

CHEROKEE TREATY.

The Globe of the 28th ult. contains the draft of a Treaty agreed upon at the City of Washington, March, 14th, 1835, between J. F. Schermerhorn, on the part of the United States, and a Delegation of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, which, by the President of the U. States, is directed to be submitted to the Cherokee Nation for their consideration and approbation." This Treaty is to be submitted to the People of the Cherokee Nation, after due notice, &c. "for their concurrence and adoption; and if it shall appear, after a fair, free, and full expression of their sentiments, that a majority of the people are in favor of the treaty, it shall be considered as approved and confirmed by the Nation; and their whole country shall be deemed to be ceded, and their claim and title to it to cease."

The fundamental article of the Treaty, is in the following words: "The Cherokee Nation of Indians, for and in consideration of the additional quantity of land [which the Indians are to receive in exchange beyond the Mississippi] guaranteed and secured to them by the third article of this treaty, and of the fulfilment of the covenants and stipulations herein-after mentioned, and also of the sum of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended, paid, and invested, as agreed in the following articles, do hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the U. States, all their right and title to all the lands owned, claimed, and possessed by them, including the lands reserved by them for a school fund, east of the Mississippi river."

The additional quantity of land above referred to is seven millions of acres.

The Treaty contains a number of articles specifying the manner in which the consideration-money of this Treaty (Four Millions and a half of dollars) shall be applied, the several particulars of which are summed up, at the close of the Treaty, in the following schedule:

For Removal	\$255,000 00
Subsistence	400,000 00
Improvements and ferries	1,000,000 00
Claims and Spoliations	250,000 00
Domestic animals	10,000 00
National debts	60,000 00
Public buildings	30,000 00
Printing press, &c.	5,000 00
Blankets	36,000 00
Rifles	37,000 00
Kettles	7,000 00
Per capita allowance	1,800,000 00
General fund	400,000 00
School fund	160,000 00
Orphans' fund	50,000 00
Additional territory, [valued at]	500,000 00
School fund already invested	48,251 76
Commutation of perpetual annuity	214,000 00
	\$5,262,251 00

The Treaty is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the Cherokees, and by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the U. States.

The following Letter from the President of the United States, is published with the Treaty:—

To the Cherokee Tribe of Indians East of the Mississippi river.

My friends: I have long viewed your condition with interest. For many years I have been acquainted with your people, and under all variety of circumstances, in peace and war. Your fathers were well known to me, and the regard which I cherished for them has caused me to feel great solicitude for your situation. To these feelings, growing out of former recollections, have been added the sanction of official duty, and the relation in which, by the constitution and laws, I am placed towards you. Listen to me, therefore, as your fathers have listened, while I communicate to you my sentiments on the critical state of your affairs.

You are now placed in the

midst of a white population. Your peculiar customs, which regulated your intercourse with one another, have been abrogated by the great political community among which you live; and you are now subject to the same laws which govern the other citizens of Georgia and Alabama. You are liable to prosecutions for offences, and to civil actions for a breach of any of your contracts. Most of your people are uneducated, and are liable to be brought into collision at all times with their white neighbors. Your young men are acquiring habits of intoxication. With strong passions, and without those habits of restraint which our laws inculcate and render necessary, they are frequently driven to excesses which must eventually terminate in their ruin. The game has disappeared among you, and you must depend upon agriculture and the mechanic arts for support. And, yet, a large portion of your people have acquired little or no property in the soil itself, or in any article of personal property which can be useful to them. How, under these circumstances, can you live in the country you now occupy? Your condition must become worse and worse, and you will ultimately disappear, as so many tribes have done before you.

