

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WOMAN'S LOVE.

Oh! Woman's love's a holy light:  
And when 'tis kindled ne'er can die;  
It lives—tho' treachery and slight  
To quench the constant flame may try.

Like ivy, where it grows tis seen  
To wear an everlasting green;  
Like ivy, too, tis found to cling  
Too often round a worthless thing!

Oh! woman's love! at times it may  
Seem cold or clouded, but it burns  
With true undeviating ray,  
Nor ever from its idol turns.  
Its sunshine is a smile; a frown  
The heavy cloud that weighs it down;

A tear its weapon is—beware  
Of woman's tears, there's danger there!

Its sweetest place on which to rest,  
A constant and confiding breast.  
Its joy, to meet—its death, to part—  
Its sepulchre, a broken heart.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

### THE BACHELOR.

A bachelor's a harmless thing,  
Without a care or wife, O!  
His thoughts are ever on the wing,  
To seize the golden pelf, O!

O! who would have a wife, O!  
To rob him of his ease?  
She'd scold and pout and fret so,  
And be so hard to please.

The bachelor has nought to do,  
But drink, and think, and smoke, O!  
To seize all pleasures as they go,  
And hug them in embrace, O!

And then at night, when down to sleep,  
He lies so mild and quiet, O—  
His guardian angels watchful keep,  
And drive away all harm, O!

### SOUTHERN INDIANS.

In 1802, a compact was entered into between the United States and Georgia, by which the latter ceded to the former a large tract of land lying on the south of the State of Tennessee, and in consideration of this cession, the United States stipulated to pay the State of Georgia \$1,250,000, to provide for the adjustment of the Yazoo claims, and "to extinguish at their own expense, for the use of Georgia, as early as the same can be peaceably obtained, upon reasonable terms, the Indian title to the lands lying within the limits of that State." It appears, from the Report of the Secretary of War, dated March 29, 1824, that at the date of the Convention, the Creeks and Cherokees owned within the limits of Georgia, 25,980,000 acres, which were guaranteed to them on the part of the United States, by subsisting treaties. Since that period, there have been held seven treaties with those tribes, by which sessions have been made to Georgia to the amount of 15,744,000 acres, in fulfillment of the compact.

The Cherokees having lately expressed a determination not to cede another acre of land, on any conditions, the President, in a Message to Congress, says:

"The Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the United States, when it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions, is a full proof that it was a clear and distinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to remove them, by force would, in my opinion, be unjust."

Under these circumstances, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia, presented a memorial to the

President of the United States, in which they accuse the Executive, in unequivocal terms, of injustice and want of good faith; and insist that the Indians, whom they call "tenants at will," must be compelled by the national government to remove beyond the limits of that State. The following passages are extracted from this singular document:

To the President of the U. States:

The Secretary of War has addressed to the gentlemen composing the Georgia Delegation to Congress, copies of the extraordinary documents furnished by persons who are called the *Cherokee Delegation*. As this is believed to be the first instance in which a diplomatic correspondence has been held with *Indian Chiefs*, and in which they have been addressed by the Department of War in the same terms with those used to the *Representation of a State*, it becomes a subject of inquiry in what light the Cherokees are at present viewed by the government of the United States. If as an independent nation, to be treated with by all the forms of diplomatic respect, the negotiation with them should be transferred to the Department of State, and will, no doubt, be preceded by a proper examination into their authority to speak for the Cherokee tribe, on matters affecting its prosperity and existence. If to be viewed as *other Indians*; as persons suffered to reside within the territorial limits of the United States, and subject to every restraint which the policy and power of the general government require to be imposed upon them, for the interest of the Union, the interest of a particular State, and their own preservation, it is necessary that these misguided men should be taught by the general government that there is no alternative between their removal beyond the limits of the State of Georgia and their extinction. The government of the United States will deceive them grossly if they are led to believe that, at this day, *their consent is necessary to the fulfilment of its obligations to the State of Georgia*. Their will must yield to the paramount duties of the general government to *itself and to each member of the Confederacy*. The Cherokees allege (if, indeed, the representation made is made with their authority) that they are resolved neither to leave nor sell the lands on which they reside—lands which belong to the State of Georgia; over which Georgia did claim sovereignty until the adoption of the federal constitution, and over which she will exercise her powers whenever any administration of the general government resolves to fix permanently upon them any persons who are *not*, and whom she will never suffer to become, her citizens.

