

By Authority.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 19.

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

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States, and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, was made and concluded the second day of the Month of July last; and whereas I have by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in due form ratified the said Treaty: Now to the end that the same 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, to govern themselves according to the said Treaty, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

(L.S.) GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, this eleventh day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the sixteenth Year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States. G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, TH. JEFFERSON.

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 Cherokee Nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the second day of the month of July last, by WILLIAM BLOUNT, Governor in and over the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern District; who was duly authorized thereto, on the one part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, whose names are hereunto 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 Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee 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 of America, and the Cherokee 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 William Blount, Governor of the Territory of the United States of America south of the River Ohio, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern District, who is vested with full powers for these purposes, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Cherokee Nation by the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors representing the said Nation, have agreed to the following Articles, namely:

ART. 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians.

ART. 2. The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves, and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themselves, and the said Cherokee 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 Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual State, or with individuals of any State.

ART. 3. The Cherokee nation shall deliver to the Governor of the Territory of the United States of America, south of the River Ohio, on or before the first day of April next at this place, all persons who are now prisoners, captured by them from any part of the United States: And the United States shall on, or before the same day, and at the same place, restore to the Cherokees, all the prisoners now in captivity, which the citizens of the United States have captured from them.

ART. 4. The boundary between the citizens of the United States, and the Cherokee nation, is and shall be as follows:—Beginning at the top of the Currahee mountain, where the Creek line passes it—thence a direct line to Tugelo river—thence North East to the Ocuanna mountain, and over the same along the South-Carolina Indian boundary to the North-Carolina boundary—thence North to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that shall pass the Holston at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River, from those running into the Tennessee—Thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the same to the top of Cumberland Mountain—thence a direct line to the Cumberland River where the Kentucky road crosses it—thence down the Cumberland River to a point from which a South-west line will strike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck River forty miles above Nashville—thence down the said ridge to a point from whence a South-west line will strike the mouth of Duck river.

And in order to preclude for ever all disputes relative to the said boundary, the same shall be ascertained, and marked plainly by three persons appointed on the part of the United States, and three Cherokees on the part of their nation.

And in order to extinguish for ever all claims of the Cherokee nation, or any part thereof to any of the land lying to the right of the line above described, beginning as aforesaid at the Currahee mountain, it is hereby agreed, that in addition to the consideration heretofore made for the said land, the United States will cause certain valuable goods to be immediately delivered to the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for the use of their nation, and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid annually to the said Cherokee nation.—And the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, do hereby for themselves and the whole Cherokee nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, RELEASE, QUIT-CLAIM, RESIGN and CEDE, all the land to the right of the line described and beginning as aforesaid.

ART. 5. It is stipulated and agreed, that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall have a free and unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, and of the navigation of the Tennessee River.

ART. 6. It is agreed on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade.

ART. 7. The United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee nation, all their lands not hereby ceded.

ART. 8. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokee's lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please.

ART. 9. No citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the lands of the Cherokees,—nor shall any citizen or inhabitant go into the Cherokee country, without a passport first obtained from the Governor of some one of the United States, or territorial districts, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ART. 10. If any Cherokee Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall steal a horse from, or commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee nation shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ART. 11. 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 Cherokees, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which is 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.

ART. 12. In case of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party—neither retaliation or 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.

ART. 13. The Cherokees 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 interest of the United States.

ART. 14. That the Cherokee 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 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, not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters.—These persons shall have lands assigned by the Cherokees for cultivation for themselves and their successors in office—but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ART. 15. 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.

ART. 16. 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 Cherokee Nation, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the treaty ground on the bank of the Holston, near the mouth of the French Broad, within the United States, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, U. S.

Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America south of the River Ohio, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern District.

- Chuloah, + or the Boots, L.S. Yonewatleh, + or Bear at Squallerutah, + or hanging home, L.S. Maw, L.S. Long Will, + L.S. Ocuanna, + or the Badger, L.S. Kunooskekie, + or John Enoleh, + or Black Fox, L.S. Watts, L.S. Nontuaka, + or the Northward, L.S. Nentooyah, + or bloody Fellow, L.S. Tekakiska, + L.S. Chuquilatague, + or Double-head, L.S. Chutloh, or Kingfisher, L.S. Tuckaseh, + or Tarrapin, L.S. Hoolaquah, + or big Acorn, L.S. Katch, + L.S. Toowayelloh, + or bold Hunter, L.S. Kunnochatutloh, + or the Crane, L.S. Jable-oonoychka, + or middle striker, L.S. Cauquillehannah, + or the Thigh, L.S. Kinnedah, + or Cabin, L.S. Chequotteloneh, + or yellow Bird, L.S. Tullotehe, + or two killer, L.S. Chickafawtehe, + or chick-afaw killer, L.S. Kooloukee, + or stopp still, L.S. Kulfatehe, + L.S. Tufkigatehe, + or Tuskega killer, L.S. Auquotague, + the little Turkey's Son, L.S. Kulfatehe, + L.S. Talohteske, + or Upsetter, L.S. Tinkhalene, + L.S. Cheakonekie, + or Otter Lifter, L.S. Sawutteh, + or slave catcher, L.S. Keshukaune, + or the reigns, L.S. Aukuah, + L.S. Toonaunailoh, + L.S. Ofenaleh, + L.S. Teeteki, + or common Disturber, L.S. Kenotetah, + or rising Fawn, L.S. Kanetotoka, + or standing Turkey, L.S. Robin Mr. Clemore, L.S. Skyuka, + L.S.

