RATIFIED TREATY NO. 160

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1830, WITH THE CHOCTAW INDIANS
8th December 1832

From Chief John Coffee

Towards the journal of the proceedings at the Chickasaw & Chocataw treaties.
Florence 8th Decr. 1830

Sir,

Hereewith I send you the book of four

rds. of the proceedings had with the Chickasaw

Ckictaws Indians, at the late treaty. I have

Just rec'd it from Doctor Bristow for my

signature, and to be forwarded to you.

The latest accounts from the Cherokee, say

that the discontent of them have become much

better reconciled to the treaty; democracies have

failed in their attempts to excite them to acts

of hostility among themselves, and I hope all will

so on well

The Legislature of our State have been

trying ever since they met near a month ago, to

elect a senator, but as yet have failed, and ought

not to have been bad. If they will agree during the next leg.

Our God, above of foes. When he is supported by

the opposition to the administration, and some doubts

are entertained of him, that if elected he would also
he found on that side of the question, he is still displeased with the President for not having ap-
pointed his nephew Marshal of North Alabama, and has complained of his friends in the senate, for
not having opposed the nomination of Patterson, when before that body for their approval this looks very
like he would oppose anything that did not con-
form with his own private wishes, or that of his
friends—we have no news here
with very great regret

Lincoln 0727.1807

The Hon John H. Clayton
Secretary of War
Journal of Proceedings

July 1830

Case No. 1752

File No. 18613-1925

Original

2727-30

[Handwritten notes and scribbles]
This an act to prohibit the entry of the Cherokees into the United States. It declares that the Cherokee Nation shall not be considered as a nation, and that the Cherokee people shall not be considered as a people. The act also provides for the punishment of any person who shall violate its provisions.

Franklin Crompton

Monday, 23rd of August, 1835

Friends and brethren,

Your latest letter is received, and read again, and I am glad to know that you are well. I am glad to hear that you have been busy in your labors and that you are doing well. I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are doing well. I am glad to hear that you are well and that you are doing well.

Believe me always to be your friend and in the love of God.

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and register. Of these things, the obedient agent, Col. John
and others, had been instructed to make them known to the
Chief. Understanding from him that they were desired to
be received, they sent the letter to this effect and their
intentions with them. In consequence of this, he agreed to take
the dinner to their house, when they had done this, they were
invited to spend the night.

On the morning of the 24th, the agent and his family
were taken to the Chiefs to pay the respects due to them for
the month and for the great service rendered. In the event
that they should continue as long as the goods were in water
and the determination was taken immediately to divide his six
children of the same age, ten years old, to be divided among
the whites in proportion to the number of days he had been
away. In this way, the agent expressed his intention to go
away, and to go to the sea, as the best way to make a living.

Thus, they had to make a new home and build a house. The
agent, however, was determined to continue with his own
people and had to choose a new home. He decided to stay
with the whites and to continue his work with them.

you can be happy and ready to devote yourselves to the love of God, it
may be, the latter only can Meet them. Do you believe that you can live
indeed elsewhere? What are you going to do with the love by which you
have been so long cultivated? If you have not been able to
build a home or to have a place to live, how can you
be happy? When you are in a place where you can live without
everything, when you have been able to do all the things
which are necessary to you, you have been able to
be happy. If you have been able to do all the things
which are necessary to you, you have been able to
be happy.
by the time you and your nearest neighbors can unite to make
sure that the United States begins a system of populating
and maintaining from time to time the whole of the
family of man, in the eyes of his Creator. Let us
then throw open the door to the poor man who
has no land, or to those who have lost it, by
the law of the country. Let us let his labors
be his own. Let the man who has
nothing, have nothing. Let him
be as happy as his neighbor, who
has land, and is happy. Let him
be as happy as his neighbor, who
has land, and is happy.

Andrew Jackson
...which bring her in the summer and winter to the Cherokee Nation. The capacity of the garden, the grounds of the residence, and the vicinity, were the principal objects for the four years of seeing and describing, upon the prospects that were so remote to the Cherokee.

On Monday, 26th August 1802, the commissioners again met to consider the matter in the usual way, and after several hours of consultation, the report and the principal objects were determined. The following is the report of the Cherokee:

Franklin, Tennessee, August 25th 1802.

Farewell, Brother.

What have I heard of the Cherokee Nation of Indians? Have I read of the greatness of the United States? Have I seen the power of the Great Spirit? Have I heard the voice of the President? Have I seen the majesty of the Great Spirit? Have I heard the voice of the President? Have I seen the majesty of the Great Spirit?

Farewell, Brother.

What have I heard of the Cherokee Nation of Indians? Have I read of the greatness of the United States? Have I seen the power of the Great Spirit? Have I heard the voice of the President? Have I seen the majesty of the Great Spirit? Have I heard the voice of the President? Have I seen the majesty of the Great Spirit?

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...found it expedient to remain where we are and the state of Mr. D [illegible] & Alabama, and to resist all attempts to force us to make any concession. The state of affairs in the state of Alabama is such that we cannot abandon it. The state is not in a condition to support any other state's claims. It must be either allowed to remain as it is or to be forcibly removed. The state of Alabama is in a state of flux, and we cannot afford to abandon it...

J. M. Lee

...and the state of Alabama is the only state that has a right to claim the territory in question. The state of Alabama is in a state of flux, and we cannot afford to abandon it...
At 6 o'clock in the evening of the same day 26th July, the scenes again assembled, when the commissioners deliberated another talk, which is as follows.

Franklin, 26th July, 1786.

To Mr. B——.

We have received your letter. It is said to be the last of our last reports. We have determined to make the last offer. We have shown to your late Father that with his affectionate feelings, we ask you to listen to what we shall say.

Father, it is the fate of your late Father that the laws which he inherited as a man were not the same as those which he was in your country. He, the king of Great Britain, was the country by the right of conquest. Benjamin became a citizen to his privilege of government, as it related to each state in the union. Afterwards, all states, and found our government, except the federal government, over which your late Father was personally. Each state governed by a portion of the rights but not all of them. Those which they did not grant, still belong to them. Benjamin did not surrender to the French government, and jurisdiction over the land of his territory, the right to manage his lands and the people of certain nature and in what he lives on them, and to make them responsible for crimes, to provide them for certain crimes, to make them pay taxes, to attend court, to help the roads to repair, and contribute to the effect of government when called upon to do it. All these are rights which Benjamin in Alabama, being part of what Bennington was, can enforce without the leave of persons of the said state, or Congress. Please act your

Great Father then, for he cannot help it. You must submit to the laws.

Another, if your late Father is anxious to preserve you and to save off every man from you, he knows you cannot live under the laws. If he does not make you a minister and a member of the people. If you, as a man, desire to live in the arms of the state, as your late Father did, it is evident, you cannot live.

Relate this to your late Father, and his last words, which indicate anything but the laws, his words of your young age, which indicate anything, and the nature of your young age, and your last words, is it necessary you continue here? You can have these if you can. You can also hear these words, which may not be in your favor. The way he also has your

To your son,

Another, late write, Benjamin gave a large sum of money, to keep the security of the United States to remain.

It is not necessary to keep the state in the same index, by a way for two. Benjamin may be a sitting member of your government, and in what I may be a citizen of his state, and that I may be a citizen of his state, and you, as a man, can have these words.

This is a fact, and the words, which are essential to the existence of government, when called upon to do it. All these are rights which Benjamin in Alabama, being part of what Bennington was, can enforce without the leave of persons of the said state, or Congress. Please act your

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To your son,
tended to his we children, provided them to eat, and to eat.

Another, the way of your living to survive, to live in the
white men, and what to his best, then take as necessities,
comfortable house and food, and necessities of the times.