Argument is not necessary to show, that a power which interposes obstacles to the accomplishment of its own promises violates its faith; and that, to plead the impossibility to perform an engagement, when that impossibility is produced by those who engaged to perform it, would be equally dishonorable and hypocritical. The President is probably not aware that the United States will be liable to such accusations, if the present moment is suffered to pass without a full compliance on their part, with the obligations of the treaty of cession of 1802. What has created the strong desire of the Cherokee Indians to remain where they are? The

policy of the general government; the pretended guarantees of their possessions; the attempted changes in the nature of their titles to them; the lessons received from their masters in the arts of civilized life; the acquisition of property and the desire of extending and securing it; a policy just and generous to the Indians, but solely at the expense of a member of the Union; at war, not less with the rights of that member of the Union, than with the solemn promises of the general government. The United States have the same right to colonize a tribe of Indians from the Columbia or Red River, in Georgia, as they have to pursue a system of policy whose aim or end shall be the permanency of the Cherokees within that State.

If the Cherokees are unwilling to remove, the *causes* of that unwillingness are to be traced to the United States. If a peaceable purchase cannot be made in ordinary mode, nothing remains to be done but to order their removal to a designated territory beyond the limits of Georgia, and giving an ample equivalent for the territory left by them, and an ample support to the territory granted to them.

The following letter, from the *Cherokee Delegation*, was published in the National Intelligencer, of the 13th inst.

Washington City, *Tennison's Hotel*, April, 1824.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

*Gentlemen*: We have read in the Georgia Journal, of the 6th instant, a letter from the Georgia delegation in Congress to his Excellency Geo. M. Troup, the Governor of Georgia, and also some remarks of the Editor of that paper. However great our surprise has heretofore been at the course of proceeding of this delegation, as set forth in their letter to the President of the United States, and which the Georgia delegation consider "*respectful*," but which, if it be, is different in its style and temper from what we are accustomed to observe in our intercourse with *our chiefs*; yet this surprize has been much heightened at a new attempt to deprive us of another portion of our blessings. Not satisfied with wishing the Executive of the United States violently to rupture the solemn bond of our rights to our lands, and to put at defiance the pledges which existing treaties contain, *guarantying* to us our lands, it is attempted to take from us the intellect which has directed us in conducting the several negotiations with commissioners appointed to treat with us for our lands, and with the Executive government, by the unfounded charge, that "*the last letter of the Cherokees to the Secretary of War contains internal evidence that it was never written or dictated by an Indian*." Whilst we profess to be complimented on the one hand, by this blow at our intelligence, we cannot, in justice, allow it to pass, upon the other, *without a flat contradiction*. That letter, and every other letter, was not only *written*, but dictated by an Indian. We are not so fortunate as to have such help. The white man seldom comes forward in our defence. Our rights are in our own keeping; and the proofs of our loneliness, and the prejudiced eye with which every thing is looked upon which relates to us, by such a vast majority of those who should be our guardians and friends, have put us upon our resources, and we do thank God, sincerely, and our benevo-

