ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers.

The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls of the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the original in his custody. He says: "The initial letters of many of the words in the original of this instrument are capitals, but as no system appears to have been observed, the same words sometimes beginning with a capital and sometimes with a small letter, I have thought it best not to undertake to follow the original in this particular. Moreover, there are three forms of the letter s: the capital s, the small s, and the long f, the last being used indiscriminately to words that should begin with a capital and those that should begin with a small s."

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

[The Confederate Congress, July 13, 1787]

An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio

Section 1. Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws
Sec. 2. If controlled by the authority or office in charge of the equipment or facility in which the wrong is committed, the property shall be restored in the condition it was in before the wrong occurred.

Sec. 3. In the absence of the authority or office in charge of the equipment or facility, the wrong shall be restored in a manner approved by the court or other competent authority.

Sec. 4. If there is no authority or office in charge of the equipment or facility, the wrong shall be restored in any manner approved by the court or other competent authority.

Sec. 5. The court or other competent authority shall have jurisdiction over the matter of restoring the wrong and shall have the power to order the wrong restored in any manner it deems just.

Sec. 6. The wrong shall be restored at the expense of the person or persons responsible for the wrong.

Sec. 7. Previous to the restoration of the wrong, the person or persons responsible for the wrong shall be served with a notice of the court's order and shall have the opportunity to be heard before the court.

Sec. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws shall be made applicable to all parts of the district and for the purpose of maintaining public order and safety, the proper authorities shall be authorized to adopt such measures as may be necessary.
subsection continues in the next section.
ARTICLE VI

In the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the following ordinance was adopted by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787.

ARTICLE VII

The Convention of 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence, the 13th day of July, 1787.