Which places, if our race, our race, and our children are
in families, going up to the establishment, showing them,
and they doing so. If we are out of the direction of land
and he all, he can never amount into his happiness.

Another, it is what to give you, a pleasant heart, going to
the good men and you, affectionate for all you are, and when you are free of the sense of your labor.

He who has a heart and set on his heart, as in the
kings of the children, and the best of the men, we can not have a heart.

Then we are coming from the children, we can not have a heart.


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Another, love of the children? This is to convey. They have
love, and feel that they cannot love the whole. From

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Another, love of the children? This is to convey. They have
love, and feel that they cannot love the whole. From
the ship resolved, by conference in the morning, to
the hands of the captain, the master of the ship, that he
proposed, what was his intention, to propose the ship
and his convenience, daily, that they had been known
to speak with the Tripolitans, and that they were still
active, to aid in liberating the ship and those of the
commission.

On Friday, Sept. the 11th, having arrived in commu-
nication, informing him that the ship was due to be
left there, and then in their usual course, and then
from the following steps:

Franklin, Sept. 25th, 1812.

To my dear sister, the ship and her crew, and all the
ship, are in the best condition, and also the ship destined
by the commissioners, Major Eaton and Lieut. Coffen

You may depend on our endeavors to do all in our
power to aid you, and to the best of our ability, and to
the best of our power, and to the best of our ability,
and to the best of our power.

Eaton, you say that you have traveled a long way
in the West, and that the ship was left there, and that
we have been informed that the ship was due to be
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The commissioners, estimating the whole number of days in the
session at five thousand, which at the rate proposed, would
make the inventory amount in two years to one million of dollars,
attained for services. That the annual revenue, while they con-
sidered it, was not to be altered. That they could not
think of preserving it, a contrary spirit to that which they
should be under, to make. Them deputation for two years,
confined to the three in important and
other, and then to pay the deputation in the amount,
by way of reward. If these deputation to these. They
must both the forty thousand, there is one and a
half. This is as much to conclude a treaty upon for good: Their
their deputation to such the deputation would be
required to prepare.

On Sunday, the 29th August, the commissioners were informed
sensibly, through the report that the deputation being made
the propositions both of which had been rejected, had nothing
constitute for consideration, and reported that the deputation
might be resorted to them.

Wherefore, in the evening of the same day, the commissioners
communicated to the deputation, in council, the following text
as the basis of a treaty.

Each province or state, which has a family, shall have an
representation of a nation of five. [350, 500] to be engaged
and burdened by their deputation, and have to them. If this shall
amount, in the opinion of that time, they do not seem
a point of for single, it is that they wish to remain. While they may
belong less than done to the state, and move the same.
2. In consideration of the long and true friendship to the colony, and the safety and desire to the people of the town unmentionable, to confirm to the Aborigines the present treaty, and the kindred of poor man, they may be paid toward them of their goods valuable in the country, where the said men is to pay the several amount of their own accord, and without any stipulation, and they are to pay for any service as here by agree, that the said men, upon their desire, to be written and signed by notaries public, and to be made, or with the assistance of the Aborigines, to sell and settle it in the town, and during the same manner, they shall be reimbursed as any other, to keep some good, some bad, and which.

3. To each of the following persons to sit,

Then, shall be written one sixth of land, to be surveyed, and bounded as before, if desired to remain.

5. With the name of the owner of land, to be delibed, where shares and waste shall be, and to receive it as agreed upon, and to the end of five years from the date of the treaty, being made open, and attempted to, shall receive a great ten for double, if disposed to remain, any other, and the United States there pay for the same.
On the same day, the commissioners met the delegation in council, and being summoned to their last conference in relation to removing the said American settlements into their own, they found that the Indian nation had no means to act until they were spelled to them the following proposition:

On the 1st day, the commissioners put the delegation in council, and being summoned by their last propositions in relation to removing the said American settlements into their own, they were spelled to them the following proposition:

1. We agree to associate with your agents as to our present dishonourable treaty, and will agree to it, that all who shall not comply with our demands shall be held guilty. We will agree to purchase from your nation, a tract of land, and you shall have an additional tract of land.
2. We agree that there shall be two sections, and such more may be added to the number 16. As to an increase of this quantity, we must agree. We agree to purchase this land, and you shall have the land for the same. We agree to it, if it shall be to the best advantage of both parties.
3. We agree to associate with your nation, that the Indian chief and the band of your nation. This Indian shall have an additional tract of land.

On the same day, the commissioners met the delegation in council, and being summoned to their last conference in relation to removing the said American settlements into their own, they were spelled to them the following proposition:

A tract of land, 15,000 acres, for 20 years to remain, after which it shall be made to the use of the United States, In setting a special house and two shacks, which also may be used for the purpose of labor.

15,000 acres, for 20 years to remain, after which it shall be made to the use of the United States, In setting a special house and two shacks, which also may be used for the purpose of labor.

20,000 acres, for 20 years to remain, after which it shall be made to the use of the United States, In setting a special house and two shacks, which also may be used for the purpose of labor.

30,000 acres, for 20 years to remain, after which it shall be made to the use of the United States, In setting a special house and two shacks, which also may be used for the purpose of labor.

To each of the foregoing special propositions the delegation assented, and agreed to sign treaties, embodying these terms and stipulations.
August 21st: On this day at 2 o'clock A.M. the commission met in the council room in council and presented the following articles to the council: 1. The council is hereby referred to the council on the subject of the treaty with the Chickasaw Nation. 2. The council is hereby referred to the council on the subject of the treaty with the Chickasaw Nation.

The council is hereby referred to the council on the subject of the treaty with the Chickasaw Nation. The council is hereby referred to the council on the subject of the treaty with the Chickasaw Nation.
shall be provided and some man be appointed to come among the secrets and affairs of the President's whole in order that they may be conveyed from hence to any person.

Art. II. The President, the United States’ agents, shall make over to the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President, a true and accurate copy of all the letters and communications transmitted to the President by or through the agency of any person, and shall cause a true and accurate copy of all the letters and communications transmitted to the President by or through the agency of any person to be kept by the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President.

Art. III. The President, the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President, shall cause a true and accurate copy of all the letters and communications transmitted to the President by or through the agency of any person to be kept by the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President.

Art. IV. The President, the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President, shall cause a true and accurate copy of all the letters and communications transmitted to the President by or through the agency of any person to be kept by the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President.

