



Kosciusko, April 23, 1843.

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The public of this vicinity is to day presented with the first number of the "Attala Register" which it is proposed to continue upon the terms announced. Our object is to conduct a temperate public journal, which shall be a register of the more important documents, and of events as they transpire.

That such a newspaper would be useful none will deny; and particularly so upon the cheap scale upon which we propose to publish it. Its columns will be open to well written and respectful articles not too lengthy, without regard to political creed, and as it is not known who all may be its contributors the author of any article which may appear in its columns will be given up to any person affected by it, or who has the right to make the enquiry.

We commence by the publication of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, in which at this particular time many persons feel interested, and but few copies of it can be procured. Our sheet is not as large as we intended, owing to our having been sent paper of a smaller size than we intended to get, we expect however to enlarge it after a while. Subscription and patronage is respectfully solicited.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of Lownd's county, the Grand Jury presented as a public nuisance certain persons, without giving their names who have become disturbers of the peace and quiet of the community by hunting up old judgments and executions, and selling by them, property which there is no knowledge or suspicion is under any such liability.

The grand jury say, "It has been the practice for some time past of a set of sharpers who infest the community, and who reside in Columbus, to search the records of Court for years back, hunt up defunct judgments and executions, and under false pretences of law, have them levied upon the property of individuals whose occupations leave them no time to suspect or guard against such Covert and perfidious acts of Swindling". The grand jury go on to say, "Such disregard of all moral and social duties, and such violent outrages of the peace and dignity of the community: call for strict and unmitigated censure, wherever the parties may be found whether in the ranks of an honorable profession in the enjoyment of offices, or in the common walks of life." This seems to be an intimation that some lawyers and offices holders have been thus engaged; we are pleased to see that the grand jury of that county has exposed such practices by a public presentment, and those of other counties where the same pernicious practice prevails should follow the example, and there no doubt exists good cause for such an investigation in other places.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate claims under the fourteenth article of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, in pursuance of an act Congress, have adjourned from Ho-pa-kah, and are now holding their sessions at yazoo old town, Neshoba County."

**CORN COBS.**—The cob of Indian corn contains more nutriment than the bran of wheat; and its healthy assistance in the digestion of the grain cannot be questioned. Any farmer can satisfy himself by pressure and by distillation that the corn cob contains oil and spirit.

Where 9 gallons of spirit were obtained from a measure of pure corn meal, and from the same quantity of corn, with the cobs ground with it, 13 gallons were distilled, showing over 10 per cent. increase. A slight modification of the common bark mill answers to crush the ears, and the cob from its situation is always intimately intermixed. The mixture is preferred by cattle to the clear meal. When our farmers become a little poorer, the great waste from the rejection of corn cobs will be saved to the nation.

A Mr. Keeler in Columbus Miss. advertises that he will sell certain calico at six cents per yard, and other goods in proportion; & Messrs Daniels & Brady, advertise that they will sell goods at least forty per cent cheaper than any house in that city. This is cheaper than we buy goods here or even in Yazoo City.

The choctaw treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

A treaty of perpetual friendship, cession and limits entered into by John H. Eaton, and John Coffee, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the mingoes Chiefs, Captains, warriors of the Choctaw nation, begun and held at Dancing Rabbit Creek on the 15th of september in the year 1830.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi, has extended the laws of said State, to persons & property, within the Chartered limits of the same, and the President of the United States, has said that he cannot protect the Chotaw people from the operation of these laws. Now therefore, that the Choctaws may live under their own laws in peace with the United States, and the State of Mississippi.— They have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi, and have accordingly agreed to the following Articles of treaty;

**ARTICLE 1st.** Perpetual peace and friendship is pledged and agreed upon by and between the United States and the mingoes, Chiefs and warriors of the Choctaw nation of red people, and that this may be considered the treaty existing between the parties all other treaties heretofore existing and inconsistent with the professions of this are hereby declared null & void.

**ARTICLE 2d.** The United States under a grant specially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw nation a tract of Country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple to them and their descendants, to enure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it. Begining near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas River, running thence to the source of the Canadian Fork if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits, then due south to Red River and down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas, thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same to be agreeably to the Treaty made and concluded at Washington City, in the year 1825. The grant to be executed so soon as the present treaty shall be ratified.

**ARTICLE 3d.** In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this Treaty, the Choctaw nation of Indians consent and hereby cede to the United States, the entire country they own and possess east of the Mississippi River, and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi River early as practicable and will so arrange their removal that as many as possible of their people, not exceeding one half of the whole number shall depart during the falls of 1831 and 1832, the residue to follow in the succeeding fall 1833. A better opportunity in this manner will be afforded the Government to extend to them the facilities and comforts, which it is desirable should be extended in carrying the to their new homes.

**ARTICLE 4th.** The Government and people of the United States, are hereby obliged to secure to the said Choctaw nation of red people the jurisdiction and Government of all the persons and property that may be within their limits west, so that no Territory, or State, shall ever have a right to pass laws for the Government of the Choctaw nation of red people, and their decendants; and that no part of the land granted them, shall ever be embraced in any Territory, or State. But the United States shall forever secure said Choctaw nation from and against all laws except such as from time to time may be enacted in their own councils, not inconsistent with the Constitution Treaties and laws of the United States; and except such as may and which have been enacted by Congress, to the extent that Congress under the constitution are required to exercise a legislation over Indian affairs. But the Choctaws should this Treaty be ratified express a wish that Congress may grant to the Choctaws the right of punishing by their own laws any white man, who shall come into their nation and infringe any of their national regulations.

