

compact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and *forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent.*"

Twelve years afterward¹ the congress of the United States, which had succeeded the congress of the confederation, made its first division of the Northwest Territory.² The act provided: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States

northwest of the Ohio river which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery [near the present Greenville, Ohio], and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for



the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The country east of this line was still to be called the Northwest Territory, with its seat of government at Chillicothe; while Vincennes was to be the seat of government for Indiana Territory. That portion of the line running from the point on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, northeastward to Fort Recovery, was designed to be but a temporary boundary, it being one of the lines established between the

¹ Act approved May 7, 1800. The ordinance itself had been confirmed by act of congress, approved August 7, 1789.

² See St. Clair's letter to Harrison, on the division of the Northwest Territory, *St. Clair Papers*, ii, pp. 489, 490.