

Indian reserve. lands, that there shall be reserved, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said village of St. Regis, in like manner as the said tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one mile square, at each of the said mills, and the meadows on both sides of the said Grass river from the said mill thereon, to its confluence with the river St. Lawrence.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, the said commissioner, the said deputies, the said agents, and the said William Constable and Daniel M'Cormick, have hereunto, and to two other acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the state of New-York, and another to remain with the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, the thirty-first day of May, in the twentieth year of the independence of the United States, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Abraham Ogden,
Egbert Benson,
Richard Varick,
James Watson,
William Constable,
Daniel M'Cormick,

Ohawcio, (alias Goodstream),
Otiatoharongwan, (alias Colonel Lewis
Cook.)
William Gray,
Teharagwanegen, (alias Thomas Wil-
liams).

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF

Samuel Jones, Recorder of the city of New-York. John Tayler, Recorder of the city of Albany. Joseph Ogden Hoffman, attorney-general of the state of New-York.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

June 29, 1796. *Made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the one Part, and Behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, on the Part of the said Nation. (a)*
Proclamation,
March 18, 1797.

Subject to alterations of the 3d and 4th articles, as stated in the note.

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 Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pickens, Commissioners whom he

(a) This treaty was ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States on condition that the third and fourth articles should be modified as follows:

The Senate of the United States, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring, did, by their resolution of the second day of March instant, " consent to, and advise the President of the United States, to ratify the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, made and concluded at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, on the 29th June, 1796, between the President of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part of the said nation: *Provided, and on condition,* that nothing in the third and fourth articles of the said treaty, expressed in the words following, 'Article 3d, The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the south side of the Altamaha, on the bluff, about one mile above Beard's bluff; or any where from thence down the said river on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any part of the military force of the United States, to protect the post, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties: And the Indians do hereby annex to the post aforesaid, a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river, which post and the lands annexed thereto, are hereby ceded to, and shall be to the use, and under the government of the United States of America.

hath constituted with powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Creek Nation of Indians, by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, representing the whole Creek Nation, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty entered into, at New-York, between the parties on the 7th day of August, 1790, is, and shall remain obligatory on the contracting parties, according to the terms of it, except as herein provided for.

Treaty at New York binding.

ARTICLE II.

The boundary line from the Curraheé mountain, to the head, or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called, by the white people, Appalatchee, and by the Indians, Tulapocka, and down the middle of the same, shall be clearly ascertained, and marked, at such time, and in such manner, as the President shall direct. And the Indians will, on being informed of the determination of the President, send as many of their old chiefs, as he may require, to see the line ascertained and marked.

Boundary line.

ARTICLE III. (a)

The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the south side of the Alatamaha, on the bluff, about one mile above Beard's bluff; or any where from thence down the said river on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any part of the military force of the United States, to protect the posts, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties: And the Indians do hereby annex to the post aforesaid, a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river; which post and the lands annexed thereto, are hereby ceded to, and shall be to the use, and under the government of the United States of America.

President may establish a trading or military post.

ARTICLE IV. (a)

As soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee mountain, to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee, and notified the chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend to see the same completed: And if the President should deem it proper, then to fix on any place or places adjoining the river, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts; the Creeks who attend there, will concur in fixing the same, according to the wishes of the President. And to each post, the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river.

Line to be run.

Trading or military posts to be established.

"Art. 4th, as soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee mountain, to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee, and notified the Chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend, to see the same completed: And if the President should deem it proper, then to fix on any place or places adjoining the river, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts: the Creeks who attend there, will concur in fixing the same, according to the wishes of the President. And to each post, the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river. And the said lands shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America. *Provided always*, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States of America, be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian lands, shall be construed to affect any claim of the state of Georgia, to the right of pre-emption in the land therein set apart for military or trading posts; or to give to the United States without the consent of the said state, any right to the soil, or to the exclusive legislation over the same, or any other right than that of establishing, maintaining, and exclusively governing military and trading posts within the Indian territory mentioned in the said articles, as long as the frontier of Georgia may require these establishments."

(a) See note at the beginning of the treaty.

And the said lands shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America. *Provided always*, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States of America, be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian lands.

ARTICLE V.

Chiefs to attend the running the line with Spain.

Whenever the President of the United States of America, and the king of Spain, may deem it advisable to mark the boundaries which separate their territories, the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek chiefs, who will furnish two principal chiefs, and twenty hunters to accompany the persons employed on this business, as hunters and guides from the Choctaw country, to the head of St. Mary's. The chiefs shall receive each half a dollar per day, and the hunters one quarter of a dollar each per day, and ammunition, and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service.

