

By Authority.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between the United States of America, and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August, by HENRY KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War, who was duly authorized thereto by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Creek nation, whose names are thereunto signed, on the other part; which Treaty is in the form and words following:

A TREATY of peace and friendship made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the part, and behalf of the said states, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary just and friendly arrangements: The President of the United States by Henry Knox Secretary for the department of war, whom he hath constituted with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Creek nation by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors representing the said nation have agreed to the following articles, viz.

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals, towns and tribes of the upper, middle and lower Creeks, and Semanolics, composing the Creek nation of Indians.

ARTICLE II.

The undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves, and all parts of the Creek nation within the limits of the United States, do acknowledge themselves, and the said parts of the Creek nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever, and they also stipulate that the said Creek nation will not hold any treaty with an individual state, or with individuals of any state.

ARTICLE III.

The Creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable, to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States stationed at the Rock-landing, on the Oconee river, all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes, who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation. And if any such prisoners or negroes should not be so delivered, on or before the first day of June ensuing, the Governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to Claim and receive such prisoners and negroes.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Creek nation, is, and shall be, from where the old line strikes the river Savannah—thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a North East line to be drawn from the top of the Occuana mountain shall intersect—thence along the said line in a South West direction to Tugelo river—thence to the top of the Currahee mountain—thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee—thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with the Oakmulgee, which form the river Altamaha—and thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to the river St. Marys.

And in order to preclude forever all disputes relatively to the head, or source of the main south branch of the river Oconee at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid from the Currahee mountain, the same shall be ascertained by an able surveyor on the part of the United States, who shall be assisted by three old citizens of Georgia, who may be appointed by the governor of the said state, and three old Creek Chiefs to be appointed by the said nation, and the said surveyor, citizens and chiefs shall assemble for this purpose on the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, at the Rock-landing on the said river Oconee and thence proceed to ascertain the said head, or source of the main south branch of the said river, at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid, to be drawn from the Currahee mountain. And in order that the said boundary shall be rendered distinct and well known, it shall be marked by a line of felled trees at least twenty feet wide, and the trees chopped on each side from the said Currahee mountain to the head, or source of the said main south branch of the Oconee river, and thence down the margin of the said main south branch and river Oconee, for the distance of twenty miles, or as much farther as may be necessary to mark distinctly the said boundary. And in order to extinguish forever all claims of the Creek nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described, it is hereby agreed in addition to the considerations heretofore made for the said land, that the United States will cause certain valuable Indian goods, now in the state of Georgia, to be delivered to the said Creek nation; and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid annually to the said Creek nation. And the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors do hereby for themselves and the whole Creek nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede—all the land to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described.

ARTICLE V.

The United States solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation, all their lands within the limits of the United States to the westward and southward of the boundary described in the preceding article.

ARTICLE VI.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creek's lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him, or not, as they please.

ARTICLE VII.

No citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the Creek lands. Nor shall any such citizen or inhabitant go into the Creek country without a passport, first obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest military post on the frontiers—or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any Creek Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a 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 offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE X.

In cases 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.

ARTICLE XI.

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

ARTICLE 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 domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further 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 persons to reside in said nation 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; they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE XIV.

This 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 Cusctahs, Little Tallissee, Big Tallissee, Tuckabatchy, Natchez, Cowetas. Of the Broken Arrow, Coofades, Alabama Chief Okafyo.

Done in presence of

RICHARD MORRIS, Chief Justice of the State of New-York,
RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the City of New-York,
MARINUS WILLETT,
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, of Pennsylvania,
JOHN RUTLEDGE, JUNIOR,
JOSEPH ALLEN SMITH,
HENRY IZARD,
his
JOSEPH X CORNELL, Interpreter.
mark.

NOW KNOW Ye, That 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 fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
By Command of the President of the United States of America,
HENRY KNOX, } Secretary for the
Department of War.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens.—The Vice-President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

At 12 o'clock the President of the United States, and his suit—General Knox, the commissioner; the clerks of the department of the Secretary at war; Col. McGillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

The President then addressed Col. McGillivray, the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal; and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which address was communicated sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornell sworn interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent. The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it; Mr. McGillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President; a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction.

