

A statement made in the Cherokee Phoenix, that the Creeks, Chickasaw, and other Indians, who had emigrated beyond the Mississippi, were dissatisfied with their situation and were anxious to return, and that all accounts to the contrary were misrepresentations of interested white men, has caused the following statement by Col. Brearley. The Intelligencer says:—"We are glad to receive, from authority so competent and respectable as Col. Brearley, a counter statement, going to shew that the editor of the Phoenix is misled by his feelings, or by erroneous information, and that the complaints against the Government are not well founded."—*Sav. Georgian.*

From the National Intelligencer, 8th inst.

Having inserted the statement of the Cherokee Phoenix on the subject of the emigration of the Indians beyond the Mississippi and of the country there assigned to them by the Government, we are glad to receive, from authority so competent and respectable as Col. Brearley, a counter statement, going to show that the editor of the Phoenix is misled by his feelings, or by erroneous information, and that the complaints against the Government are not well founded.

*Gentlemen,*—I observe in the Intelligencer of the 2d inst. an article taken from the Cherokee Phoenix, respecting the country west of the Mississippi, offered by the Government of the United States for the future residence of the Southern Indians—pretending to state the feelings and situation of those Indians who have emigrated to that country. As it cannot be presumed that the publication referred to could make any deep impression on the Indians, it must have been intended to influence and mislead the public mind, by drawing upon the feelings of our citizens, whose sympathies for that unfortunate race of fellow-creatures it is well known are increased in proportion to their dependence on us. I therefore deem it proper to offer such information as my knowledge of their present condition and of the country allotted to them enables me to afford.

With respect to the Chickasaws, I have not learned that any particular location has been assigned to them; but, as it regards the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, the provision made by Government cannot fail to render them either as hunters or cultivators of the soil, far happier than they now are, or possibly can be in the country now occupied by them; particularly the Creeks, with whom my intercourse has been such as to enable me to know the disposition of all the emigrants, which is, without one dissenting voice, in favor of their new country; and I assure you it is *untrue* that any have expressed a wish to return. On the contrary, not a single family could be induced, even at the expense of the Government, to re-locate itself permanently in the old nation. They are placed immediately beyond the Western Territorial line of Arkansas, bounded on the West, and at no great distance by the prairies which extend to the Rocky Mountains, presenting a barrier to any further removal. Instead of being surrounded by White People and deluged with Whiskey from every quarter, they have but one channel of intercourse, the rivers generally coming from the West on which they are located, affording them the advantage of water transportation for the products of their labor or hunts, and of receiving in return by steam boats, directly from New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, &c. &c. all the necessaries and luxuries of life which their wants or their fancies may require. The lands between the Territorial line of Arkansas and the Great Prairies are by far the

richest I have ever seen, beautifully undulated, and well watered, and certainly more congenial to the rearing of stock of every description than *any other* in the United States. Thus, while every inducement to the arts of husbandry are increased, and the means of living rendered secure and easy, the boundless prairies will afford a perpetual supply of game, particularly the Buffalo and Beaver, which have been long since extinct with the Indians on this side the Mississippi, besides immense herds of wild horses, an animal which they hold in no little estimation.

A delegation of five of their most distinguished men were sent last winter to the old nation for the purpose of explaining the advantages of their new country, and to do away the prejudices created by mischievous and designing people interested in their remaining where they are. They were the bearers of numerous letters and talks, not one of which I undertake to say, breathed such a sentiment as that contained in the Phoenix.

Yours, very respectfully,

**D. BREARLEY.**

Washington City, 4th July, 1829.