

When the political pot boils the foam rises to the top.
TO THE FREEMEN OF CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN,

A FREE and unbiassed Elector is a most dignified character. The trust reposed in you by God and the Constitution, of selecting the most fit persons to compose the national and state legislatures, if faithfully discharged, will preserve liberty to you, and be the defence of your children against the attempts of wicked men. The most solemn situation in which a freeman can stand, is when he gives his suffrage for the ruler of his country; and transactions of this kind ought never to be dictated either by levity or party spirit. If men, destitute of moral principles and wisdom, are elected, the destructive measures may be theirs, but remember it is you who give them the power; and the greater sin will lie at your door, for furnishing them with the opportunity. The electors of this state have always proved themselves to be honest and enlightened men.— You have generally preferred your best and most able citizens, and under a firm reliance on your protection, they have advocated such public measures, as are most directly for your interest; and have given to themselves and to their constituents, a dignity in the eyes of the whole union.— It is already remarked by the most sagacious in other States, that if Connecticut continues such men in the National Legislature, as she has already furnished, she will in a manner hold the balance of power between the opposing interests in the Union, and continue to herself that influence which the virtue and industry of her citizens merit; but if at any time she suffers herself to be duped by designing candidates; if she prefers men of artifice and the splendor of words, to those whose political wisdom and experience have been proved; if she forgets the merits of those, whose mercantile abilities are able to comprehend the interests of foreign nations, and of the different states; if she should be so far infatuated, as to elevate men, whose practice insults all the sacred and prelaws of morality, from that moment she must sink in the Union—her importance will be measured by her narrow limits, and her influence will sink into perpetual forgetfulness.

The motto I have chosen most decidedly applies to the present moment. The political pot is boiling, and casts up much foam. The election of your federal representatives draws near, and those self-seeking and ambitious men, who wish for the places of your present members, are by their instruments, filling all the public prints with slander; they are casting every possible reflection on Congress—on the members of this state—on the measures of the last session, and on the official departments.— They would fain make you believe that Congress have been together six months, merely to carry away their wages, and done no public business—they have made use of sly delusion and low buffoonry—and they endeavor to alarm all your feelings by an insinuation that your liberties and properties are endangered. That jealous headed men, should do this occasionally is not surprising—and their spleen and consequence is dissipated with their blasts; but when we see such attempts perpetuated in the face of reason and stubborn facts, it proves a desperate design to succeed at all events in raising themselves. If there be any one state in the Union, particularly benefited by the measures of the last session, Connecticut is the state. It is true the session was long, and produced division of opinion, and sometimes heat in discussion; but the measures which caused this protraction, were such, that the Connecticut members ought to have contended for them through the whole, instead of half the year, if they could not have been effected sooner. We are told Congress have done nothing. Is the funding system nothing? Is the assumption of the state debts, and the provision of ways and means nothing? Is the arrangement of a national system of national revenue and its application nothing? Is it nothing to bring together and harmonize a thousand opposing interests, through a district of country, 1200 miles in length, and half that in breadth? Is it nothing to arrange a plan for the settlement of accounts between the States amounting to more than one hundred millions? The two sessions of Congress which we have seen, had to execute greater duties than were ever done on earth by one set of actors; to lay anew all the foundations of a great nation. Could this be done in a hurry—or may we suppose the representatives from any part of the Union would suffer themselves to be driven, in things so interesting to their constituents? These subjects required much discussion—light was to be collected from the condition—from the advantages—and from the particular pressures subsisting in every part of the empire. Honest and great men had different opinions on all these momentous subjects; it was the case in Congress, and more so in the country—and had Congress proceeded with precipitation it would have convulsed the empire, and their own heads would have been forfeited for rashness. Still we

are told Congress have done nothing. It is now eighteen months since their power commenced—they have been in session ten months—and in that space have done more than the old Congress did in seven years, when in constant session, antecedent to the present government.—We are told that Congress sit but four hours in a day. It is granted—but the greater part of the same members spend from four to eight hours in private committees, in arranging and preparing business for the house—this is the most expeditious method which can be devised, and is a slavery more than proportionate to the gratitude of their columniators.

