwithstanding. And the civil magistrates in the United States respectively, and in the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians claiming such stolen horses.

Article VII. Trade shall be opened with the said Nations, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to the persons and