

The *Cherokee Phoenix*, in speaking of the inducements to emigrate offered to the Cherokees in the late Indian Treaty, says: "We may expect to see Commissioners sent by our Father the President of the United States. What their propositions will be, appear evident to us, and the answer to these propositions cannot be mistaken by those who have properly learnt the feelings of our people on the subject of emigration. We calculate on a unanimous refusal of the Cherokees to accede to the proposals of the United States' Commissioners," &c. The Editor of the *Phoenix* may be correct in his calculation upon this subject, but it may be well for them to consider the consequences of such a refusal before they make it—and as he wishes them to be "left at liberty to choose for themselves and to decide according to their best judgements," it may be well, also, for him to lay those consequences, and the inducements to emigrate, fairly and fully before them, so that in making such a decision, they may have the best means of doing so "as the good of the Cherokees may require." It may be, as he says, "very common, that whenever Indians refuse to accept of the propositions of Commissioners, they are denounced as obstinate, and as offering contempt to their great Father;" but the Commissioners can have no authority to do this; and in leaving the Cherokees to infer from his remarks, that this will be the only consequence of their refusal in the present instance, he by no means gives them a fair opportunity "to decide according to their best judgement." He must be fully sensible that, under all the circumstances of the case, it is impossible that they can much longer be permitted to hold a separate and independent government within the limits of the Georgia Territory. And as, in the event of their refusal to emigrate, they will inevitably be placed by Georgia under the jurisdiction of her laws, it is duty to tell them this, and at the same time to shew them, on the other hand, all the inducements offered to emigrants, and the manifold benefits they may obtain in a country far richer in soil, and more suited to their habits and customs; and where they may establish such a government as they choose and hold it forever, independent, and unmolested by the whites.