Art. V. The President, the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President, shall cause a true and accurate copy of all the letters and communications transmitted to the President by or through the agency of any person to be kept by the Secretary of the interior, and such other persons as may be appointed by the President.
any further division, made the provisions of the fourth article of
this treaty.
Art. 9. At the request of the delegation, it is agreed that Eliza
bell is a lady, that she is not an American citizen of land, to that grant
him in the treaty to be located, as he may prefer, and
located to the provisions contained in this article.
Art. 10. All the reservations made by the treaty shall be in loca
tions half sections a portion set aside to the legal surveyors
made, and shall include the public lands and improvements
of the same as nearly as may be.
Art. 11. It is agreed that the black men, people, in removing to
this new home, shall be the residents of the United States,
and that when they shall have arrived at this new home, the
United States shall furnish to each one for the space of one year,
and return for his family, and his family, that they may be
able to clear the ground and prepare a crop, which the house to effect this object, it is agreed that one half
the return shall remain in the sale of the, and the other half
the planting field. The supplies to be furnished by the United
States shall be delivered to a time and place in the nation, which
shall be as convenient to the body of the people as may be prac
table, being agreed to the provision of the people, and the supplies
may be delivered with the greatest caution, and be to be
shipped to the United States.
Art. 12. The United States at the time of the removal of each
portion of the nation, the sale of some respective portion
to be defined by the President, agree to furnish to the States
they may desire to live in, (their borders) and to pay them. They
shall have homes as early as practicable, after the ratification
of this treaty, also to receive their agricultural and farming instru
tals, to finish and complete. The States, with some baronage, deliver
to their ports respectively, to the States, respectively, also to furnish each family with a spinning
wheel, and cards, and a loom to work their own cotton, etc.
Art. 13. A reserved house, and the lands of public security, which may
be one for the protection of which shall be settled by the United States,
and the same by an American citizen, shall be assigned for their
purchase. The reserved blacksmith, and no one shall be employed at the
advances of the government, for twenty years, for the care of the kindness
and at all other, for five years to be paid. In writing that correspondence, etc.
Art. 14. The time of ten thousand years a special, shall be paid for ten
years, for the care of the people, blacksmiths, teachers, and school in the nation, when it is for the
occasion that twenty blacksmiths, by paying from time to time for
the bonds of twenty years, shall be settled by the nation, by the
blacksmith to be entered within the States, as the States at the expense of
the United States to pay the amount of the amount of twenty
Art. 15. A deed having been executed by Mr. Bell, that two of his
young men, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bell, shall come to the United States, and enter as one of
the duties of the States, and George Bell, having also ex
presed a wish that he would give an Andrew 0. Fromager and other trouble
open waste, and a similar nature. The President shall give
the authority to Chief exchequer, as the Senate of the United States, and the President,
and duties, of the President.
Art. 16. The United States shall have authority of the ratification of this
treaty by the States, to share and dispose the country for order, but no States
shall take place before the fall of 1836 or until they have reason, when
their own lands and estates have been disposed of, the States, it is declared that all, that the lands have been delivered, and the
Some ancient proverb says, 'the nearest is the dearest.'

[Text continues]
to them by which to have all their being done. The answer
that all was not the same, that they had taken this name
and were acting to take two thousand dollars in part and in
the time of peace, that they included for this amount more
than to be paid, nor original between living persons and
lands were to dispose of the last, lambs in her and sheep,
and the land to dispose of the land to the party, one of which being disposed
the fifth article of the supplemental treaty which follows.

Article additional to the treaty this day entered into between the
provisions shall be made on the face of the treaty, but the
rights of the parties thereof.
1. It is agreed that the United States shall furnish the Chickasaws
the lands of the United States, but the
rights of the parties thereof.
2. It is agreed that the United States shall furnish the Chickasaws
the lands of the United States, but the
rights of the parties thereof.

3. Article additional to the treaty this day entered into between the
provisions shall be made on the face of the treaty, but the
rights of the parties thereof.
4. Article additional to the treaty this day entered into between the
provisions shall be made on the face of the treaty, but the
rights of the parties thereof.
5. Article additional to the treaty this day entered into between the
provisions shall be made on the face of the treaty, but the
rights of the parties thereof.
The page contains handwritten text in English. The content appears to be a mixture of paragraphs and signatures, possibly related to a legal document or a record. The handwriting is cursive and difficult to transcribe accurately. The text is not legible enough for a precise transcription.
And therefore the council broke up.

Drum Bay Meeting

Mr. W. Eaton

Mr. Laffoon.

October 14th, 1836.

Attorney General with

C. D. 78618-25

For 175.

Cheekow Treaty, Sept. 15, 1830

Saturday, 16th, Sept., 1836.

John A. Eaton and John Laffoon, commissioners, took with
the council of the Indians that day arrived at Drum Bay
Brick. Mr. Eaton, who had to sign the agreement, agreed to
make a separate agreement to be added to the original, directing
that they should not attend at the treaty ground, which had been
previously agreed upon.

Thus day left the commission the following plan at
regard to the distribution of reservations.

1. The contractors were left in charge of each con-
tract with the council in which he lived, the women and children
must be allowed to come and go as they choose, and no
one shall come in. The council shall be as follows: one and a half
hundred of each sex for the women and one female of each sex as
嘉宾 of the council. The quantity shall be any one sub-
stance may be delivered together, in the same manner as before,
and no man shall be divided. The agents shall cause the nations to be present for
by delivery, and to report any part of the council that may
exist.

John A. Eaton

John Laffoon.

Friday, 17th. A correspondence as follows took place between the
commissioners and the missionaries attached at the treaty ground:

Drum Bay. October 15th, 1836.

To the Missionaries, John A. Eaton, Esq. at

Gree, John Laffoon, Missionaries, of the U. I.

Visited the Indians. The missionaries may the protection
of the U. I. O. T. wish to visit the privilege of being
present at the accompanying treaty. The proceeding are finished,
a treaty with the Abenaki nation.

They have, for whose benefit, it is in connection with the government of the Abenaki, that they may remove the advantages of religious instruction on the Labine, are at such other intervals as circumstances may present.

It has also occurred to us that questions may arise touching the interests of the Mission under our board, and which would render it proper and necessary that someone of the missionaries should be here.

We shall not have the opportunity of having in the reserve, but it is not expected that any agent is present to our respective attention. That is not the immediate object of our present mission. That the mission be continued, but as an act of favor, not as a matter of instruction. The above requests are respectfully submitted. By

Your obedient servant,

Roderick Maclean

Chief, Eurea.

We are aware that public opinion may have produced the impression that we are on the ground solely to form the particular object of the mission. We do not, however, explain our position in connection with our questions. That we shall continuously avoid any such interference. Should any questions arise affecting either party in the interests of our mission, it is hoped in may have the privileges of having the facts communicated by the best and most conscientious of its officers. It is hoped that such may be the object of sufficient importance.

 Twenty-fourth, 18th Sept. 1830.

_Gentlemen,

The last writing was received your letter of yesterday, respecting the friendship of the present during the

I now have the pleasure of informing you that the Abenaki, as requested in your letter, that this communication was...
In case you have been with them and offered proper opportunities to purchase and instruct them. If you do not agree for our own, which we believe to be of higher importance, than any other of the importations, that can be made, it is necessary that they be sent. If you agree, you will be content, and I have reasons for supposing that the subject will be the same. The policy of the nation, for the sake of the liberty of the people, is not to be made. They are not to be made. We should have our mind strengthened, you are doing at such a moment as the present, and must be applied to the whole subject at once. That is the first step towards the subject, with distinct, and the more evident, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain, the more certain.

We beg leave to say your request reasonable as it may appear to you, we must be indebted to the means which are afforded by your action in such a manner, as to make the people understand, and that some measures are taken to bring us in the condition of the affairs.

If you have any thing of importance relating to which is connected with the means, to be attached to a written communication from you. The more, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident, the more evident.

We have been informed of a committee, that on the 1st of October last, they have been instructed to make a report of the state of the public trust. We beg to say, the measure for us, and to make the same application to the people as we have before, and ask, to frame a rule, that you will return from the matter to be preserved, and ask the favor of you, to make it known to them.
18th Sept. 1830.

Gentlemen,

We have received your joint letter, inclosing with the same an original copy of a reply sent to you. Your letter, which your joint letter contains no other request, has been passed to the committee in whose hands it rests. It is not in our power to give an immediate answer to the specific point you make. The committee, however, are prepared to give the best information in their power, and are now considering the matter. We hope to be able to give a prompt answer to your letter. In the meantime, we shall keep you informed of the progress of the committee's work. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

[Signature]

S. H. Eaton

[Signature]

E. H. Hatton

Saturday, 19th Sept. At this day at 11 o'clock, the commission met, the chief, captain, and all in charge, at the general house, and then proceeded to the treaty ground, where they set up the following table:


To the Indians, Chiefs, and Nation of the Nez Perce Nation.