ARTICLE VI.

Boundary line with Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Treaties of Hopewell, between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and at Holston between the Cherokees and the United States, mark the boundaries of those tribes of Indians. And the Creek nation do hereby relinquish all claims to any part of the territory inhabited or claimed by the citizens of the United States, in conformity with the said treaties.

ARTICLE VII.

Prisoners to be given up.

The Creek nation shall deliver, as soon as practicable, to the superintendent of Indian affairs, at such place as he may direct, all citizens of the United States; white inhabitants and negroes who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation, agreeably to the treaty at New-York, and also all citizens, white inhabitants, negroes and property taken since the signing of that treaty. And if any such prisoners, negroes or property should not be delivered, on or before the first day of January next, the governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners, negroes and property, under the direction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

Presents to the Indians.

In consideration of the friendly disposition of the Creek nation towards the government of the United States, evidenced by the stipulations in the present treaty, and particularly the leaving it in the discretion of the President to establish trading or military posts on their lands; the commissioners of the United States, on behalf of the said states, give to the said nation, goods to the value of six thousand dollars, and stipulate to send to the Indian nation, two blacksmiths, with strikers, to be employed for the upper and lower Creeks with the necessary tools.

ARTICLE IX.

Animosities to cease.

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. *Provided nevertheless*, That persons now under arrest, in the state of Georgia, for a violation of the treaty at New-York, are not to be included in this amnesty, but are to abide the decision of law.

ARTICLE X.

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, by and with the advise and consent of the senate. When to take effect.

Done at Colerain, the 29th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.
GEORGE CLYMER.
ANDREW PICKENS.

Cowetas.

Chruchateneah,
Tusikia Mico,
Inclenis Mico,
Tuskensh,
Ookfuskee Tustuneka,
Clewaltee Tustuneka.

Cussitas.

Tusikia Mico,
Cussita Mico,
Fusatchee Mico,
Opoeuy Mico.

Broken Arrows.

Tustuneka Mico,
Othley Opoeuy,
Opoeuy Tustuneka,
Oboethly Tustuneka.

Euchees.

Euchee Mico.

Usuchees.

Osaw Enehah,
Ephah Tuskenah,
Tusikia Mico.

Chehaws.

Chehaw Mico.

Talehanas.

Othley poey Mico,
Othley poey Tustimiha.

Oakmulgees.

Opoeuy Thloeco,
Parachuckley,
Tuskenah.

Euphales.

Pahose Mico,
Tustunika Choepo.

Ottassees.

Fusatchee Hulloo Mico,
Tusikia Mico,
Mico Opoeuy.

Tallesses.

Tallesses Mico,
Othley poey Mico.

Little Oakjoys.

Meeke Matla.

Hicory Ground.

Opoeuy Mico.

Kuyalegees.

Kelese Hatkie.

Weokis.

Nedhomotea Opoeuy,
Tuscikia Mico.

Cleewallees.

Opoeuy-c-Matla.

Coosis.

Hosonupe Hodjo.

Tukabathees.

Holahto Mico,
Tustunika Thlocco.

Oakfuskees.

Pashphalaha.

Abacouchees.

Spani Hodjo,
Tustonika.

Upper Euphales.

Opoeuy.

Natchees.

Chinibe.

Upper Cheehaws.

Spokoi Hodjo,
Tustunika.

Mackasookos.

Tuskeehenehah.

Oconees.

Knapematha Thlocco.

Cusetahs.

Cusa Mico,
Tusekia Mico Athee,
Halartee Matla,
Talahoua Mico,
Neathlocto,
Nuckfamico,
Estechaco Mico,
Tuskegee Tuskinagee,
Cochus Mico,

Opio Hajo,
Oneas Tustenagee,
Alak Ajo,
Stilepeck Chatee,
Tuchesee Mico.

Kealeegees.

Cheea Hajo.

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS. 1796.

Hitchetaus.

Talmasee Matla.

Tuckabatchees.

Tustinkee Hajo.

Okolissa,

Coweta Matla,

Coosa Mico,

Fusatchee Mico,

Pio Hatkee,

Fosatchee Mico,

Neathlaco,

Tuchabatchee Howla,

Spoko Hajo.

Kialegees.

Chuckchack Nincha,

Opoyo Matla,

Lachlee Matla.

Big Tallasees.