Of all this I warned your people, when I met them in council eighteen years ago. I then advised them to sell out their possessions east of the Mississippi and to remove to the country west of that river. This advice I have continued to give you at various times from that period down to the present day, and can you now look back and doubt the wisdom of this counsel? Had you then removed, you would have gone with all the means necessary to establish yourselves in a fertile country, sufficiently extensive for your subsistence, and beyond the reach of the moral evils which are hastening your destruction. Instead of being a divided people as you now are, arrayed into parties bitterly opposed to each other, you would have been a prosperous and a united community. Your farms would have been erected, the means of subsistence abundant, and you would have been governed by your own customs and laws, and removed from the effects of a white population. Where you now are, you are encompassed by evils, moral and physical, and these are fearfully increasing.

Look even at the experience of the last few years. What have you gained by adhering to the pernicious counsels which have led you to reject the liberal offers made for your removal? They promised you an improvement in your condition. But instead of that, every year has brought increasing difficulties. How, then, can you place confidence in the advice of men who are misleading you for their own purposes, and whose assurances have proved, from the experience of every year, to be utterly unfounded?

I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this, the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity.

A number of your brethren, who have been delegated by that portion of your people favorable to emigration, have repaired to this place, in the hope of being able to make some arrangement, which would be acceptable to the Government of the United States, and which would meet your approbation. They do not claim the right of making any arrangement which would be binding upon you; but have expressly stated, that whatever they did would be utterly void, unless submitted to and approved by you.

The whole subject has been taken into consideration, and an arrangement has been made, which ought to be, and I trust will be, entirely satisfactory to you. The Senate of the United States have given their opinion of the value of your possessions; and this value is ensured to you in the arrangement which has been prepared. Mr. John Ross, and the party who were with him, expressed their determination to accept, so far as they were concerned, such a sum as the Senate might consider just, and promised to recommend and support the same in your general council. The stipulations contained in this instrument, are designed to afford due protection to private rights, to make adequate provision for the poorer class of your people, to provide for the removal of all, and to lay the foundation of such social and political establishments in your new country as will render you a happy and prosperous people. Why, then, should any honest man among you object to removal? The United States have assigned to you a fertile and extensive country, with a very fine climate adapted to your habits, and with all the other natural advantages which you ought to desire or expect.

I shall, in the course of a short time, appoint commissioners for the purpose of meeting the whole body of your people in council. They will explain to you, more fully, my views, and the nature of the stipulations which are offered to you.

These stipulations provide:

- 1st. For an addition to the country already assigned to you west of the Mississippi, and for the conveyance of the whole of it, by patent, in fee simple. And also for the security of the necessary political rights and for preventing white persons from trespassing upon you.
- 2d. For the payment of the full value to each individual, of his possession in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
- 3d. For the removal, at the expense of the United States, of your whole people; for their subsistence for a year after their arrival in their new country, and for a gratuity of one hundred and fifty dollars to each person.
- 4th. For the usual supply of rifles, blankets, and kettles.
- 5th. For the investment of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, in order to secure a permanent annuity.
- 6th. For adequate provision for schools, agricultural instruments, domestic animals, missionary establishments, the support of orphans, &c.
- 7th. For the payment of claims.
- 8th. For granting pensions to such of your people as have been disabled in the service of the United States.

These are the general provisions contained in the arrangement. But there are many other details favorable to you which I do not stop here to enumerate, as they will be placed before you in the arrangement itself. Their total amount is four millions five hundred thousand dollars, which added to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, estimated as the value of the additional land granted you, makes five millions of dollars. A sum, which if equally divided among all your people east of the Mississippi, estimating them at ten thousand, which I believe is their full number, would give five hundred dollars to every man, woman, and child in your nation. There are few separate communities, whose property, if divided, would give to the persons composing them, such an amount. It is enough to establish you all in the most comfortable manner; and it is to be observed, that besides this, there are thirteen millions of acres conveyed to the western Cherokees and yourselves by former treaties, and which are destined for your and their permanent residence. So that your whole country, west of the Mississippi, will contain not less than thirteen millions eight hundred thousand acres.

