



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

WHEREAS a Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August: 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 and the seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the fourteenth 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, THOS. JEFFERSON.

[For the aforesaid Treaty see our paper of August 14.]

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.

G. WASHINGTON. By The President, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlan McIntosh, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and The Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to all the CHEROKEES, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THE Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the Head-Men and Warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.

The said Indians for themselves, and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee; thence running north-east, to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; then eastwardly along the said ridge to a north-east line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river, thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Cramp creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichucky; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the North-Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boundary, and along the same south-west over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it shall strike the Tugaloo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Carrohee mountain; thence to the head of the South fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward or southward of the said boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please. Provided nevertheless, that this article shall not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad, and Holstein rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled, for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE VI.

If any 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 citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the nation, or the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States; 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 VII.

If any citizen of the United States, 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 murder, or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Cherokees, if any shall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VIII.

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 then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE IX.

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 X.

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

ARTICLE XI.

The said Indians 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 whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

ARTICLE XIII.

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

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America, and all the Cherokees, We, their 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 twenty eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN HAWKINS, ANDREW PICKENS, JOSEPH MARTIN, LACHLAN M'INTOSH.

And by thirty-seven Head-Men of the Cherokee nation.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Sept. 2.

Several persons lately from the Ohio country inform, that great preparations were making, by the immediate direction of Governor St. Clair, for a formidable expedition into the Indian country. The force, it is said, will consist of 300 militia from the frontier counties of this state, and 1000 from Kentucky, to be supported by a detachment of continental troops—the whole to rendezvous about 10 miles below Wheelen some time in the beginning of this month. Whether this force is designed to cover some negotiation with the Indians on that quarter, or to commence hostilities against them is not yet certainly known; but the latter is expected, and hoped for, by the inhabitants of the Western Waters.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 15.

A New-Hampshire paper complains of the remissness of the citizens of that State in not attending public meetings, to exercise the inestimable privilege of freemen—the election of their federal representatives, and assigns the following cause—

Indeed, they think, perhaps, with reason, That every Hawk the prey will seize on; And, once remov'd to higher station, Will dream of nought but—compensation!

The writer of the above is doubtless in opinion with an old author, who said, "all men are liars"—but it may be worth while to pause a little—and not give unlimited scope to such ideas, as they involve a gross reflection on our individual and national character:—How wretched the fate of that country, which in its infancy is so depraved as, not to produce an individual that may be trusted.

No government that ever existed commenced its operations upon a more candid, open and liberal plan than that of the United States: The freedom of the press was very early an object of attention to both Houses of Congress—not an individual of either was ever known to utter a sentiment hostile to the freest discussion of every political subject: The publication of the debates of the House of Representatives was encouraged, and the papers, containing those debates, circulated by the members to all parts of the United States; and that the fullest information might be obtained by their constituents, the result of congressional deliberations, the Laws of the Union, are not only published in volumes, and sent to the Executives of the several States; but a perpetual publication of them in the newspapers is provided for by the act which constitutes the Department of the Secretary of State. These just and salutary regulations have been attended with the happiest effects; every candid enquirer after truth, is hereby provided with the means of forming a competent judgment of public men and

public measures—and of refuting the misrepresentations of the enemies of our peace and national honor. If we turn our attention to the Executive, from him who presides, to the several subordinate departments, we find every public communication stamped with a free, liberal, and independent aspect—industry to ascertain, and solicitude to promote the best interests of our country, are the distinguishing traits in the conduct of the Executive officers of government—and of the heads of the several departments it may be generally observed, that their discussions of the several subjects specially committed to them are among the first performances on which our literary character is founded.

What are the weapons with which the administration of the general government has been afflicted?—Have truth, candor, and fair argument been employed?—No—Can they ever be employed on such an occasion?—No—Are spleen, vanity, falsehood, and misrepresentation equal to undermining the confidence of the people in the abilities and integrity of their long-tryed and approved servants?—God forbid.—Let every subject of complaint be brought to a fair and impartial examination:—Let every extraordinary superlative patriot be weighed in the balance; many will prove lighter than vanity:—"By their fruits ye shall know them."—Thanks to the wisdom of the real patriots of our country, we have secured an infallible remedy for our political disorders—it is REPRESENTATION—every new election this specific may be applied:—This is the last and only resort of freedom; and if she cannot be preserved through the efficacy of this alternative, it is because there is no honesty left among mankind: Anarchy and confusion, the object of the unprincipled and factious, forever terminate in despotism.

EXTRACT.

That the distinction of ranks in France, has been carried to a ridiculous, and unnatural, and impolitic height, is readily acknowledged; but, if to destroy any part of a system, because it has been abused, be a principle of their present Government, they will lay the ax to the root of religion itself, and when they annihilate coronets and titles, they must on the same principle level their churches with the ground.

We have continually foretold, that the mad spirit of change now prevalent in France, will, in the end, destroy its own object, and we are not afraid to repeat the prophecy. Reformation is certainly necessary; but to be effectual it must be flow in its progress and moderate in its exertions. Violence will defeat it, and will operate like the spirit of Brother Jack, in the Tale of a Tub, who, in the ardour of his zeal to separate the embroidery from the coat, tore the coat along with it.

The variation in the Price Current of Public Securities, depends on various circumstances—none of which, strictly speaking, apply to the public paper of other countries; our debt does not probably exceed the estimated amount—and a great variety of contingencies which essentially affect the funds in Europe have no existence in this country; our public securities must therefore continue to appreciate till they become equal in value to specie capital on similar interest: Temporary reductions in the prices are justly to be ascribed either to the exigencies of individuals, or an incidental influx of paper at particular places.—It therefore becomes an object of attention to the holders of the debt, who wish to avail themselves of the real value of their property, not to be in haste to sell; for tho they may be apparently injured by a present fall of the market, yet the payment of interest at the Treasury a few months hence, will enable them to realize a higher price than stock has hitherto been sold for.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Schooner Exchange, Wilson, Charleston, 6
Ship Hudson, Folger, Brest, 49
Brig Somerset, Darrel, Bermuda, 9.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/4
INDENTS 7 1/2. a 7/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8.

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 at present with the paper, as soon as possible after it is out of the press, on the usual terms.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the generous encouragement of the public—and of the citizens of this metropolis in particular, whose punctual compliance with the terms of subscription has greatly enhanced his obligations.—The prospects of this city are founded on a firm basis—that its patriotism and attachment to good government may encrease, and perpetuate its wealth and happiness to the remotest posterity, is the fervent wish of

THE EDITOR.

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.)