Chowostia Hajo,

Neathlaco Opyo,

Neathlaco,

Chowlactley Mico,

Tocoso Hajo,

Hoochee Matla,

Howlacta,

Tustinica Mico,

Opoy Fraico.

Big Tulassee.

Houlacta,

Elcatee Hajo,

Chosolop Hajo,

Coosa Hajo.

Tuchabatchees.

Chohajo.

Coos's.

Tushegee Tustinagee,

Talmasa Watalica.

Euphalees.

Tothes Hajo.

Otasees.

Opio Tustinagee,

Yafkee Matle Hajo,

Oboyethlee Tustinagee,

Tustinagee Hajo,

Hillibee Tustinagee Hajo,

Effa Tuskeena,

Emathlee Loco,

Tustenagee Mico,

Yaha Tustinagee,

Cunctastee Justinagee.

Otasees.

Coosa Tustanagee,

Neamatle Matla.

Weeokee's.

Tusticnika Hajo.

Tuchabatchee's.

Neamatoochee.

Cussita's.

Talewa Othleopoya,

Talmasse Matla,

Niah Weathla,

Emathlee-laco,

Ottessee Matla,

Muclasssee Matla,

Eufallee Matla.

Tuchabatchees.

Cunipee Howla.

Cowetas.

Hospotak Tustinagee.

Natchees.

Spoko Hodjo.

Uchee's.

Tustinagee Chatee.

Usuchees.

Spokoca Tustinagee,

Othley poey Tustinagee,

Tuskeeneah.

WITNESS:—James Seagrove, superintendant Indian affairs, C. N. Henry Gaither, lieutenant-colonel-commandant. Const. Freeman, A. W. D. major artillery and engineers. Samuel Tinsley, capt. 3d. sub-legion. Samuel Allinson, ensign 2d. sub-legion. John W. Thompson, ensign 1st U. S. sub-legion. Geo. Gillasspy, surgeon L. U. S. Timothy Barnard, D. A. and sworn Interpreter. James Burges, D. A. and sworn Interpreter. James Jordan. Richard Thomas. Alexander Cornels. William Eaton, capt. 4th U. S. sub-legion, commandant at Coleraine and secretary to the commission.

RELINQUISHMENT

To New York, by the Mohawk nation of Indians, under the sanction of the United States of America, of all claim to lands in that state.

March 29, 1797.

Proclamation,
April 27, 1798.

At a treaty held under the authority of the United States, with the Mohawk nation of Indians, residing in the province of Upper Canada, within the dominions of the king of Great Britain, present, the honorable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty; Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the state of New York; captain Joseph Brandt, and captain John Deserontyon, two of the said Indians and deputies, to represent the said nation at this treaty.

The said agents having, in the presence, and with the approbation of the said commissioner, proposed to and adjusted with the said deputies, the compensation as hereinafter mentioned to be made to the said nation, for their claim, to be extinguished by this treaty, to all lands within the said state: it is thereupon finally agreed and done, between the said agents, and the said deputies, as follows, that is to say: the said agents do agree to pay to the said deputies, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of the said nation, to be by the said deputies paid over to, and distributed among, the persons and families of the said nation, according to their usages. The sum of five hundred dollars, for the expenses of the said deputies, during the time they have attended this treaty: and the sum of one hundred dollars, for their expenses in returning, and for conveying the said sum of one thousand dollars, to where the said nation resides. And the said agents do accordingly, for and in the name of the people of the state of New York, pay the said three several sums to the said deputies, in the presence of the said commissioner. And the said deputies do agree to cede and release, and these presents witness, that they accordingly do, for and in the name of the said nation, in consideration of the said compensation, cede and release to the people of the state of New York, forever, all the right or title of the said nation to lands within the said state: and the claim of the said nation to lands within the said state, is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

Agents of New York pay to the Mohawk deputies, \$1000 and their expenses.

The Mohawks cede all right, &c. for ever.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner, the said agents, and the said deputies, have hereunto, and to two other acts, of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said state, and one delivered to the said deputies, to remain with the said nation, set their hands and seals, at the city of Albany, in the said state, the 29th day of March, in the year 1797.

ISAAC SMITH.

Abm. Ten Broeck,
Egbert Benson,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,

Jos. Brandt,
John Deserontyon.

WITNESSES:—Robert Yates, John Tayler, Chas. Williamson, Thomas Morris, The mark of John Abeel, alias the Cornplanter, a chief of the Senekas.

To the Indian names is subjoined a seal.

[For a contract, dated Sept. 15, 1797, between Robert Morris and the Senekas, entered into under the sanction of the United States, see post, Appendix I. p. 601.]