

CONDITIONS.

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Newbern Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with columns 'From To', 'MERCHANDIZE', 'Lb.', 'Gal.', 'Bush.', 'Cwt.', 'M.', 'Do.', 'C.', listing various goods like Bacon, Beef, Butter, Brandy, etc.

Cheap Wholesome Bread.

Messrs. Editors, Conceiving it to be the design of the great author of our existence, in endowing us with various gifts and faculties, that we might be mutually advantageous to each other—I am therefore of opinion that it is a duty incumbent on all who may be so fortunate as to make any useful discovery, either in the healing art, or in domestic economy, to make it known, so that the whole human family may partake of its benefits.

not adversity produced necessity, the mother of Invention, it is probable this inestimable discovery never would have been made.— To explain the process by which this miracle is wrought, I think I cannot do better than to give a copy from my change pocket book—of my six days experiments, which runs thus— Monday morning—Gave Mrs. to buy bread for the day, eight in family. 37 1-2

Thursday morning examined the account of the three preceding days, and found, during that time, my family had ate nine 12 1-2 cent loaves of bread; and that I had drank and smoked precisely as many Alarmed at this statement by which I found that what I thought before was trifling sipping and smoking mounted to a sum sufficient to furnish bread for my family.

On examining the statement of the account for those three last days, I found I had made for my family, nine 12 1-2 cent loaves of bread, by simply drinking pure water, unadulterated by the poison of ardent spirits, and by breathing pure air, unadulterated by the foul intoxicating fumes of the Indian weed.

Having, as I hope, delineated the process of making this bread clearly understood—I shall next proceed to point out the whole some qualities of it, when so made it sweetens the breath, cures the head ache, clears the eyes from fiery humors, cures bloated and carbuncle faces, prevents the gout, and so renovates the nervous system as to render it out of danger of those dreadful diseases: the vertigo, apoplexy, palsy, and quiets the conscience, and in short transforms a man, reduced to a situation little better than a brute, into a rational human being.

Whereas articles of a treaty were made and concluded between the United States of America, and the Cherokee nation of Indians on the fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, at Turkey Town, by Commissioners on the part of the said States, and the said Nation of Indians, Council

assembled, which treaty is in the words following, to wit: To perpetuate Peace and Friendship between the United States and Cherokee tribe or nation of Indians, and to remove all future causes of dissention which may arise from indefinite territorial boundaries: The President of the United States of America, by Major General Andrew Jackson, General David Meriwether, and Jesse Franklin, Esq. Commissioners plenipotentiary on the one part, and the Cherokee Delegates on the other, covenant and agree to the following articles and conditions; which, when approved by the Cherokee nation; and constitutionally ratified by the government of the United States, shall be binding on all parties.

ART. 1. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established between the United States & Cherokee nation or tribe of Indians. ART. 2. The Cherokee nation acknowledge the following as their western boundary: south of the Tennessee river, commencing at Camp Coffee, on the south side of the Tennessee river, which is opposite to the Chickasaw Island, running from thence a due south course to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers, thence eastwardly along said ridge, leaving the head waters of the Black Warrior to the right hand, until opposed by the west branch of Will's Creek, down the east bank of said Creek to the Coosa river, and down said river.

ART. 3. The Cherokee nation relinquish to the United States all claim, and cede, all title to lands lying south and west of the line, as described in the 2d article; and in consideration of said relinquishment and cession, the Commissioners agree to allow the Cherokee nation an annuity of six thousand dollars, to be paid in sixty days after the ratification of the treaty, as a compensation for any improvements which the said nation may have had on the lands surrendered.

ART. 4. The two contracting parties covenant and agree, that the line, as described in the 2d article, shall be ascertained and marked by Commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States; that the marks shall be bold; trees to be blazed on both sides of the lines and the fore and aft trees to be marked with the letters U. S. That the Commissioners shall be accompanied by two persons, to be appointed by the Cherokee nation, and that said nation shall have due and reasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced.

ART. 5. It is stipulated that the Cherokee nation will meet General Andrew Jackson, General David Meriwether, and Jesse Franklin, Esq. in council, at Turkey's Town, Coosa river, on the 28th of September (instant), there and then to express their approbation, or not, of the articles of this treaty; and if they do not assemble at the time and place specified, it is understood that the said Commissioners may report the same as a tacit ratification, on the part of the Cherokee nation, of this treaty.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Commissioners and undersigned Chiefs and Delegates of the Cherokee nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals. Done at the Chickasaw Council House, this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

- Andrew Jackson, D. Meriwether, J. Franklin, Toochalar, Oohulokee, Woossey, Gousa, Spring Frog, Oowatata, John Budge, John Bawldridge, Sallucokee Fields, George Guest, Bark, Campbell, Spirit, Young Wolf, Ooolifskoe, Witness, James Gadsden, Secretary to the Commission.

