

The road was opened the following year, and has now been travelled for a quarter of a century; and, during this whole time, has greatly facilitated intercourse between different parts of the southern states.

No reader of the foregoing abstract can be so dull as not to perceive, that the privilege was granted to the United States, at the special instance of the President; that the Cherokees were extremely cautious not to compromise their territorial rights; that they made the grant from motives of friendship, and a willingness to afford the desired accommodation. They guard, in a suitable manner, against vexations and liabilities, to which this act of kindness might be thought to expose them; and they reserve the income of the ferries, some of which are over considerable rivers, and have been quite profitable.

The word 'Father' is repeatedly used in this document, to indicate the relation which the President of the United States held to the Cherokees, as their protector from aggression, and as bound to see that the treaties with them are carried into effect "with all good faith." We had obtruded the word upon them. We had put it into their mouths, and it was made the standing pledge, not merely of our justice, but of our kindness and generosity towards them. Shall this sacred and venerable name be prostituted to purposes of injustice and oppression? For most assuredly, it will be deemed oppression, rank oppression, if we disown our engagements, forswear our most solemn covenants, and then take possession of the lands of our poor neighbours, which had been secured to them by the highest guaranty which we could make. Nor will the oppression be less odious on account of its being accompanied by professions of great benevolence, and the promise of a new guaranty.

SECOND TREATY OF TELlico, OR SEVENTH NATIONAL COMPACT WITH THE CHEROKEES.

This instrument was executed "in the garrison of Tellico, on Cherokee ground," October 24, 1804, by Daniel Smith and Return J. Meigs, for the United States, and ten chiefs and warriors for the Cherokees, in the presence of five witnesses.

The preamble says, that certain propositions were made by the Commissioners; that they were considered by the Chiefs; and that "the parties aforesaid have unanimously agreed and stipulated, as is definitely expressed in the following articles:"

ART. 1. "For the considerations hereinafter expressed, the Cherokee nation *relinquish and cede* to the United States, a tract of land, bounding," &c. [This was a small tract, called Wafford's Settlement, containing perhaps not more than 100,000 acres. It was a strip on the frontier between the Cherokees and Georgia.]

ART. 2. "In consideration of the *relinquishment and cession*, the United States, upon signing the present treaty," shall pay the Cherokees \$5,000, in goods or money, at the option of the Cherokees, and \$1,000 annually, in addition to the previous annuities.

The treaty was ratified by President Jefferson and the Senate. The "relinquishment and cession" are of the same nature, and carry with them the same implications, as have been described in preceding comments.