FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1818.

NO. 998.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER. MANNERS & CUSTOMS OF THE CHEROKEES.

Mr. GALES,- The articles of intelligence I gave you some weeks ago respecting the Cherokee Indians seem to have been so well received by the public, that I am led to expect a further account of that nation would not now be unacceptable. The interest which appears to have been excited. bears honorable testimony to the liberal and charitable feelings of our countrymen. I now send you a notice of some of the peculiar manners & customs of the Cherokees, drawn up a few months ago by Charles Hicks, a Chief of the nation, at the request of Mr. Hoyt, the missionary, and by me copied, in June last, from the Mission diary. The original was the diction and hand-writing of the Chief and was recorded nearly in his own words .-Charles Hicks is a half-blooded Cherokee, has a tolerable education, is a man of intelligence and piety, and has long filled the office next in rank to the King. The latter is a full-blonded Indian, who has no acquaintance with our language. At a late national council it was enacted that no order of the King should take effect until approved of and concurred in by Chs. Hicks. This virtually makes him equal to the King, but in influence and real authority he is greatly his superior. He is a staunch friend to the whites, a zealous promoter of the measures now in progress to educate and civilize his nation, and at this moment has a son at a public school in Connecticut .-The assured co operation of a chief so endowed and so influential, should strengthen the hands and animate the exertions of those benevolent and liberal minded men who are loboring to enlighten and humanize an unhappy, but very interesting portion of our species. The Indians will become at once civilized whenever the numbers of the educated shall be so considerable as to give respect and confidence to each other and a fashion to manners. Mr Boudinot, in a late work, has undertaken to show, that the American Indi-

CALVIN JONES. Raleigh, Oct. 30, 1813.

MANNERS. CUSTOMS, &C.

ans are a remnant of the ten lost Tribes

of Israel. One of their customs, it will

be seen, shows some analogy to those

of the ancient Israelites as recorded

in the Books of the Old Testament.

"The Cherokee people are divided into seven different clans, each having a distinct name*. No one is permitted to marry within his own clan. The Children are always considered as belonging to the clan of the mother. Murder committed by a person of one clan on one of an ther is always punished with death; but if both belong to the same clan, it frequently happens that the clan intercedes with the chief head of the nation and obtains a pardon, which pardon is published in the national council when convened.

"The national council is composed of chiefs from each clan, some sending more, some less, regard being had to the population of each-though the number is not very definitely fixed. Each clan has its separate portion of land which it holds in common right-the poorest man having

the same right as the greatest. "Before eating the green corn when

in the milk, the people collect in their different towns and villages at might, & when the -- comes, the Conjurer takes some of the grains of seven cars of corn & feeds the fire with them, i e. burns them. After this, each family is allowed to cook and eat their roasting-ears, but not before they drink a tea of wild horehound. In like manner they observe the same custom before eating the bean when it fills in the holl.

"The green corn dance, so called, has been highly esteemed formerly. This is held when the corn is getting hard, and lasts four days, and when the national council sits-a quantity of venison being procured to supply the dance. It is said that a person was formerly chosen to speak to the people on each day in a lang ege that is parely lost-at least there I very little of it known now. At such times as the above, a piece of ground is iad off and persons appointed to occupy t-no others being allowed to use it while the least continues.

"There is a custom which still prevails

* The Powhatan nation of Indians in Virgin a, according to Mr Jefferson, was divided into s ven tr bes or clans 1 his Hebrew cabalistic number appears to have been in com-

mon use among the Indians. † A word not understood in Mr. Hicks's 2. Biral.

of making a new fire every year, generally in the month of March. The fire is made by drilling in a dried grape vine, which begins in the morning after an all night dance. Seven persons are appointed to perform this with the Conjurer. After the fire is made, each family in the town comes and procures the new fire, putting out all the old fire in their houses.

"The physic dance was very much in ise formerly, but par ly neglected now, This belongs to the women in particular, except seven men who are chosen, one out of each clan, to carry the water to boil the physic, and when boiled to carry it to the people for old & young to drink. But they never drink of it until the singer has proclaimed with his song on the top of the Town-House, "H yan wah, Yauh cau-nu" (repeating the same several times) and painted all the posts of the house white with clay, and danced two of the nights in seven, and in the morning after the last night bathed themselves in

"They have a similar plan of choosing one or two men to represent the clans in what is called making rain

"In making rain 7 mee or women are chosen to represent the clan, who keep a fast during the time the Conjurer is about to obtain rain, and when the rain comes he sacrifices the tongue of a deer that is procured for that purpose. The Conjurer himself observes a strict fast with frequent bathings during the time he is mak ing rain. On such occasions the Conjurer speaks a language different from the present language of the nation and which few understand. They who design to follow the practices are taught by those who understand it.