Friends and Brothers,

We are happy to inform you that the commission has arrived, and that the business is now in progress. We shall do all in our power to facilitate the proceedings, and to ensure a just and equitable settlement of the claims. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

[Signature]
tendency, who are the choice of a majority of the people. That is your
rule, and that we are bound to obey. No one has a right to gov-
ern his fellow men by force. If any one attempts to rule his
people, himself has no business to dictate and to princel's.

Another: We differ in this as matters of opinion, for we are
not in a frame to judge our own affairs, but rather to decide what
is best for us, as our wise and to him as brother's. Think
then, my motion may be treasonable to your people. Not
delay, and you cannot hate even to your usual inclinations and
to become depraved. Every man should have his fear to determine who
shall rule the rule. Attempt not by violence and force to influence
his opinions and to win him, but leave him to his judgment, and to
his judgment of action. Pray and preservation, and write down
what is right to think upon, but not to act. Rabid when
a majority of the people refuses and their thoughts goes to them
without the laws as things will go. In this principle regarding,
and power our guilt, and good men cannot fail to be the testi
men, to any people that are honestly deprived and thrown.

Another: If you have reported any to your friends and good friends
man, who are not here, ask not to stand on, and organize their com-
plications, which they seek to instruct the minds of your children, and to
point you to the paths of moral duty and religion. But as mankind try
at first to instigate your people, resistance to principle, resist.
This is agitation, with which they have no right to med-
ly, your weights, and it not also. You all manner of things to the
compliance, the chief, and the people, and the microscope, how
all place among you. For higher and noble thinking, for their
own, and afterward end. It is the queen of the chief, for they
are responsible to their people, carefully to watch the affright of
the nation at these, who are no reasonable, in entire situations.
people you have. Then you must settle with him, that he may keep the white men from interrupting and disturbing you, and then too he must guard you against all enemies within. They must all be set as states in territory will be created. They will have it in his power to protect your safety in your own lands and customs. Here is no need to discuss these things because neither he can appeal nor any other authority to prevent the states from attending this jurisdiction over your land and throughout their limits.

But make the treaty which you go west, the states will protect you from going. This treaty will be to preserve you to peace with yourselves and in all other lands, to protect you as a nation and to make you a happy and a prosperous people. Then, you cannot be sure it is the only thing of your country, from which nothing of feasting reality, even you can come. Some days of observation shows that what he has paid in tribute will be paid to you. When you are the kind and friendly family of your best father, it is insufficient to preserve you from their destitute states.

But make the situation of your nation, whatever they are, in varying to get rid of them. It is a treaty, and is a part of the land; there is no such one as he could not agree to. The land is given to your state, and the lands for the Indians, and they are paid for it. It is given to them and not to the whites, the whites and the Indians for their lands, and the Indians for the Crees, while it is given to be kind and generous and only return to his and his brother children cannot extend to them, for which would be considered constant. The states could not continue. But make them, by a treaty made with you, a treaty with them, and your country and your country and your country, and you lose to your life for the sake of your people. It was a gift to your for the country.
Monday, Nov. 27th. The commissioners were notified of the meeting of the Indians to vote them in council. At 10 o'clock they arrived.

A dispute arose between the chief Black and some of the captains, upon the subject of referring all matters to a committee of twenty persons to be elected from each district. After inquiring that having met two years ago, and with the consent of the Indians, he should have the largest number in the committee. A council was held to ascertain when the date of the Indians' appointment should be confirmed. The council adjourned.

The council broke up. In the afternoon, the respective chiefs and warriors met, and agreed to receive and take the table and the leading men that had brought them together into councils and meetings.

Tuesday, Nov. 28th. The commissioners were driven by the chief to enter into the terms they intended to offer. That they think captains' or warriors' weight in the matter is not much favorably. Wherefore the commissioners consented, that they would offer them terms, and, as they desired, the chiefs and warriors joined. The next day, at 10 o'clock, they would meet the chiefs, captains, and warriors and speak to them, as to the terms they would propose.

Wednesday, Nov. 29th. The commissioners met the council at 10 o'clock. The chiefs and their captains, subject, wrote, a letter, which was read, to be read by the chief of the tribe. In the absence of the chief, the commissioners proposed their conditions, and approved the conditions of the treaty. They came into a treaty. It is as follows:

The following terms are offered as the basis of a treaty with the Indian people.

Your friendly, your brother,
J. H. Eaton.
The Coffee.
Monday, 21st. The commissioners were notified of the meeting of the Indians to meet them in council. At 11 o'clock, they attended.

A letter was brought to the chief by a man from the nation, upon the subject of offering an entertainment to the committee of two persons to be elected from each district. It was agreed that they have more corn set out and within the bounds of the country, he should have the largest number in the country, as a motive to carry out the direction of the treaty. It was agreed that if they would produce the nation of acting cordially together, they would be more to be rewarded and would be more likely to carry out the commission of the United States. It was agreed to this, and to take the oath and the decisions that had brought them together into serious councils.

Tuesday, 22nd. The commissioners were desired by the chiefs to do what they intended to offer, that they might continue in council. The matter was left with them. However, the commissioners expected that they would offer them terms, such as they would be considered. That the next day, at 10 o'clock, they would meet the chiefs of the United States and endeavour to discuss them.

Wednesday, 23rd. The commissioners met the chiefs, at 10 o'clock. The chiefs and their captains excepted that it was necessary to be left with the men of the United States. However, the commissioners proposed for their consideration and approval, the terms of the treaty they were willing to enter into. It is as follows:

The following terms are offered as the basis of a treaty with the Indian people.
Pay of each chief for 30 years — 200000

The chief of the Cherokees is the head of the tribe and has jurisdiction over the entire nation. The treaty provides for the payment of 50,000 dollars to the chief for 30 years. The payment is to be made annually in the amount of 5000 dollars. This is in addition to any other payments made to the chief for his services.

The annual payment of 5000 dollars is to be made in the form of a check or by other means agreed upon by the parties. The chief is to receive the payment in his own name and is not subject to personal taxes on the amount received.

The treaty also provides for the payment of 1000 dollars per year to each of the four districts of the Cherokee Nation. These payments are to be made to the chief of each district and are to be used for the benefit of the residents of that district.

The treaty further provides for the payment of 200 dollars per year to each of the ten sub-districts within each district. These payments are to be used for the benefit of the residents of each sub-district.

The treaty also provides for the payment of 20 dollars per year to each of the 100 families within each sub-district. These payments are to be used for the benefit of the residents of each family.

The treaty also provides for the payment of 5 dollars per year to each of the 1000 Indians within each family. These payments are to be used for the benefit of each individual Indian.
inconsistent with the provisions of this, are hereby declared null and void.

Article 2. The United States, under a like gravity to be made by the President of the United States, shall cease to be engaged in the further prosecution of the controversy between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, as the same exists at this time, and shall have no further claim to the lands hereby ceded by the Cherokee Nation, until the same shall be adjusted in accordance with the principles hereof.

Article 3. In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this treaty, the United States solemnly agree to pay to the Cherokee Nation, at the time the treaty shall be signed, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and to make good all claims which may arise under this treaty, and to all future claims which may hereafter arise from the United States.

Article 4. The United States are willing to stipulate that the Cherokee Nation shall have the right of self-government, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens, and shall be exempt from all taxes and assessments, save such as may be necessary for the public welfare.