lent white brothers, for there are some Christian hearts which regard us, who, seeing our bereaved and helpless state, come in to our help, with letters and the lights of civilization and christianity. We felt the necessity of our case, and we have endeavored to improve it. Our letters are our own; and if they are thought too refined for "*Savages*," let the white man take it for proof that, with proper assistance, Indians can think and write for themselves. We refer the Georgia Delegation, and the Editor of the Georgia Journal, to our correspondence with their own Commissioners in our own country. They can tell whether the head of a white man conceived, or his pen dictated, the negotiations, on our part; or whether they were the lonely and unassisted efforts of the poor Indian—whose home, now that it begins to blossom; and the seed time and the harvest are greeted, and the chase abandoned, and churches are rising, and the Great Spirit is felt in his influence upon our hearts and our gratitude, and our little ones are learning to read his blessed word, and sing anthems in his praise for the gift of the Redeemer—yes, they can tell—whether they, from whom it is attempted to force all these blessings, and drive them into barbarity and savageism as cruel and as dark as ever—did, or did not, conduct their own correspondence. *We say we did—and we love the truth*. It is not for us to vindicate, or attempt to vindicate, our Great Father, the President of the United States; he does not need an Indian's aid, nor an Indian's eulogy; but, however we are bound to love him, yet it is due to justice to state, that we have been often pained, and especially of late, at the earnestness with which he has *pressed upon us* the subject of ceding our lands. Why he has acted thus, we were at a loss to conceive. We were not ignorant of the nature of the Convention of 1802. We know every one of its promises. If, however, these are to be violated, and the fell war-whoop should ever be raised against us, to dispossess us of our lands, we will gratify the Delegation of Georgia, in their present earnestness to see us removed or *destroyed*, by adding additional fertility to our land, by a deposit of our body and our bones: *for we are resolved never to leave them, but by a parting from them and our lives together*. How the Christians of America, and of the world, will view their attempt upon our rights; this effort to force a kind and just President to violate the faith of treaties, and dip his fingers in our blood, it is not for us Indians to say; but our cause is with God, and good men, and there we are willing to leave it.

We mean nothing disrespectful to any one; but justice and truth require that we should say this much, on the occasion to which we have referred.

We are, sirs, respectfully,  
your obedient servants,  
John Ross,  
Geo. Lourey,  
his  
Major  $\times$  Ridge,  
mark  
Elijah Hicks.

A statement of facts, relating to the above subject, having been made by the Secretary of War to the President, he communicated all the papers to Congress. The subject was referred in the House of Representatives to a select committee, which made a report on the 15th April by Mr. Forsyth. In this report, the President and Se-

cretary of War are charged with an intentional neglect of duty, and with gross inconsistency of conduct. The authorizing missionary establishments among the Cherokees, and suffering instruction to be given to them in the arts of civilized life, is construed into a proof of bad faith on the part of the government; inasmuch as it leads the Indians to become attached to the soil, and thus renders their final removal more difficult. It is added (in direct terms) that unless they are speedily removed "the United States may be under the fatal necessity of seeing the Cherokees annihilated, or of defending them against their own citizens!"

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has qualified as administrator on the estate of DARIUS MARCY, deceased, at the Court now in session for the County of Halifax, and requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to make them known in due time, else this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, agreeable to Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Littleberry Wilcox, Adm'r.  
May session, 1824. 9-3t

### J. & J. W. SIMMONS,

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, 250 bbls Cut HER-RINGS, 25 do. Roe do. and 20 bbls Family SHAD, all of which will be warranted and sold on reasonable terms. The great inconvenience that one of this firm has experienced, by selling articles consigned to him on a credit, will in future compel us to sell for CASH only. It is therefore hoped, that all orders will be accompanied with the cash.  
Halifax, May 10, 1824. 8-tf

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have recently associated themselves in business, under the firm of JAMES & JOHN W. SIMMONS, And have just received a handsome assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.  
James Simmons,  
John W. Simmons.  
Halifax, May 10, 1824. '8-tf

### NOTICE.

HAVING qualified, at Halifax February session, 1824, as Executor to the last will and testament of the late JOHN WILKES, deceased, this is hereby to notify all persons who have any claims or demands against the estate of the said John Wilkes, that they present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in barr of their recovery. Those who are indebted will make payment without delay, as the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Henry Wilkes,  
Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.  
Halifax, 30th April, 1824.—7-tf

### LANDS & NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 3d Monday of June, 1824, at the Court-house in Halifax, will be exposed to public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of the late John Wilkes, all the residue of his estate, both real and personal, consisting of—

Nine likely young NEGROES, mostly fellows and boys.  
The TRACT OF LAND and the premises, whereon the said John Wilkes did live, near Roanoke river, adjoining the lands of James C. Johnston and others, lying on Conocobary, and the road leading from Halifax to Pollock's Ferry, said to contain 153 acres, having thereon the necessary improvements for a small family.

One other TRACT, not far off, in the Piney woods, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Fort, and others, and lying on the road from Pollock's Ferry to Tarborough, and is well timbered, said to contain 570 acres.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
Henry Wilkes,  
Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.  
Halifax, 30th April, 1824.—7-tf