The business of compensation is again brought up. I shall say nothing new, but refer you to the second number of this paper, in which it was shewn, that the present compensation, is less than the average wages given by the assemblies of the several states under the old government; the session was then constant—and is now but part of the time—and the members were then more numerous—so that the expences of government are now greatly lessened.

I have no mind to trace out and repeat to you all the insinuations which have been made, for I consider the whole a dirty business, and the work of a party—and have the highest confidence that the Electors in Connecticut, will not at this juncture, give up to insult, those gentlemen, who have in so decided a manner supported the interests of the state. Had they done otherwise than they have done, you must have condemned them—had they been the means of curtailing the session, and left undone the great objects of your interest, they would have deserved rejection for their unfaithfulness.

I am neither the instrument, nor the dependent of any of the present members, but a friend to all of them, and to all men in the state, whose moral principles and practice is consistent with the public good.

Doubtless other men are as good and as capable as those now in office; but it is not such who make the present commotion. I am always an enemy to change in government, without some urgent reason: It is injustice to those who serve you, most of whom have quitted lucrative employments, and other honorable prospects to serve you in this way, depending on your protection, when like honest men they had done their duty—it will be injustice to yourselves, for it is not possible that new men should meet the artifice of your enemies with such success as those who have learned their ways by experience.

To the great body of substantial Freemen, who are incapable of being actuated by a party spirit, I address myself—**BE STEADY, AND YOU WILL BE SAFE.**



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, 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 Yockonahoma, great Medal Chief of Soonacoha, Yockehoopoie, leading Chief of Bugtoogoloo, Mingohoopoie, leading Chief of Haskooqua, Tobocoh, great Medal Chief of Congaltoo, Pooshemastubie, Gorget Captain of Sonayazo, and thirteen small Medal Chiefs of the first Class, twelve Medal and Gorget Captains, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw Nations, of the other part.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, give peace to all the Choctaw 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 all the Choctaw nation, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or sub-

jects of their allies, to their entire liberty, if any there be in the Choctaw nation. 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 of the United States of America shall appoint, if any there be in the Choctaw nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation, do hereby acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands within the boundary allotted to the said Indians, to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, 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 Choctaw nation to live and hunt on, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at a point on the thirty-first degree of north latitude, where the eastern boundary of the Natches district shall touch the same; thence east along the said thirty-first degree of north latitude, being the southern boundary of the United States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the twenty-ninth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, while they were under the protection of the King of Great-Britain; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary until it shall meet the northern boundary of the said lands; thence westerly along the said northern boundary until it shall meet the western boundary thereof; thence southerly along the same to the beginning; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, three tracts or parcels of lands, of six miles square each, at such places as the United States in Congress shall think proper; which posts, and the lands annexed to them, 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 Indians to live and hunt on, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States of America, and the Indians may punish him or not 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 Choctaws, 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 then 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 Choctaw 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 United States of America and all the Choctaws, 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 third Day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

(SIGNED) BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN.

Yockenahoma, Yockehoopoie, Mingohoopoie, Tobocoh, Pooshemastubie, Pooshahooma, Tflucoonoohoopoie, Shinschemastubie, Yoopakooma, Stoonokoohoopoie, Tehakuhbay, Pooshemastubie, Tulkahoomoch, Tulkahoomoch, Yoostenochha, Tootehooma, Toobenoohoomoch, Chiecoopoohoomoch, Stonakoohoopoie, Tulkahoeegonta, Teshuhenochloch, Poosonaltla, Okanconnooba, Autoonachuba, Pangekoolock, Steabee, Tenstehenna, Tulkemantabock, Tufhtallay, Chnaanchabba, Cunnooie.

(WITNESS) WILLIAM BLOUNT,
JOHN WOODS,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN LAWRENCE.

JOHN FITCHLYNN, }
JAMES COLE, } Interpreters.

EXTRACTS.

POMP and splendor seem to be the fashionable recommendations of the times; whereas virtue and integrity ought to be the criterion of merit. These things have introduced a pernicious emulation in dress, which pervades all ranks of people; they influence the views and wishes of multitudes; and have excited many to squander away their estates on gewgaws and trinkets:—Bankruptcy is invariably the consequence of such folly in all countries.

An injury unanswered, in course grows weary of itself, and dies away in a voluntary remorse.