

INDIAN TREATY.

We are enabled in our paper of to-day to give to our readers the outlines of the treaty just concluded between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, together with the proposals on behalf of the Cherokees which preceded and led to the treaty.

"Whereas, in the autumn of the year 1815, a deputation from the upper and lower Cherokee towns duly authorised by their nation went on to the city of Washington, the first named to declare to the President of the United States their anxious desire to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life in the country they then occupied, and to make known to the President of the United States the impracticability of inducing the nation at large to do this, and to request the establishment of a division line between the upper and lower towns so as to include all the waters of the Hiwassee river to the upper town, that by thus contracting their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin the establishment of fixed towns and a regular government.—The deputies from the lower towns to make known their desire to continue the hunter life, and also the scarcity of game where they then lived, and under those circumstances their wish to remove across the Mississippi river on some vacant land of the United States. And whereas, the president of the United States, after maturely considering the petitions of both parties, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1809, including other subjects answered those petitions as follows;

"The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties, and as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid and good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoiter the country on the waters of the Arkansas and White rivers, and the higher up the better as they will be the longer unapproached by our settlements, which will begin at the mouth of those rivers. The regular districts of the government of St. Louis are already laid off to the St. Francis."

"When this party shall have found a tract of country suiting the emigrants and not claimed by other Indians, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave, and to a part of which, proportioned to their numbers, they have a right.—Every aid towards their removal, and what will be necessary for them there will be freely administered to them, and when established in their new settlements, we shall still consider them as our children, give them the benefit of exchanging their peltries for what they will want at our factories, and always hold them firmly by the hand."

In pursuance of the preceding petitions made by the Cherokees, and the promise made to them by the president of the United States, the following stipulations having been entered into.

We understand the commissioners on the part of the United States, on the 8th instant, effected a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians. The chiefs and warriors of that nation ceded by way of exchange to the United States a small tract of country on the north side of Tennessee river in the State of Tennessee including little more than Sequatchey valley and all the land in the state of Georgia south of Chatahouchy river. It is

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Arkansas and White rivers including all on the east side of the Mississippi who on taking the enumeration shall express a wish to remove thither. It is further stipulated that after the enumeration is taken, the Cherokee nation shall cede to the U. States such portion of their country as those who may reside on the Arkansas and White rivers including all who wish to remove are justly entitled to from their numbers in consequence of which the United States give to the Cherokees in exchange an equal quantity of land on the Arkansas and White rivers; the bounds of which are designated and set forth in this treaty.

Knoxville Register.

From the Genesee (N. Y.) Farmer, of July 10.

A remarkable circumstance happened on the 30th ult. on the Genesee river, about ten miles above this place. A part of the land on the north bank has fallen into and across the river so as completely to change the course of the stream, which was at this place about eighty yards wide. The land on the south side of the river was level for some distance; on the north there rose a very high and steep hill, commencing about 20 or 30 feet from the edge of the bank. Along the intermediate space a road passed, the level of which was not more than six or eight feet above that of the water. In the afternoon of the day above mentioned, about half an acre of the bank fell into the river. About half past ten o'clock at night the people in the neighbourhood were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous noise from the hill accompanied by a jarring of the house. Upon going immediately out they discovered huge masses of the mountain tumbling from above into the river, and dashing the waters to a great height. About fifteen acres of the surface is supposed to have fallen. The cavity left in the hill is of a circular form, the back part of which presents a precipice nearly perpendicular of about 150 feet in height. Several of the trees which stood on the side of the mountain yet remain in an erect posture, having been carried down in that position on masses of the earth; the tops of others are buried in the ruins, while their roots are raised in the air. The current of the river being completely obstructed, has risen above the opposite bank, and is now forming a new channel for a considerable distance.