"The Fagle-tail dance is still in use among the Cherokees. The design of this dance is to stimulate in the minds of the young growing people the spirit of War. The old warriors rehearsing in the dance the dangers they have passed through in attacking their enemies, the distance they have travelled, the time they have been out, &c. &c. Some victuals are usually set apart for the boys to eat at day break, and when the boys have eaten they go out of the Town-house and are met in the entry by the young men, who have a battle with the boys with mud collected for the

"It is also customary to give Eagle feathers as piedges of friendship in making peace among red people.

"The dectors among the Cherokees suppose that cures are to be made in 7 nights of the different disorders which the human body is subject to. During these cures the doctors are remarkably strict to keep out of the house where the patient lies such persons as have handled a dead body, women &c. for it is held among the Cherokees that these pers in are impure urtil bathing in the water of the seventh night in the morning. Some changes have of late taken place-instead of seven, four nights are now deemed suffici-

BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America. To all and singular, to whom these presents she come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship between the U. States of America and the Poncarar t ibe of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one housand eight hundred and seventeen, by commissioners on the part of the said U States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said tribe on the part, and in behalf, of the said tribe or nation, which treaty is in the words following to wit;

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the U. States of America, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Poncarar tribe of Indians, on the part and of their said tribe of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the U. States and their said tribe, and of being placed, in all things and every respect, upon the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the U. States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles.

Art. 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Art. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the U. States of America and all the individuals composing the said Poncarar tribe; and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

Art. 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the U. States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatever.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one Hhochie river, by the water's edge, on the thousand eight hundred and seven teen, and of the independence of the U. States the forty-first.

Wm. Clark,

Auguste Chontean. Aquelaba, the Fighter, his X mark, Gradonga, Fock-tailed Hawk, his X mark,

Shondagaha, Smoker, his X mark. Kihegashinga, Little Chief, his X mark, Necawcompe, the Handsome Man, in

X mark, Ahahpah, the Rough Buffalo Horn, his X mark,

Showeno, the Comer, his X mark. Bardegara, he who stands fire, his X mark,

Witnesses present: Lewis Bissel, acting secretary to the commissioners,

Manuel Lisa U. S. Indian agent, Benjamin O Fallen, U. S. In tian agent, R. Graham Indian agent, for Illinois, Dr. Wm. J. Clark B. Vasques,

Saml. Salonion, interpreter, Stephen Julian, U. S. Indian interpreter, Joseph Laffeche, interpreter.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, James Menroe, President of the U. 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 U. States to be hereunto affixed, and have sign ed the same with my hand .--Done at the City of Washington, [L. s.] this twenty-six h day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the U. States the forty second.

By the President. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Sec'ry of State.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America. To all and singular, to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Whereas a treaty of limits, between the United States of America and the Creek nation of Indians, was concluded and signed at the Creek Agency, on Flint River, the twenty second day of January, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by a commissioner on the part of the said United States, and certain kings, chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which treaty is in the words following to wit:

A treaty of limits between the United States and the Creck as on of Indians. made & concluded at the Creek Agency, on Flint River, the twenty second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eigh-

James Monroe, President of the United States of America, by David Brydie Mitchell, of the State of Georgia, Agent of the Indian affairs for the Creek Nation, and sole Commissioner, specially appointed for that purpose, on the one part, and the undersigned kings, chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Creek Nation, in council assembled, on behalf of the said Nation, of the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions,