Arthur P. Hayne, Inspector General, Division of the South. James C. Bronaugh, Hospital Surgeon U. S. Army. John Gordon, John Rhea, Thomas Wilson, } Interpreters for the A. M. Coy, } Cherokees.

Ratified at Turkey Town, by the whole Cherokee nation, in Council assembled. In testimony whereof, the subscribing Commissioners of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

- Andrew Jackson, D. Meriwether, Path Killer, his x mark, The Gloss, his x mark, Sour Mush, his x mark, Chulioa, his x mark, Dick Justice, his x mark, Richard Brown, his x mark, Bark, his x mark, The Boot, his x mark, Chickasawha, his x mark, Witness, James Gadsden, Secretary, Return J. Meigs, Richard Taylor, } Interpreters, A. M. Coy, }

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said articles, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

JAMES MADISON, By the President: JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America. To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Whereas a Treaty of cession between the United States of America, and the Chactaw Nation of Indians was made and concluded on the 24th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, at the Chactaw Trading House, by Commissioners on the part of the said states, and the said nation of Indians, by their Leaders, Captains and Warriors, which Treaty is in the words following to wit:

A Treaty of cession between the United States of America, and the Chactaw Nation of Indians. James Madison, President of the United States of America, by General John Coffee, John Rhea and John M'Kee, esqs. Commissioners on the part of the United States, duly authorized for that purpose, on the one part, and the Mingoas, Leaders, Captains and Warriors of the Chactaw nation in general council assembled, in behalf of themselves and the whole nation on the other part, have entered into the following articles, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be obligatory on both parties.

ART. 1. The Chactaw Nation, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, cede to the United States all their title and claim to lands lying east of the following boundary: Beginning at the mouth of Ooktibbecha the Chickasaw boundary, and running from thence down the Tombigby river until it intersects the northern boundary of a cession made to the United States by the Chactaws at Mount Dexter, on the 16th November, 1805.

ART. 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States engage to pay to the Chactaw Nation the sum of six thousand dollars annually for twenty years; they also agree to pay them in merchandize, to be delivered immediately on signing the pres-

ent Treaty, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Done and executed in full and open Council, at the Chactaw Trading House, this twenty fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty first.

- John Coffee, John Rhea, John M'Kee, Mushool Tubbee, his x mark, Pukshunubbee, his x mark, General Terror, his x mark, Chactaw Ecstanokee, his x mark, General Humming Bird, his x mark, Talking Warrior, his x mark, David Foisom, Bob Cole, his x mark, Ooppapa, his x mark, Hoopocokiteence, his x mark, Hoopocemiko, his x mark, Hoopocethoma, his x mark, Witness,

Tho. H. Williams, Secretary to the Commission. John Pithlyna, Turner Brashear, } Interpreters, M. Mackey, Silas Drumoor, R. Chamberlin.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty first.

JAMES MADISON, By the President: JAMES MONROE Secretary of State

From the Alexandria Gazette of January 22, 1817, From our Correspondent AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15.

It is inconceivable what a torrent of anomalous matter has been poured forth upon the house of representatives in the course of the discussion upon this wayward bill for repealing the compensation law—and which might without much impropriety be intitled "a bill to consolidate and give legislative form to the transient clamours of the demagogues of the United States." This day when the lists were opened, Mr. Grosvenor moved to fill the blank which had, as I informed you in my last, been left in the bill by the rejection of "six," with ten dollars as the daily allowance, or as the pedantry of the day delights to call it the per diem, as who should say, booh! I understand latin!—The first who rose in opposition to this proposition, was Mr. Williams of N. Carolina, who tho' one of the most promising of our young crop of politicians, and possessed of an excellent understanding, and I do believe of a heart no worse, both of which will show themselves when the summers of experience shall have matured their fruit.— Yet being from the florid robustness of youth, more susceptible of epidemical infections, has caught a slight share of the populomania, and after giving his reasons for having opposed the compensation law last session, declared that he had now a more cogent reason than any of them, namely the general voice of the people. Mr. Reynolds in lengthy speech of marvellous delectability, their enjoyment whereof the house did frequently testify by loud exclamations, declared his preference of eight dollars to all other sums; after which Mr. Mills in a very handsome speech, delivered his opinion on the subject, in which he considered the great fundamental reason in favour of the compensation law of last session, as