We are informed, by a letter dated July 3d, from Kingston, Jamaica—"That no ships were to sail for Britain until the 25th of July, and then to have a convoy. On the second ult. arrived there the 62d regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Horneck, which had been embarked from Ireland, and proceeded to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where Lieutenant Col. Horneck found orders to sail directly, without landing, for Jamaica. This corps is to be followed by the 5th battalion of the 60th, which is hourly expected, to augment the military force in Jamaica. Another regiment is also ordered from Ireland, with a reinforcement of men of war, both daily looked for—every preparation of war is making. Lord Effingham, the governor, is in a very bad state of health, and it is thought will not recover.

The news-papers have paragraphed Congress for the slowness of their proceedings—the length of the list of their acts will take off a great deal from the force of the charge. In that list are many acts comprehending objects in the highest degree contentious and arduous; and rendered doubly so by the state jealousies and prejudices which this government inherits from its ancestor, the confederation. As much of the ordinary business of legislation has been done, as could be expected, and at last the great things are provided for, which the people have been so anxious about. The debt is funded, a law has passed for settling the accounts, and public credit has a foundation to rest upon. This, however important, is not all. A system is formed for reducing the debt by purchases in the market, with the surplus revenue of a million of dollars, and with a further sum to be borrowed.—This will save a great deal to the public, form a sinking fund, gradually to pay off the whole debt, diminish the loss to the country by foreign speculations, and instead of keeping the money locked up in the revenue chest, it will scatter it among the people; it will restore confidence in government, and raise it higher than it ever was. Little more than a year of the existence of the new government has elapsed—what more has the most sanguine admirer of it expected in so short a time? America, tho respected for the wisdom of its constitution, has been considered as in a state of childhood with regard to credit and money matters. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the concluding measures of this session of Congress, adopted in conformity to his opinion, will raise the reputation of our country. A system is begun which needs only to be steadily pursued, to extinguish our debt, and to secure all the advantages which we have hoped to derive, from the establishment of the constitution. Probably there is not in the world a nation which has half so good cause for HOPE, as the American.—such an expectation, so well founded and so nearly realized, tends to prove itself true.—It inspires the people with a spirit and energy, which increases their strength. Those who kindle discord, murmur against the government, as unfaithful, lazy and ignorant, and croak about ruin as the consequence, make themselves and others unhappy, poison that harmony, and damp that enterprise, full of hope, which would otherwise be at work to bring about better times.

A cool observer will have frequent occasions to wonder at the readiness with which accusations against government are made and believed. The charge is taken for true, and instead of collecting proofs, we find the accusers engaged in shewing the pernicious consequences of the alledged delinquency. Congress is inveighed against for proceeding tardily, and the world is told that many months have been trifled away, not only without doing any good, but with a design to protract the term of the payment of their wages. To enquire, is a work of the understanding—to rail and call names is a matter of passion. All have passions and very often feel them—and those who have the least understanding are most under their dominion: But tho all have some understanding too, they will not always make the best use of what they have. It requires the knowledge of some facts, and some leisure to compare them together, to make up a sound judgment upon subjects which lie remote from the path of common enquiry. Congress should be compared with other public bodies. All bodies are slow in motion. But it may be questioned whether business has been more expeditiously transacted in the state assemblies than in Congress. Great subjects which divide and agitate the whole society, because they portend the most important and extensive consequences, cannot be hurried. Very often by giving time for passion to waste itself in fume, right measures are approved at the time of their adoption, which on their being first announced were obnoxious.—The assumption of the state debts was long in debate. The public has the means of judging, by reading the Gazettes, whether this act of justice, this truly national measure, has not been vindicated from a multitude of objections, which at first were urged against it. A number of obstacles to our being a nation have been removed. Many occasions have been taken away, which could only be used for deadly purposes. Instead of complaining, we ought to think our rulers too happy that those things which have cost other nations blood, and, what is more precious, liberty, have cost us only time. In order to learn to love our country as well as it deserves, we should compare it and its administration with every other on earth.—The time will come, and our disunion only can prevent its arrival, when the name of an American will give a title to respect in the furthest corner of it.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 7.

Capt. Cruft, who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 45 days from Bilbao, informs, that at the time of his departure, June 17 a declaration of war was momentarily expected—and that on his passage he fell in with five or six british men of war, who were cruising off the Spanish coast. He soon after spoke with a Spanish Galleon, bound into port—he gave the Captain information of the British cruisers—but the Captain of the Galleon, pointing to his guns, merely laughed at the information.