Art. 1. The said kings, chiefs. head men, and warriors, do hereby agree in consideration of certain sums of money to be paid to the said Creek Nation, by the government of the United States, as hereinafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit claim, and do, in behalf of their said Nation, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim, unto the United States, all right, title, and interest, which the said nation have, or claim, in or unto, the two following tracts of land, situate, lving, and being, within the following bounds; that is to say: 1st, beginning at the mouth of Goose Creek, on the Alatamahac River, thence, along the line leading to the Mounts, at the head of St. Mary's River, to the point where it is intersected by the line run by the Commissioners of the United States under the treaty of Fort Jackson, thence, along the said last mentioned line, to a point where a line, leaving the same, shall run the nearest and a direct course, by the head of a creek called by the Indians, Alcasalckie, to the Ocmuigee liver, thence, down the said Ocmulgee river, to its junction with the Oconee, the two livers there forming the Alatamahau, theme, down the Alatamahau, to the rst mentioned bounds, at the mouth of Goose Creek. 2d, beginning at the high shoals of the Appaiachee river, and from thence, along the line designated by the treaty made at the city of Washington, on the jourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the Ulcofouhatchie, it being the first large branch, or fork of the Ochulgee, above the seven Islands; thence, up the eastern bank of the Ulcofouthatchie, by the water's edge, to where the path, leading from the high shoals of the Appalachie to the shallow ford on the Chatahochie, creases the same, and, from thence, along the said path, to the shallow ford on the

eastern side, to Sewannee old town, thence, by a direct line, to the head of Appalachie, and thence, down the same, to the first mentioned bounds at the high shoals of Appalachie.

Art. 2. It is hereby stipulated & agreed, on the part of the United States, as a full consideration for the two tracts of land ceded by the Creek nation in the preceding article, that there shall be paid to the Creek nation by the United States, within the present year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars shall be paid annually for the term of ten succeeding years, without interest; making, in the whole, eleven payments in the course of eleven years, the present year inclusive, and the whole sum to be paid, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars

Art. S. And it is hereby further agreed, on the part of the United States, that, in lieu of all former stipulations relating to blacksmiths, they will furnish the Creek nation for three years, with two Blacksmiths and strikers.

Art. 4. The President may cause any line to be run which may be necessary to designate the boundary of any part or both, or either, of the tracts of land ceded by this treaty, at such time, and in such manner, as he may deem proper. And this treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the government of the United States.

> Done at the place, and on the day and year, before written. D. B. MITCHELL.

Tustannugee Thlocco, his X mark, Tustunnugee Hopoie, his X mark, William M'Intosh, Tuskeenchaw, his X mark, Hopoie Haujo, his X mark, Cetchan Hanjo, his X mark, Inthlanis Haujo, his X mark, Cowetau Micco, his X mark, Cusselau Micco, his X mark, Eufaulu Micco, his X mark, Hopoethle Haujo, his X mark, Hopoie Hatkee, his X mara, Yoholo Micco, his X mark, Tustunnugee, his X mark, Fatuske Heneman, his X mark, Yanhan Hanjo, bis X mark, Tuskcegee Emanda, his X mark,

Present, D. Brearly, Col 7th Inf. Wm. S. Mitchell, As. Agent, I A. C. N. M. Johnson, Lt. Corps of Artillery, Sl. Hawkins, Interpre-

Tustunnugee Hoithleloeo, his X mark.

George [G. L.] Lovett, \$ Now, therefore, he it known, that I, Jas. Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the srid 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 allixed, and have signed (L. S.) the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this twentyeighth day of March, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE. By the President, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Sec'ry of State.

NEW BOOKS. Just received at J. Gales's Book Store the following elegant and interesting publications:

Tales of my Landlord, new series, 4 vols. in 2. For the copy right of this very popular Work, it's celebrated author, Walter Scott, is said to have received a sum sufficient to purchase a handsome estate. Also by the same Writer, Tales of my Landlord, first part, 2 vols. Guy Mannering, 2 vols. Antiquary, 2 vols. Waverly, 2 vols. Rob Roy,

The Brownie of Brodsbeck, by James Hogg author of Queen's Wake, Mador of the Moor, &c.