Article 5. The government and people of the United States are hereby entitled to the full benefits of this treaty, and shall have the protection and support of all the forces and property, which may be within their limits, so that no state or territory in which they may reside, can have a right to interfere with the government of the Cherokee Nation, or with the Cherokee people.
Article 4th. Should a citizen, any party of the United States, commit an act of violence upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party, against any neighboring tribe of Indians without the authority in the preceding article, this court to afford an interior to the nation, is subject to such fine and punishment as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases, the laws of the United States shall, so far as inconsistent with the laws of the nation, be deemed as the law of the nation.

Article 5th. Should any citizen, any party of the United States, commit an act of violence against the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party, against any neighboring tribe of Indians without the authority in the preceding article, this court to afford an interior to the nation, is subject to such fine and punishment as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases, the laws of the United States shall, so far as inconsistent with the laws of the nation, be deemed as the law of the nation.

Article 6th. Should any citizen, any party of the United States, commit an act of violence against the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party, against any neighboring tribe of Indians without the authority in the preceding article, this court to afford an interior to the nation, is subject to such fine and punishment as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases, the laws of the United States shall, so far as inconsistent with the laws of the nation, be deemed as the law of the nation.

Article 7th. Should any citizen, any party of the United States, commit an act of violence against the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party, against any neighboring tribe of Indians without the authority in the preceding article, this court to afford an interior to the nation, is subject to such fine and punishment as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases, the laws of the United States shall, so far as inconsistent with the laws of the nation, be deemed as the law of the nation.

Article 8th. Should any citizen, any party of the United States, commit an act of violence against the person or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party, against any neighboring tribe of Indians without the authority in the preceding article, this court to afford an interior to the nation, is subject to such fine and punishment as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases, the laws of the United States shall, so far as inconsistent with the laws of the nation, be deemed as the law of the nation.
Article 13th. It is enacted, That a question in writing shall be presented to the President, and he shall be sworn as containing the section of the constitution, and thereupon the President shall give his consent thereunto, and thereupon the President shall give his consent thereunto, and thereupon the President shall give his consent thereunto. The President being satisfied, there is sufficient basis therein the opinion of the President, and he shall be sworn as containing the section of the constitution, and then that opinion shall be reported to the President for his consent thereunto.

Article 14th. Each Indian head of a tribe being desirous to remain, and become a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to have his attention paid to the same. The President shall, for the time being, be authorized to make a report to the Senate of the United States, and to the President for his consent thereunto, and thereupon the President shall give his consent thereunto. The President being satisfied, there is sufficient basis therein the opinion of the President, and he shall be sworn as containing the section of the constitution, and then that opinion shall be reported to the President for his consent thereunto.
Article 47th. The aforesaid area, to remain a part forever to the said party, to the United States, to remove the said party, to their new homes, to their residences and the term of said a

court and capable persons, and to be free and to be held to them,

they aforesaid to the same area, and all the cattle, and as a farm,

ty may be relinquished, shall be free and to the same aforesaid,

and free to the same aforesaid.

The said area, to the United States, to take all their cattle,

disposition of the land, to be disposed of by the United

States, and to the same aforesaid.

The said area, to the United States, to take all their cattle,

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disposition of the land, to be disposed of by the United

States, and to the same aforesaid.

The said area, to the United States, to take all their cattle,
If a greater number shall be found to be entitled to one
beneating under the several clauses of this article, than is provided
for under the limitations prescribed, then, and in that case,
the chief superintendent and together shall determine the persons
who shall be included in the inspection districts.

Tith. They shall contain the number not exceeding sixty parts
of one hundred thousand. It shall be divided into two
sections, which shall be held to an additional quantity of
half a section belonging to his State Reserves. The lands ex-
clued from the provisions of this article, shall before sale or
a design he shall be entitled to an additional quantity of
half a section belonging to his State Reserves. The lands ex-
cluded from the provisions of this article, may be sold with the
consent of the President of the United States, but should any
prefer it, or elect to take a reservation for the quantity of
land to be sold to the United States, he may in his
respective, or his agent, or in his a.d. resting in his own hands,
provide that before the first of January next, they shall
proceed to the survey, and on the boundaries thereof to be appointed proof of his
claim to the quantity of it.

20. For every hundred of the liberated negroes residing in
the section who have met the requirements of the 3rd article, and
who shall have signed a written declaration of their intention to
purchase land under this article, the President shall be authorized
to issue a certificate of land to be located under the direction of
the President, and with his consent, the owner may
be held, and the proceeds applied to some benevolent purpose for
the benefit of freedmen.

21. The United States agree and stipulate as follows that for the
benefit and advantage of the liberated people, and to improve their
condition, they shall be educated under the direction of the
President, and at the expense of the United States, forty labor-
years.

22. The President is authorized to purchase, in the manner and
amount prescribed by law, a part of the lands to be sold to the
United States.

23. The President is authorized to purchase, in the manner and
amount prescribed by law, a part of the lands to be sold to the
United States.

24. The President is authorized to purchase, in the manner and
amount prescribed by law, a part of the lands to be sold to the
United States.
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<td>5/1/2025</td>
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<td>Edward</td>
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greatly to the benefit of the public and the nation.

The key clauses in the act are as follows:

Article 1: The act establishes a system of land administration.

Article 2: It defines the rights and responsibilities of the landholders.

Article 3: It outlines the procedures for land transactions.

The act also includes provisions for the creation of a new system of land registry, which will be administered by a central authority.

The act further mandates the establishment of a land commission to oversee the implementation of the new system.

In conclusion, the act significantly enhances the management of land resources and ensures the fair and equitable distribution of land among the people of the nation.
The leading items are reported, some of the chiefs and heads
were responsible to the commissioners, that it had been a custom
at their treaties for their people to support some presents from their
Great Father. As evidence of his kindness, the commissioners accordingly informed
them that it was known that any treaty would be concluded. They had
not provided the means of complying with their requests, but that such
actions as could be promised would be performed. Whereunto these
chiefs and others to be appointed by the chiefs to the people in all
concerning to

In presence of
C. Barret, witness to same.
Dancing Rabbit Creek

Wednesday 15 Sept 1830

John K. Eaton and John Coffin, commissioners to treat with the Cherokees Nation of Indians, this day arrived at Dancing Rabbit Creek. At the agency to day, they instructed the agent to address a note to the chief of the Creeks, suggesting it to be improper, and requesting that they would not attend at the treaty ground, which was done by the agent accordingly.

Thursday Sept 16th. The Commissioners issued the following general regulation for the distribution of rations:

The contractors will be supplied with them the number of each Captains Company, the district in which he lives. The women and children must also be stationed and from day to day, be received, as additional persons...
Many of the people, for whose good we, in accordance with the Government of the U.S. State, have for a number of years been endeavoring, have assembled at this place, and have requested that we should be with them, that they may enjoy the advantages of religious instruction on the Sabbath, and at such other intervals as circumstances may permit.

It has also occurred to us that questions may arise affecting the interests of the company under our care, and which would render it proper and necessary that one or more of their commissioners should be present.

We shall not have thought of sending you with this note, had it not been suggested to us from a quarter entitled to our respectful attention, that it would not be desirable for us to proceed, but as we can place no reasonable objections the above request is respectfully submitted by

Their obedient servants,

[Baltimore]

[Signature]

[Signature]
I have just now received a letter from Mr. Washington, dated yesterday, requesting me to be present at the council, during the pending negotiations for a treaty with the Creek Nation.

I cannot but consider the application a strange one, as it seems to be made in a very hasty manner. I cannot help thinking that the request is motivated by some degree of political or personal advantage.

Mr. Washington states that he requires the presence of the Creek Nation at the council for the purpose of discussing the terms of the treaty that is being negotiated. He also mentions that the Creek Nation should be informed of the details of the negotiations and that their consent is necessary for the treaty to be valid.

