

will be abridged ; but where the principal words of any abridgment are taken from the treaties, such passages will be marked by *single* inverted commas. The less material parts will be expressed as briefly as possible in my own language ; but in all these cases I pledge myself to the strictest fidelity. At least *the subject of every article* shall be mentioned, that the reader may judge of the general aspect of the whole, as well as of the meaning of the most important parts. The treaty of Hopewell, then, reads as follows :

ART. 1. 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.

ART. 2. 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.

ART. 3. 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.

ART. 4. 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 : " This boundary defines the northern and eastern limits of the Cherokee country.

ART. 5. If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward and 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." Then follows a proviso, as to settlers "between the fork of French Broad and Holston," whose case is to be referred to Congress.

ART. 6. 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, 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 crime had been committed by a citizen on a citizen."

ART. 7. 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, he shall be punished in the same manner as if " the crime had been committed on a citizen ;" and the punishment shall be in the presence of some of the Cherokees, who shall have due notice of the time and place.

ART. 8. No punishment of the innocent for the guilty, 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."

ART. 9. 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.

ART. 10. Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the 9th article, " a temporary provision is made for the security of traders.

ART. 11. The said Indians shall give notice " of any designs "formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whomsoever, against the peace, trade, or interests of the United States.

ART. 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have a right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.