

THE STATE GAZETTE

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N O R T H - C A R O L I N A .

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By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, by their Commissioners duly appointed and authorized, did on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, at Hopewell, on the Keowee, conclude articles of a treaty with all the Cherokees, and among other things stipulated and engaged by article fourth, "That 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; thence 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 to Cumberland Gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's Creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney-Top Mountain; thence to Camp Creek, near the mouth of Big Lime Stone 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 Tugalo-river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee Mountain; thence to the head of the south fork of the Oconee river." And by article fifth, that "If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, should attempt to settle on any of the lands westward or southward of the said boundary, which were allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having settled previously to concluding the said treaty, and not removing from the same within six months after the ratification of the said treaty, such person should forfeit the protection of the United States, and that the Indians might punish him or not as they please; provided, that the said fifth article should not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holstein rivers, whose particular situation should be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled for their decision thereon, which the Indians agreed to abide by." AND WHEREAS it has been represented to Congress, that several disorderly persons settled on the frontiers of North-Carolina, in the vicinity of Chota, have, in open violation of the said treaty, made intrusions upon the said Indian hunting grounds, and committed many unprovoked outrages upon the said Cherokees, who by the said treaty have put themselves under the protection of the United States, which proceedings are highly injurious and disrespectful to the authority of the union, and it being the firm determination of Congress to protect the said Cherokees in their rights, according to the true intent and meaning of the said treaty: **THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, have therefore thought fit to issue, and they DO hereby issue this their PROCLAMATION, strictly forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and hostile proceedings against the said Cherokees; and enjoining all those who have settled upon the said hunting grounds of the said Cherokees, to depart with their families and effects without loss of time, as they shall answer their disobedience to the injunctions**

and prohibitions expressed in this resolution at their peril: Provided, that this proclamation shall not be construed as requiring the removal of the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holstein rivers, referred to in the said treaty: Provided also, that nothing contained in this proclamation shall be considered as affecting the territorial claims of the state of North-Carolina.

DONE in Congress, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our sovereignty and independence the thirteenth.

CYRUS GRIFFIN, *President.*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'y.*

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, SEPTEMBER 1, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary at War be, and he is hereby directed, to have a sufficient number of the troops in the service of the United States in readiness to march from the Ohio, to the protection of the Cherokees, whenever Congress shall direct the same; and that he take measures for obtaining information of the best routes for troops to march from the Ohio to Chota—and for dispersing among all the white inhabitants settled upon or in the vicinity of the hunting grounds secured to the Cherokees by the treaty concluded between them and the United States, November 28, 1785, the proclamation of Congress of this date.

Resolved, That copies of the said proclamation, and of these resolutions, be transmitted to the Executives of Virginia and North-Carolina, and that the said states be, and they are hereby requested, to use their influence that the said proclamation may have its intended effect to restore peace and harmony between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokees, and to prevent any further invasions of their respective rights and possessions; and in case Congress shall find it necessary to order troops to the Cherokee towns to enforce a due observance of the said treaty, that the said states be, and they are hereby requested to co-operate with the said troops for enforcing such observance of that treaty.

Resolved, That the papers which have been transmitted to Congress, concerning certain hostilities alledged to have been committed by John Sevier and others on the Cherokee Indians at Chota, be referred to the Executive of North-Carolina, and that the said Executive be and they hereby are earnestly requested, to cause enquiry to be made into the said hostilities, and to take measures for having the perpetrators thereof apprehended and punished.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'y.*

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1788.

THE Committee, consisting of Mr. Clark, Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Baldwin, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Treasury respecting a requisition for the year 1788, having reported, "That in order to ascertain whether any or what sums in specie it may be necessary to require of the states the present year, they have taken a general view of the expenditures of every kind of the United States for several years past, and including the estimate for the present year, and have compared those expenditures with the provisions that have been made by Congress for discharging specie demands upon the union during the same period: That on ascertaining the amount of the said expenditures from January 1, 1784, to January 1, 1788, the amount of the interest

which accrued on the foreign debt previous to the year 1784, and the amount of the sums paid for services performed in the years 1782 and 1783, out of the requisition for 1784, they find that those expenditures, and the said interest and services of 1782 and 1783, and estimate, amount to the sums following, viz.

	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Interest accrued on the foreign debt prior to 1784,	255,548	
Foreign interest which became due 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787	1,707,571.	70
Foreign interest which becomes due in 1788	458,981.	75
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Whole amount of foreign interest to 1783 inclusive,	2,442,107.	55
Parts of the principal of the foreign debt due. Of the French debt in 1787,	462,962.	82
Ditto, 1783,	452,962.	82
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Installments of the foreign debt, Interest and parts of the principal of the debt which become due from the contracting thereof, to 1788, inclusive,	925,925.	72
Amount of payments for the said services, performed in 1782 and 1783,	—	230,680. 33
Actual expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the civil, Indian, military, contingent, invalid and geographer's department,	2,111,782.	34
Estimate for the year 1788,	326,427	
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Total amount,	—	6,036,917. 16

Having ascertained the expenditures aforesaid, the Committee have found it necessary to enquire what parts of them have been actually paid, and they find that these amount to 3,168,442. 45

And that the parts of the expenditures aforesaid, remaining unpaid, are as follows:

Foreign interest to the year 1788, inclusive,	1,521,116.	33
The principal aforesaid of the foreign debt becoming due in 1787 and 1788,	925,925.	74
Arrears of expenditures in the years 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787, in the departments aforesaid	181,005.	43
Parts of the estimate of the present year unpaid	240,427	
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	—	2,868,474. 60

The Committee having ascertained the extent of public expenditures, and the amount of the unsatisfied demands which have heretofore arisen, and which arise the present year, against the union as aforesaid, proceeded to examine the extent of the provisions already made by Congress, and the parts thereof which may be applied to discharge the unsatisfied demands aforesaid, and they find that the specie requisitions made since January 1, 1784,