I have the honor to present my respects to the Creek Nation and to request their attendance at the council, as their consent is essential for the treaty to be considered valid.

(Signed)

John Jay
Secretary of State
...such as an enmomy the landable, and permanently
vocetion in which you are engaged, the enforcing
lawning the Indians and teaching them the necessity of
true and evangelical repentance and forgiving, none
cannot reason sensibly to the belief, that the present
is a proper time. Alas on occasion for such undertakings.
The whole population of the Chocoe nation deserve
half-equally as one of our well settled societies. For
years have been made with them, and afford a vast opportuni-
ties to preach, to, and instruct them. The
few days assigned for our object, which in begins to be of
higher importance than any act of a temporal kind
that can be found. Their attention may not
indeed the heaviest march of mind and means
that lie before you. Our religious voices may
intervene, it may not come will be
consumed, and large increased expenses will be the
consequence. The treacherous must not be
tolerated. He in out of the world
have his mind among the poor and easy at such a
moment as the present, and fully to be applied to the
whole subject matter that is before them be allowed
...
the neighborhood of it, be respect the same wish it to fill, and ask the favor of you to make it known to him. We select an immediate answer, whether in part, you will comply with the request.

We have the honor to be,
very respectfully,

(Signed) J.R. Eaton
J. Coffee

Camp ground
10th Oct. 1830

To the Hon.
Mr. N. Eaton, Secy. of Nat.
Capt. J. Coffee, Capt. of the U.S.

Gentlemen,

We have just received your communication of this morning, and regret that our journey prevented a day should have been conducted by a stranger. We also regret that the impression should have been made that there was a determination on the part of the missionaries to be present at a prayer given there was no such determination on our parts.

For the reason for our being present on this occasion, and desirous to be deemed a valid one, that we at the expense of the Clinton's and of the American Board of missionaries for foreign service, have established a large amount of money in the school and missionary operations in this nation, and have our estates our charge, large and expensive establishments in different parts of it. We suppose it would not
be considered improper, for one or more persons representing these interests to be present on the occasion. At the trial at Deeks' Stand in 1820, the superintendent of the prison was present, and received the most respectful treatment from the convicts, and especially from the present chief magistrate of the 18th State.

It has been asserted, again and again, by the convicts, that no man of the 18th State is religious and that they are not in favor of the Christian denominations. If, while men of every other grade and color are permitted to be present, the convicts alone are prohibited, we think it contrary to justice to confirm the above report. We cannot believe that the New Law of 1820 and the Convicts of the 18th State have presented evidence willing to confirm such an impression.

It is undoubtedly known to the New Law the 18th State, and the New Law of the 18th State, that there are serious reports in circulation among a portion of the people, as well among white people, prejudicial to the character of the convicts, representing us as speculators or, to add insult, that the present would furnish us with a convenient and suitable opportunity of presenting correct and full information on this subject, and would result in such explanation and arrangements, as the case might require. And we repeat the assurance that the above is not the motives, and the only motives, which brought us to this place.

With this explanation of our views, we comply with the injunction contained in your communication, and propose to learn the ground immediately, without any further postponement to the contrary.

We hope the time to be with us.

Your obedient servant,

E. K. Light

[Signature]

D. Williams

[Signature]

[Signature]

P.S. Dr. Talley has received the information your request to be given to him.

18th September, 1830

[Signature]
Saturady 18th. On this day at 11 o'clock, the Commissioners and the Chiefs, Captains and Warriors, in council, at the Council Ground, and therefore solemn, and caused to be interpreted, by John Pitchly, the interpreter, the following talk.

Treaty Ground, January 21st. 1838.

To the Ministers, Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors of the Chestateke Nation (Neyowandis & Northern).

While it affords great pleasure to me, and with deep regret we learn that differences and disturbances prevail amongst you, these should not be. The tendency of them, if not corrected, must be, to mar your happiness, and eventually to destroy you. All jealousies and strife amongst you, must cease, and your rule of government established. That those quiets shall rule the country, as to the choice of the major of the people. That is your rule, and that we recommend to you. In one, he has a right to govern his yellow men by force.
If any one attempts this, he expose himself as an enemy to liberty and to principle.

Brothers, we offer this as matter of advice, necessary for us to terminate our affairs but rather to prevent you to be at peace with another and to live as brothers should, that our action may be tranquil, and your people happy. Robbing a people and you cannot fail soon to be constant miserable, and to become degraded. Every man should be left free to determine who shall be his ruler. And not by violence and forced to influence his opinions and his choice, but leave him to his judgment, and to his freedom of action. Reason and persuasion are rightful means to win them to think and act, but compulsion never doth act, wherein a majority of the people, judge and choose, ought to govern to the extent the laws authorize, but one further be the principle regarded, and peace and quiet and good order, cannot fail, to be the consequence to any people, who are not absolutely enslaved and, vicious.

Brothers. You have the temperance among your faces and qualified minds, we hope and believe, that you will not to attend on, and regard, their admonitions, while they seek to instruct the minds of your children, and to point you to the paths of moral duty and religion; but the moment they attempt an interference with your general government relations, reject their counsels, they are subject with which they have no right to meddle, and indeed should not interfere. Any matters which belong to the government, the chiefs and the people, not to the missionaries, who are placed amongst you for higher and noble purpose for Christian, not political ends. It is the peculiar duty of the chiefs, for they are responsible to their people, carefully to watch over the affairs of the nation, but those who have no responsibility, meddle otherwise. Though none of their advice, they may lead you on to a state of political wretchedness, of which, though they might have no report, it will soon be in their power to repair.

Brothers. We have come a considerable distance to
meet you, under the direction of your great Father. He had desired you to meet, and take hands with him, in Pennsylvania, that as a friend and father, he might speak with you. He was informed at Washington City, that you desired it. Arriving at home, he sent the Major to you, with many kindnesses of his desire to converse with you on matters of deep interest, and leaving instructions to your mother, you refused to come, and returned for answer, that you would not.

Well might your great Father have said, "Will you ever try to preserve you, but leave you to live as you can, under the law of the States?" When he was about to determine, to leave you, and no more persuade you to a course of happiness, a visitor rushed here, bearing from two of the three districts of your nation, a memorial, entitling the committee might be said, "Observe, still for those who have fought by his side in behalf of his country, he determined to yield to that request, and to leave them who would mesh his wish, freely and candidly, and that, from the desire he entertained to preserve you, and understanding this previous friendly offer, had been rejected.

Brothers: By the direction of your great Father, we have come among you. He set you lands but your happiness that we seek, to obtain. Much delay and much talk, about a matter which all can understand, is needed. We have not time to deliberate. One of us, the Secretary of War, must very shortly return to Washington City. Here he cannot long remain. It is impossible, as necessary that he start. You all know the important matters that are to be considered and settled, and can readily decide upon. On your return, you may settle, as you think proper. If you are willing, to remain here and live as white men, can you settle to be such in virtue, then be tried and punished for any offense you may commit? to be subject to taxes, to work upon roads, and attend in matters, for all that you must do? If under this state of things, it is believe you can be contented and happy, then settle upon the lands when you are. But if you are satisfied that under such a condition of things you cannot be happy, consent to remain beyond the Almighty, when you will be away from the white people, and from..."
their laws, and be able to live under your own. You
are asked upon this, whether you will remain
for if this be your determination, then let us be done
with the subject, and depart to our homes. On the
other hand, if you shall choose to remain, so declare
that, at once we may proceed to some definite un-
derstanding and arrange a treaty. This we are willing
do, and upon terms that shall be liberal, the
such as advantage; we will take mind. Then that
Father would not approve such a course. He has
sent us, not as traders, but as friends and brethren,
and to ask such; we only thus ask, and if you
come out to practice imposition upon our
Christian friends, but to continue in their pasture this
we will do.