The choice now is before you. May the Great Spirit teach you

how to choose. The fate of your women and children, the fate of your people to the remotest generation, depend upon the issue. Deceive yourselves no longer. Do not cherish the belief that you can ever resume your former political situation, while you continue in your present residence. As certain as the sun shines to guide you in your path, so certain is it that you cannot drive back the laws of Georgia from among you. Every year will increase your difficulties. Look at the condition of the Creeks. See the collisions which are taking place with them. See how their young men are committing depredations upon the property of our citizens, and are shedding their blood. This cannot and will not be allowed. Punishment will follow, and all who are engaged in these offences must suffer. Your young men will commit the same acts, and the same consequences must ensue.

Think then of all these things. Shut your ears to bad counsels. Look at your condition as it now is, and then consider what it will be if you follow the advice I give you. Your friend,

Signed,
ANDREW JACKSON.



TARBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835.

Town Affairs.—On Monday last, Jos. R. Lloyd, Esq. was elected Magistrate of Police—and, Spencer D. Cotten, Danford Richards, George Howard, Nathan H. Rountree, and Michael Hearn, Commissioners of the town of Tarborough, for the ensuing year.

Convention Election.—The following is the official state of the Poll, in the several districts in this county, against and for a Convention:—

Districts.	Against.	For.
1. Tarboro',	59	18
2. Spicer's,	71	2
3. Armstrong's,	97	0
4. Barnes's,	61	0
5. Sharpe's,	54	3
6. Saratoga,	85	6
7. Barterfield,	61	0
8. Sparta,	62	5
9. Robertson's,	40	3
10. Bulluck's,	47	0
11. Harrell's,	43	2
12. Harper's,	33	5
13. Parker's,	63	1
14. Logsbory's,	23	1
15. Cherry's,	54	0
16. Maner's,	37	3
17. Gardner's,	49	8
	939	57

CONVENTION RETURNS.

	For.	Ag't.
Edgecombe county,	57	939
Martin,	6	600
Pitt, in part,	15	511
Beaufort, do,	40	690
Nash,	26	685
Franklin,	73	676
Warren,	76	439
Rowan,	1266	2
Davidson, in part,	721	37
Meecklenburg,	1045	113
Salem,	216	29
Guilford, in part,	1119	139
Cumberland Co.	555	207
Bladen,	29	426
Robeson,	79	483
Orange,	1648	111
Salem, (in Stokes)	216	29
Sampson,	116	520
Moore,	498	22
Wake,	370	901
New Hanover,	125	505

FOR THE TARBORO' PRESS.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of the county of Edgecombe, held at the Court House on Saturday the 4th April, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the National Convention about to assemble at Baltimore—Spencer L. Hart, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Geo. Howard appointed Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, Gen. Louis D.

Wilson addressed the meeting in a lucid and appropriate speech, when, on motion, the Chair appointed John Mercer, Isaac Norfleet, Joab P. Pitt, Benjamin Sharpe, Dempsey Bryan, and Willis Wilkins, Esqs. a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The committee having retired a short time, returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while this meeting unqualifiedly approves the principles upon which the present Administration has been conducted by our patriotic President, Andrew Jackson, and feels the deepest solicitude that these principles should be fully and firmly sustained by his successor—it views with regret and indignation the unholy efforts made by a combination of heterogeneous parties under the denomination of "Whigs," to wrest the choice of the next President from the people—efforts which the unanimity of the great Democratic family of the Union alone can successfully resist and defeat; therefore,

Resolved, That for the purpose of ensuring harmony and unity of action in the approaching Presidential election, we concur with our Democratic brethren in other parts of the Union, in the propriety and expediency of sending delegates to a National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 20th May next.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic citizens of the other counties composing this Congressional district, that they elect delegates to meet in Convention at Washington, in Beaufort county, on Tuesday, the 28th April, in order to appoint a delegate to represent this district in said National Convention.