Clan-Albin, 3 vols Mrs Grant The above Works form a complete History of Highland manners and scenery Sully's Memoirs, 5 v Cardinal de Retz, 3 v Raynall's Indies, 5 v Hunter's Sacred Biography, 5 v

Palev's Words 5 v Hume's Essays 2 v Modern Europe 5 v History of England 15 v Addison's Works 6 v Johnson's do 12 v The above Works are most superbly bound

and in the best mamier. Literary Characters by the author of Pursuits of Literature, 2 v Calamities of Authors 2 v do

Quarrels of do do do Tuckey's Narrative of an Expedition to the River Congo Sass's Journey to Rome and Naples

Lord Byron's Works elegantly bound in 4 v Also Hobbouse's illustrations of the 4th Canto of Childe Haroid. Hobhouse's Alpania 2 v with exquisite en-

Hali's vovage to the great Loo Choo Islands Franklin's Works 6 v compiete Piozzi's Synonomy Canulta 3 v Cecilia 3 v Chalmer's Discourses | Llioda

Emma Ilderim Attala Forresters Fudge Family Constance de Casille Marriage 2 v In addition to which is received a large

quantity of School Books and Singing Books, by the dozen or single book A complete Assortin ent of Stationary arti-

cles of the best quality A large and general Assortment of Sous Chatahochie river, thence, up the Chata- and Pieces of Music for the Piano Forte

LOTS AND LAND FOR SALE.

FINE subscriber having purchased the well known Tract of Land from Jas. Mason, at Mason Hall, Orange county, North-Carolina-this valuable Stand for every kind of Public Business, the subscriber will sell on Friday the 13th day of November next, on the premises, a number f LOTS, containing one acre in each; eight of them are already improved. Two of them have a Storehouse and Warehouse on each; one other has a good Dwelling-House, with Kitchen and Smokehouse suitable for a private family or a House of Entertainment. Four other LOTS suitable for Mechanics of different kinds, with a House on each of them and one other with a large Distillery. Also, a number of unimproved public Building Lots. Likewise will be offered for sale. on the same day and at the same place, a small Tract of LAND, with a Dwelling House and a good Orchard of choice Fruits, suitable for a farmer or a summer seat for any person wishing such, adjoining the said Lots.

This place is well known to be very healthy and in a very rich neighborhood, handsomely situated, and on as public & Road as leads through this State. It is favored with two weekly Mails that pass from Raleigh to Salem. At this time there is a considerable portion of business done here of different kinds

Terms of sale-Six and twelve months credit will be given .- Bond and approved security will be required of the purcha-

A. MASON. September 29, 1818. 95 tels

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

400 PINE LOGS from 25 to 30 feet long. ard from 14 to 20 inches thick, to be delivered on the Banks of Neuse River between the mouth of Contentney Creek and Fort Barn-

Also, 300 CASSOONS, made of good Pine 10 feet long, 8 feet wide and 4 feet perpendi cular depth, with strong frames, and to inch plank well trunnelled-the whole to be delivered within six months, and 100 of them to be delivered by 20 at a time before the last of November next at Contentney creek and at Fort Barnwell.

Persons disposed to contract for the above w.il please to call at the Bar of Mr Ruffin's Hotel in Raleigh, at W W. Bryant's, Esq in Smithfield, at the Store of Messis. Devereux & Chester in Newbern, or on the Contractor for clearing Neuse River, at his Boats on said river, who respectfully informs the public that he will have a safe Boat ready after the 20th of this month to take freight from Mr.

Stone's Mill to Newbern, Wanted also, a quantity of Corn, Bacon & Pork for said navigation.

N.B. Models of the Cassoons will be shewn at the above stated places.

By the President of the United States. W HEREAS by an ect of Congress, passed on the 12 h December, 1811, entitled " An act extending the time for opening he several Land Offices established in the Territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the Land Offices in the said territory [new State of Louisiana] to be opened, and the and offered for sale ;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following, lands, agreeahis to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, via :

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships No. 1 ard 2 outh) Of the base line (2 3 4 5 1 and 2 North > in Ranges 1236

3 North West of the principal meridian. On the first Monday in February next or the sale of Townships:

3 South) 4 South | Of the base line 5 Sou h in Ranges 3456 6789 10 South 45 6 11 South 12 Seu b West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes Each sale shall continue open for tirre weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONRCE. By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Clk.

WAKE LAND FUR SALE.

FIGHE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of ! AND on which he now lives, lying on Swift Creek, 9 miles couthwest of Raleigh It is believed, that for soil, beauty of situa ion, excellence of its Springs, Timbers and Grads range, it is surpassed by none in he County. There are considerable Improvements almost of every kind. Good Orchards of well selected Fruits, a Grist Mill, &c. Should my person apply, the lard will be shewn and the terms of tale made shown; by Joseph Lane, sen living near the and. JOSEPH LANE, Jon.

August 10