Brothers: Mightier not, determine what you won't
do. On this important occasion, read the treaty you
have made, and let us know who amongst you are willing
to remove, and who are opposed. The same of the matter
will thus be correctly ascertained, and the question will
has so much agitation you. I finally put this, say

it is your determination to remain, and the subject is
done with, in that then trouble you with our letters
as many. Next, decide to remain, and liberal provisions
will be made to carry you to a country where you can
be happy, and where already is promise of your fathers
and brothers have gone in peace to reside. It is a
desirable region, suitable in extent to the one you
occupy, and large, and fruitful enough for ten in
times the number of people you have. Then
your Great Father can be your friend, then he
can keep the white man's laws from interrupting
and disturbing you, and this to be well guarded
you against all enemies, whether they be white or
red. There, in state or territory will be created,
and he will have it in his power to protect your
fully in your peace, laws, and custom. Now if can do
duly these things, because neither the one properly
authority to prevent the state from extending their juris-
rection over you, and throughout their limits.

Brothers: In the country to which you go, lest the
the State will protect you from enemies. Your object

(18)
will be to preserve you at peace with yourselves, or with all mankind; to perpetuate you as a nation and to preserve you a happy and a prosperous people. How you can do so: it is not in a dream, but in dreams of your fancy... dreams which are entirely deceptive, and from which nothing of pleasing reality can ever exceed. Every stage of your history shows that successes and disasters will be yours, to remain when you are. The time of steady feeling of your Great Father will be insufficient to preserve you from their inevitable results.

Brothers, you are sensible of these things, and anxious by coming to get rid of them; and a treaty, during last spring, to their Great Father, but it was such a one as he could not agree to. It took it; however, before the next council, the treaty of continuation, and they have refused to supply it; it will then be greater, and introduce principles which could not be reconciled. Then Great Father will be willing to be peace and separate, and enter into a treaty under which he might be preserved, and his Christian children cannot reconcile to them, terms which

would be impossible to consent. The treaty cannot proceed.

Brothers: In 1820 by a treaty made with you at Dores, you agreed to pay ten thousand dollars and a country was given to you, for the use of your people. It was a gift to you; for the country you ceded to the United States, was fully paid for. It was an understanding at the time that the country would remain, and no title account was it, that a large taxable, and fertile country was provided for your nation, and your people. For you have paid the, and you are still here; the country intended for you, yet remains wild and unoccupied.

Brothers: A fertile country beyond the Mississippi, and another fertile there, is more than you desire, except if you will not remain other Indian tribes may desire to do so, and when they shall wish to settle, a home must be furnished. Others wanting it, the country should not remain a desert. You must decide which you will take, and which you will live upon; both
countries you cannot perform; it is unreasonable to suppose
it. If you prefer to live under our laws and customs,
remain and do so; and surrender the lands assigned
to you, back of the Rocky Mountains, or otherwise renounce
them. Then your Great Father can protect you and
therefore, understand, and an interruption by the whites
you can enjoy yourselves, and be happy now and for
years to come. But suppose you cannot live here.
But if you think differently, then, continue where
you are. After the present time, we shall no more
offer to treat with you. You have seen Commissioners
in your Country for the last time. Therefore you
will be left to yourselves, and to the laws of the States
in which you reside; and unless any of them,
your nation must remove as it can, and at its own
expense. Whatever you may determine upon, whether
to remove or to remain, our earnest and sincere wish
is, that you may be happy and contented. In your
we have the best feelings; our complaints are unjust,
but our hearts and our nation are the same. The best
spirit above in our common father, the best edition
will. Your friend, your brother. J. H. Coffeen

Monday 20th Sep't. The Commissioners were notified
of the readiness of the Indians to meet them at
Cannel. At 11 o'clock, they arrived.

A dispute arose between the Chief, Desfors,
and some of the Captains, upon the subject of reforms
all matters refer to a committee of twenty persons, to
be selected from each district. DeFors insisted
that having most men present, and within the bounds
of his district, he should have the largest number
in the committee. A quarrel was likely to ensue
when the Secretary of War addressed them, in
the propriety of the present plan, saying, we should not
consider the necessity of it, but proceed in the manner
of acting cordially together, and throwing aside all their
differences, and State, and, as brothers, to consult and act
together. The Council broke up. In the afternoon, the
suspected chiefs and warriors met, and agreed to be
accommodated, and take the teeth, and the business that
had brought them together, into serious consideration.

Tuesday 21st. The Commissioners were again by the
chiefs to submit the terms they intended to offer, that
they, their Captains, and Warriors, might understand
the matter to be acted upon fully. Whereupon the Commissioners resolved that they would offer the terms such as they judged would be considered liberal, that the next day at 10 o'clock they would meet the Chiefs, captains, and warriors, and speak to them freely, as to the terms they would propose.

Wednesday 32: The Commissioners met the Council at 10 o'clock. The Chiefs and their captains present, except Metakakes, who was reported to be sick from the bite of a spider. Order and silence being had, the Commissioners proposed for their consideration and approval the other clauses of the treaty they were willing to enter into. It is as follows.

The following terms are offered, as the basis of a treaty with the Cherokees people in:

Land Reservations to be apportioned at the price at which the 12 tribes shall sell their Indian title lands.

2 sections to each chief is
2 do to 5 leaders.
2 do to J. P. Golway.
2 do to J. P. Golway.

2 Sections to J. Golway.
1 do to all others.
1 do to 89 captains, 13 to each district, 89.
1 do to 70 captains of principal men, 45 (30 in each district) 70.

Reservation of 2 sections of land.
Do to others who may probably not remove, say 150 persons at 440 acres is 66,000 acres & 2,500 for 20 years.

Removal and support of Indians for one year. Education of 50 Cherokee boys by 12 of clergy.

Under the direction of the President, 20 years.

Battles, purchase of.

Council house for the nation at the agency 3,000
3 churches, one in each district. To be and paid 3,000
1 house for each Chief. To be
1,000.

5 teachers and provisions for the nation for 20 years. 50,000
100 guns and ammunition.
1,000 horses and cattle.
1,000 acres, plow, shoes.
1,000 wheels, and arms. To be.
3 blacksmiths, one to each district for 10 years. 40,000
Thursday 25. This morning, the Commissioners was informed that the Indian Committee, appointed to consider the terms proposed, were about to reject them, and propose that it was acceptable to them, there was but one spring and only one, in the country west of the Mississippi, and

that the law of a state had been already extended over the Cherokees who had resided there.

The Commissioners returned for answer, that the representations were wholly incorrect, that there was no state over to whom the Cherokees lived, or within many miles of them, in the country owned by the Cherokees. That the information was by evil minded persons, intended to deceive and to prejudice their minds; and requested that they would meet to receive their explanations. The answer was that at 12 o'clock they would again meet in council, and desire the presence of the Commissioners.