Resolved, That Willis Wilkins, Benj. Sharpe, and Ed. D. Macnair, Esqs. be appointed by this meeting, (with power to fill vacancies,) to confer with the delegates from the other counties.

Resolved, That this meeting nominate Gen. L. D. WILSON, as a suitable person to represent the district in said National Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the Editors of the Globe, N. C. Standard, Washington Whig, and Tarboro' Press, be requested to publish them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Spencer L. Hart, Ch'n.
Geo. Howard, Sec'y.

The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States has been more or less indisposed in health for the last week.

The same paper states that at the Circuit Court of Washington now in sessions, a bill of indictment has been found against Richard Lawrence, for an assault upon Gen. Jackson, with intent to kill. Friday next has been fixed upon as the day for trial of the indictment.

We observe it is stated and presume correctly, that it is Mr. Benj. C. Howard, of Baltimore, and not Mr. Rives, of Virginia, who has been associated with Mr. Rush, by the Executive, to go to the West, to endeavor to adjust the boundary difficulty between Ohio and Michigan.—Nat. Int.

The Twenty Fourth Congress.—The following states have elected members to the 24th congress, viz. Maine 8, New-Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 12, New-York 40, New-Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 28, Ohio 19, Illinois 3, Delaware 1, South Carolina 9, Georgia 9, Louisiana 3.—Making a total of 148. The following states have yet to elect viz. In April, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 6, and Virginia 21; in May, Mississippi 2; in August, Indiana 7, Missouri 12, Kentucky 13, North-Carolina 13, Alabama 5, and Tennessee 13; in October, Maryland 8. Making a total of 93 to be elected.

The political complexion of the

24th Congress, in the selection have elected, is as follows: Administration, 89; Opposition, Doubtful, 1.

It is stated, that the President has assured the Kentucky Legislature that he will not call a congress together until November next, if at all before that period.

We understand that Bragg, Esq. of this State, has been invited by the Secretary of War, from this State, to be one of the Board of Visiting Officers of the General Examining Cadets attached to the States Military Academy at West Point. The Examination commences the first week in the month of Warrenton.

New-Hampshire.—At the elections in this state, Governor, members of Congress, the Jackson ticket has secured the victory. Wm. Budger is re-elected Governor; and Samuel Cushman, M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Weeks and Robert Burleigh, members of Congress.

Petersburg Market.—Cotton—receipts small—and those for home use, being too high for foreign sale, we quote 15 1/2 a 16 1/2 cts.—

Progress of the Portsmouth Roanoke Rail Road.—The Road is complete to the way river, except the down of the Iron Rails, progressing at the rate of a day, and the Road will be for the passage of Cars, 42 miles will have been completed. The bridge across the N. is nearly completed.

We have heard of the freezing "down east" as it is from the tea kettles, but even a priming to the face from the west.

The Illinois Gazette and sonville News says:—One drivers from Peoria to Springfield had one of his eyes cut out. This was caused by a mask with eyelet hole which the action of the wheel concentrated on the eye, and destroyed its power of vision.

A mail Robber detected—gentleman, an actor in this has communicated to the following facts. That Sel Smith, Bar Keeper, (and learn from others, Deputy Master also) at Cumberland Court House, was arrested on 17th inst. at Powhatan Court House where, on the 18th, he to be tried, on a charge of being the U. S. Mail, at the place. A large package, sealed, of Letters from Fayetteville, North Carolina, found in his trunk, broken out. He had broken open and out the contents of a double \$765, which were found in possession. The remaining letters were laid aside it is supposed for a more leisure examination. He had been lately seen, at different times, with several thousand dollars in his possession. A letter writer himself saw him short time since with \$2000 in hand. He would have been rested at that time, but his circumstances and employment unknown to those who were the look out for the culprit, are informed that Smith, some time ago, a Stage Driver, the Buckingham road, learn also that Smith's detection was effected through the skillful address of Mr. John M. Anderson, Richmond city Post office, acting under a commission from the M. General.—Danville Va. R.

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