

*Cherokee Lands.*—Col. Wales of Habersham, who was deputed by the Governor, to collect testimony in regard to the old boundary between the Creeks and Cherokees, returned from his mission on Wednesday last. The result of his enquiries is, that there is no doubt about the boundary line between the two nations having been lately changed; that a large tract of country now in possession of the Cherokees, did once belong to the Creeks; and that, of course, of right, belongs to Georgia, under the terms of what is known as the old treaty, or even under the terms of the new treaty, did the State of Georgia, choose to recognise it as valid.

The following is a summary of the evidence collected on this subject by Col. Wales.

*Jacob R. Brooks*, of DeKalb, states that he has resided on the Chattahoochee since 1819, and had a transient residence there some time previous—recollects conversing with natives and citizens of the Cherokee nation about their boundary, and always, till 1821, understood that the line commenced at Suwanna old town, on the Chattahoochee, and ran on thence to a Creek called *Alah-Kulsee* (dividing line) thence down the said creek to the Hightower river, near Sixas old town, and down said river to the mouth of Wills creek. Has understood that in 1821, an arrangement was made between the chiefs of the two tribes, by which their line was removed, so as to commence at a point 50 miles lower down on the Chattahoochee, called the Buzzard Roost, and from thence to the mouth of Wills creek—That there was no white man present when the last line was run—has never understood that it was ratified or recognised by the government of the United States.

*Elisha Winn* of Gwinnett, living on the frontiers, in Jackson county, at the time of the treaty of 1818, with the Creeks; and at the time of the treaty of 1817, with the Cherokees. Then, the dividing line between the nations was, what was called the Hightower path, running from the high shoals of the Appalachie, to Suwanna old town, on the Chattahoochee—thence to Sixas old town, on the Hightower.—*John Rogers*, who had married a Cherokee woman, claimed a reserve immediately south of said path, as a Cherokee, under the treaty of 1817, and the General Government would not suffer him to retain it, because he had taken it upon Creek lands.

*James Gilbert*, of Gwinnett, has lived at the upper part of Suwanna old town since 1819; at that time, understood the dividing line to be the Hightower path, crossing the Chattahoochee river at said town, and running on to the Hightower river. This line was understood by all to be the line between the two nations, till another line was made, commencing, as he is informed, at Buzzard Roost, farther down the Chattahoochee. Has understood from the Cherokees, that the point at which the Hightower path crossed the Chattahoochee, at Suwanna, was called the Buzzard Roost, before the new line was made.

*Isham Williams*, of Gwinnett, was living at the Hog Mountain for some time before the treaty of 1817 with the Cherokees—has understood from those who had become citizens of the Cherokee nation by marriage, that the dividing line between the two nations, was an old trail crossing the Chattahoochee at Suwanna old town, and running on, and striking the Hightower river at a place called Sixas old town.

*Robert Venable*, of Gwinnett, lived on the frontier of Georgia 28 years, and states that he has frequently been in the Cherokee nation; and understood from white men who had married in the Cherokee nation, that the old original line between the Creek and Cherokee tribes of Indians, was a line crossing the Chattahoochee river

at Suwanna old town, and running on, and striking the Hightower river in the neighbourhood of the Sixas old town.

*George M. Gresham*, of Gwinnett, says, that *Parker Collins*, who had intermarried with a Cherokee woman, and who was living a short distance below Suwanna old town, on the west of the *Chattahoochee*, and below the old trail that was said to be the dividing line between the Creeks and Cherokees, a few years since, moved and settled above said trail; and that it was reported that the object of his removal was to get off from Creek land and upon the Cherokee land.

*James M. C. Montgomery*, of DeKalb, was superintendent of artificers in the U. States in 1814, and stationed at the Standing Peach tree, on the *Chattahoochee*, for the purpose of building boats to transport provisions down the river. While there, he understood, from the Indians in that vicinity, who were chiefly, or entirely Cherokees, that the land on both sides of the river belonged to the Creeks. Sometime prior to 1814 he obtained a decree of the Cherokee nation against a certain *Cawdry*, who was then at the head of an Indian family—was informed by the Cherokee Indians that the said *Cawdry* ran his property to the standing peach tree. On enquiring whether the land there was Creek or Cherokee, was informed, by several who were leading men in the Cherokee nation, that it belonged to the Creeks, and that any claim or title the Cherokees had to the land there, was by permission of the Creeks—That it was common for the two tribes, being connected with each other by marriage, to occupy each others land—That standing peach tree is from 10 to 12 miles above the Buzzard roost, the point from whence the temporary line between the two tribes now starts.—One *John Woodall* was permitted to erect a mill, &c. on the west side of the *Chattahoochee*, immediately below the peach tree, and *Rolly McIntosh*, at the head of a party of Creek Indians, as deponent understood, came up and destroyed said *Woodall's* crop and mill. Deponent has often seen the ruins of the same.

Such is the testimony collected by *Col. Wales*, and it surely is quite enough to establish the fact that the true line between the two nations is, as described in the evidence.

The following facts are also reported by *Colonel Wales*.

The *Hon. Wilson Lumpkin*, under the Treaty of 1818, ran the line between the two tribes, and made a corner on the west side of the *Chattahoochee*, at *Suwanua old town*, half a mile from the river.

*Gen. Wm. McIntosh* married a Cherokee woman, and was made a chief of that nation. The year before his death the nation broke him, as they called it, saying, "They had washed away his power." He replied that he "would wash away their lower line."

From all the information that has been obtained, it is inferred that the land between the old and new lines, embraces the best part of the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia—that it properly belongs to Georgia, as has been already observed, and that there is enough of it to make three or four respectable counties.

That the Cherokees themselves indulge the belief that Georgia will succeed in establishing her claim, is evident from the fact, that since the subject has been agitated, a deputation has been sent to *Washington City*.—*Georgia Journal*.