12 o'clock. The Commissioners attended at the Council house, and received through the Chairman of the Committee, Peter Postlethwayt, their determination and report. They stated their great surprise at being informed their great Father had understood they were in distress and deplorited; and were surprised at being informed they would not retain the lands which by the treaty of 1828 had been ceded to them. That they had concluded not to treat for a sale of their lands. The report being acceded to the
Secretary of war were made an address to them verbally, before the Council, to state their situation and condition, and of the impossibility, on the part of their great Father, to prevent the operation of the laws of the state on them. That they had been badly advised, and were putting reliance in persons who, while they professed to be their friends, would be sure to forget them in the hour of difficulty and trial. Their object, he well knew, was to obtain the best bargain they could, and the Commissioners were prepared to gain them one in all respects liberal, to the extent that they could before the Senate of the United States would satisfy. The Government intended this as the last treaty ever to be made with them, and it certainly was the last time that Commissioners would ever appear in their territory to talk with them on the subject. They had come as friends, and at their own request, to protect them from injury, not to deal with them about price. As far as they knew, the Government had nothing for them had enough. Their object was, as much of the country as possible, to give them of the land of the United States, which they were entitled to. They had nothing more to say, or to advise. They would

profit to be obtained from the sale of them. He called their attention to a previous letter to the War Department, from two of the three of its districts, and which two of their principal chiefs had signed, in which they had said most feelingly, that they were destitute, and could not possibly live under the laws of the state, and suggested that Commissioners might be sent to their village, to conclude a treaty. For them, new to state difficulties, showed their innocence, and deception, that hereafter, their complaints would not be regarded, because they could not be verified in the Secretary of war attempted to explain them to understand, that their removal was to be a matter for their own reflection and judgment. Although the treaty, believing, in avowing it was great, their knowledge of the laws of the United States, and of course, the Commissioners had nothing more to say, or to advise. They would
now take their lives and go home. It was stated
by agents, he said, that their judgment had been
so much in the decision they had made. Thenceforward
the language of all of them had been that they
could not live under the white man's laws. If
such was not their declared opinion, why had they
around it, and why did they want the President to
and commissioners to treat with them, when they could
not be made proper, it was attended with great expense.
He said, he well knew that many of them could live
any where, when he could; their education intellgen
could be paid and below $2; but the common
instructed Indian could not. For them to live in
rural laws which they could understand, an Indian to
understand, was expecting too much. And what are
they to do under the decision just pronounced? While
they resist the laws? The Sheriff could enforce them.
while they oppose him with their guns and tomahawks.
while the Cherokees could not see the decision to exist.
they would be found 100 or 1000 to object that decision
and to enforce the law. There are things which reason
they should have consistent before they decision was
pronounced. The Commissioners, he said, had nothing
further to remark, but to take care of them, and go
home, and accordingly they retired from the Council.
Shortly afterwards, they were waited upon by
several persons of the Committee, with a request that
they would not leave the treaty ground. That they
had listened of the remarks which had been made
to them, and had no doubt, if the commissioners
would remain a few days longer that a treaty could
be made.

Yesterday 25th. 9 o'clock. The Committee on the
part of the Indians, having a plan, presenting the
grounds on which they were willing to lead, they named
seven objectible features; and amongst others a
proposition to create a perpetual stock of $30,000 at
an interest of 5 per cent. but exchange at the pleasure
of the Cherokees nation after 50 years. The commissioners
returned for answer, that the terms offered had been
fully considered, and that some of them were inadmissible
but that at 11 o'clock they would meet the Chiefs or
commissioners in council and state to them then, what they could

(End)
and disposed to do.

11 Officers: The council met, present the compensation to the three chiefs, captains and lieutenants of the nations, when the following terms were proposed and agreed to.

Select two proposals for the basis of a treaty, in lieu of these here before proposed. They are offered from a full consideration of all the circumstances, and from a desire that ample and entire justice and liberality, may be extended to your several nations. If above, a treaty to be made out in pursuance.

Removal to take place within ten, or two, and a half years from the ratification of the treaty, and the treaty to be binding from the date of ratification upon the following terms:

Lands reserved, and the value of the said government purchase only

12 Sections 1 to each of the three chiefs 2 to include improvements. 12 Sections 1 to be set off for Col. J. Tolson. 2 to include improvements. 2 to R. Col. 2 to J. Tolson, from chiefs 4.

(2)
And to those who may have had in cultivation, as aforesaid, a part of 12 acres, and not more than 20 acres, a reservation as aforesaid, under the conditions and restrictions aforesaid, of a section of land, the number not to exceed 150 persons.

And to those who may have cultivated, as aforesaid, any part of 12 acres and less than 12 acres, a reservation under the restriction, and conditions aforesaid, of one-eighth of a section. The number not to exceed 150 persons.

And any Captains, the number of whom shall not exceed ninety, who shall fail to obtain, or any of the provisions, less than a section, he shall in that event, be entitled to half a section, additional to prize his other reservation. In making sale of any part of land he shall be subject to the conditions before stated.

Children of Cherokee parents residing in the treaty, a list and proof of which shall be filed with the agent, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, who have not yet reached the age of ten, shall be entitled to a quarter section of land, to be located under the direction of the President.

Also such persons wishing to become citizens, and

who are heads of families, shall be entitled, for himself or herself, to a section of land, and having lived upon, and having cultivated the same for six years after the ratification of this treaty, shall receive a grant in fee. The location shall be beside the sectional lines, and include him or her to the length necessary for each unmarried child, residing with him or her, on notice and a request made with the agent, in six months from the ratification of such reservation, said child shall be entitled, if over ten years of age, to half a section; if less than ten, to a quarter section, to adjourn the parent location.

And that only 200 remain: 200 Sections
200 children over ten years 100
200 do under ten years 50.

Annuities under former treaties amounting to $71,500 which would expire in 1836, to be continued.

Present annuity officers, are $25,000. It is, in account of the large reservations, reduced to $20,000 for 1836.

Remainder, expense of, and support on poor.

Education of all Cherokee boys, 20 years
Council house, kennels, and barns for chiefs.
Feathers and parshenas for 20 years.
1000 guns ammunition, blankets, &kettles.
1000 axes, hoes, & ploughs.
1000 wheels, cards, t 4222 pounds.
Petition to be 18 years.
21h, for 5 years.
Suit of clothes, and send to Capitains. also 4 years
pay at $5 per.
Pay of chiefs for 20 years.
Cattle, purchase of, at valuation of persons appointed
by the Government, and to be settled at two or more
appropriate places, to be paid for, at the same amount of
cattle furnished accept the paper, at the election of the
President.

The foregoing having been read and explained,
the three chiefs, and other principal men accding to
the council, and urged the acceptance of the terms which
were offered. The explanations being made the council
looked up.

Sunday 26th, some company at the common house, quarters
Tuck.

The treaty took place this morning, between the chiefs and some
of the Capitains, and head men, in which several al-
terations and additions were made, to the terms pro-
posed. They insisted to increase the number of
guns, and blankets, agreeably to the promise which
was made to them in the treaty of 1820.

Monday 27th. A meeting at the council house
took place today. The treaty as drawn up, was
submitted, interpreted, and explained; and at
one o'clock, it was signed.
Carrick house, church, and house for Chief's teacher and preacher for 10 years.
3000 guns ammunition, blanket & kettle.
1000 axes, hoes, ploughs.
1000 wheels, cards, 2 axes content.
Rations for 10 years.
1000 fathoms, for 5 years.
Suit of clothes, and sword to Captains, also 4 years pay at $50.
Pay of Chiefs for 20 years.
Cattle, purchase of, at valuation of persons appointed by the Government, and to be delivered at two or more appointed places, to be paid for in the same amount of cattle furnished accept of. Every, at the election of the President.

The foregoing having been read and explained, the three Chiefs, and other principal men, addressed the Council, and urged the acceptance of the terms which were offered. The explanations being made the Council broke up.

Sunday 26th bone confirma at the Conunmenon quarters. Took.

took place this morning, between the Chiefs and some of the Captains, and head men, in which several alterations and additions were made, to the terms for which they insisted to increase the number of guns and blankets, agreeably to the promise which was made to them in the treaty of 1820.

Monday 27th. A meeting at the Council House took place today. The treaty as drawn up, was submitted, interpreted, and explained; and at one o'clock it was signed.