JOHN THOMPSON, Interpreter.

JAMES CAREY, Interpreter.

Done in presence of

DAN. SMITH, Secretary of the Territory of the United States, south of the River Ohio.

THOMAS KENNEDY, of Kahtucky.

JAMES ROBERTSON, of Mero District.

CLAIBORNE WATKINS, of Virginia.

JOHN M. WHITNEY, of Georgia.

FAUCHE, of Georgia.

TITUS OGDEN, of North-Carolina.

JOHN CHISHOLM, of Washington District.

ROBERT KING.

THOMAS GEGG.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said Treaty, do by 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.

L. S. GIVEN in the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the sixteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

By the President, G. WASHINGTON.

TH. JEFFERSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

November the 14th.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been pleased to make the following appointments:

SECOND REGIMENT. Elijah Tisdale, Surgeon's Mate, vice Sumner, declined.

November the 15th.

SECOND REGIMENT. Micah M'Donough, Ensign, vice Duff, declined—William Balch, Ensign, vice Sohier, appointed Lieutenant—George Demelar, Ensign, vice Miller, promoted.

November the 16th.

Nathaniel Rogers to be Marshal of the New-Hampshire district, vice John Parker, deceased.

Alexander Moore to be Surveyor of the Port of West Point, in Virginia, vice John Spotwood Moore, who has resigned his appointment.

Charles Brown to be Collector of the Port of Georgetown, in South-Carolina, vice John Cogdell, who has resigned his appointment.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1791.

MR. GOODUE presented a petition from the merchants and distillers of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts, praying a reduction of the duty imposed on spirits of domestic manufacture, and an increase in that on foreign spirits, with sundry other modifications of the law. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the district of Kentucky, praying to be relieved from the operation of the excise law, until they shall have obtained the free navigation of the Mississippi. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as it respects a temporary suspension of the excise law.

Mr. Fitzsimons called up the petition of a committee of the public creditors, who loaned money to the United States, between September 1777, and March 1778, and moved that it should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his opinion on the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the subject of this petition had undergone a decision during the last session, when a petition of a similar nature was presented. Speculation, he said, had already taken a sufficiently ample range through the United States; and he hoped no new paths would be opened for its future walks. He would move that the prayer of the petition could not be granted.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, that the nature of the petition seemed to be misunderstood; he was as little disposed as any gentleman on the floor, to innovate in the funding system; he would not undertake to pronounce, that the petitioners were entitled to any relief, but he thought the Secretary of the Treasury did not consider this case as provided for under the funding law, in which case, he thought that the wisdom and justice of the house were interested in taking the same into consideration.

Mr. Gerry, after giving the history of the emission of the bills of credit in question, urged the propriety of doing equal justice to every class of the public creditors, and declared in favor of the reference to the Secretary of the Treasury, who would state facts, upon which the house could determine whether or no the prayer of the petition could be granted.

Mr. Sedgwick thought a sufficient provision had been made; that it was not the interest of the people to proceed any farther; this would only raise passions, that were now subsided, but had heretofore been productive of considerable mischief to the country; it would shew the people, that the house entertained doubts respecting the sufficiency of the provision; speculators would employ all their arts to draw the certificates out of the hands of the present holders; and he left it to gentlemen to determine whether such a scene of speculation would prove advantageous to the country; besides, he would ask, whether the required provision could be made without altering the system already established?

Mr. Gerry observed, that the objection, drawn from speculation, would prove an argument equally valid against funding, and even against the coinage of money, since gamblers would apply the coin to the purposes of gaming; it had been said, that many of the certificates in question had been loaned; but he would ask, whether, because a number of persons, not knowing their rights, had yielded them up, an argument could thence be drawn, why others, who understood their rights should not maintain them, or why the former should not be redressed? Ought the government to take advantage of the ignorance of the public creditors? he hoped not: the former memorial, to which the gentleman [Mr. Sedgwick] alluded, was very different from the present one, and contained many matters, which would have required a total alteration of the funding system.

Mr. Lawrence saw no necessity for a reference: a knowledge of facts could be obtained from the journals of Congress; as to applying to the Secretary for his opinion, this would only prove a source of embarrassment; better to take it up in committee of the whole, or in the house, without a knowledge of his opinion: when the scale of depreciation was applied to the public debt, it was unequally applied, some receiving interest on the nominal, others on the specie value; in the funding bill it was contemplated, that the former class should be allowed such in-