**ARTICLE 5th.** The United States, are obliged to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife, and from foreign enemies, on the same principles that the citizens of the United States are protected.— So that whatever would be a legal demand upon the United States for defence, or for wrongs, committed by an enemy on a citizen of the United States, shall be equally binding in favor of the Choctaws. And in all cases when the Choctaws shall be called upon, by a legally authorized officer of the United States to fight an enemy, such Choctaws shall receive the pay and other

emoluments which citizens of the United States receives in such cases; provided no war shall be undertaken or prosecuted by said Choctaw Nation, but by declaration made in full council, and to be approved by the United States, unless it be in self defence against an open rebellion, or against an enemy marching into their country, in which cases they shall defend until the United States, are advised thereof.

**ARTICLE 6th.** Should a Choctaw or any party of Choctaws commit acts of violence upon the persons, or property of a citizen of the United States, or join any war party against any neighboring tribe of Indians, without the authority in the preceding article, and except to oppose an actual, or threatened invasion or rebellion, such persons so offending shall be delivered up to an officer of the United States, if in the power of the Choctaw Nation, that such offender may be punished, as may be provided in such cases by the laws of the United States. But if said offender is not within the control of the Choctaw Nation, then said Choctaw Nation, shall not be held responsible for the injury done by said offender.

**ARTICLE 7th.** All acts of violence committed upon persons, and property, of the people of the Choctaw Nation, either by citizens of the United States, or neighboring tribes of red people, shall be referred to some authorized agent, by him to be referred to the President of the United States, who shall examine into such cases, and see that every possible degree of justice is done to said Indian party of the Choctaw Nation.

**ARTICLE 8th.** Offenders against the laws of the United States, or any individual State, shall be apprehended and delivered to any duly authorized person, when such offender may be found in the Choctaw Country, having fled from any part of the United States. But in all such cases, application must be made to the agent, or chiefs and the expense of his apprension, and delivery provided for, and paid by the United States.

**ARTICLE 9th.** Any citizen of the United States, who may be ordered from the Nation by the agent and constituted authorities of the Nation and refusing to obey or return into the Nation without the consent of the aforesaid persons, shall be subject to such pains and penalties, as may be provided by the laws of the United States. In such cases Citizens of the United States, traveling peaceably under the authority of the laws of the United States, shall be under the care and protection of the Nation."

**ARTICLE 10th.** No person shall expose goods, or other articles for sale as a trader, without a written permit from the constituted authorities of the Nation, or authority of the laws of Congress of the United states, under penalty of forfeiting the articles, and the constituted authorities of the Nation, shall grant no licene except to such persons as reside in the Nation, and are answerable to the laws of the Nation. The United States shall be particularly obliged to assist to prevent ardent spirits, from being introduced into the Nation."

**ARTICLE 11th.** Navigable streams shall be free to the Choctaws, who shall pay no higher toll or duty, than Citizens of the United States. It is agreed further that the United States, shall establish one or more, Post Offices in said Nation. And may establish such military post roads, and posts as they may consider necessary.

**ARTICLE 12th.** All intruders shall be removed from the Choctaw Nation, and kept without it. Private property to be always respected, and on no occasion taken for publicl purposes without, just compensation being made therefor to the rightful owner. If an Indian, unlawfully takes, or steal any property, from a white man, a citizen of the United States, the offender shall be punished.— And if a white man, unlawfully takes, or steal any thing from an Indian, the property shall be restored, and the offender punished. It is further agreed that when a Choctaw shall be given up, to be tried for any offence against the laws of the United States, if unable to employ Counsel to defend him the United States will do it, that his trial may be fair and impartial."

**ARTICLE 13th.** It is consented that a qualified agent, shall be appointed for the Choctaws, every four years. Unless sooner removed by the President.— And he shall be removed on petition of the constituted authorities of the Nation. (the Preident being satisfied there is sufficient cause shown) The agent shall fix his residence, convenient to the great body of the people. And in the selection of an agent, immediately after the ratification of this treaty the wishes of the Choctaw Nation on the subject shall be entitled

to just respect.

**ARTICLE 14th.** Each Choctaw head of a family being desirous, to remain and become a Citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so, signifying by his intention to the Agent within six months from the ratification of this Treaty.— And he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of one hundred and forty acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey, in like manner, shall be entitled to one half that quantity for each unmarried child, which is living with him over ten years of age and a quarter section to such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of their parent. If they reside upon said lands, intending to become Citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of the Treaty in that case, a reservation shall include the principal improvements of the head of the family or a portion of it. Persons who claim privilege of a choctaw Citizen, but if they remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity."

**ARTICLE 15th.** To each of the Chiefs in the Choctaw Nation. (to wit)

Greenwood Laflore, Natchashobee and Mushuelatubba there is granted a reservation of Four Sections of land, two of which shall include and adjoin their present improvements and the other two located where they please. But on unoccupied unimproved lands.— Such sections shall be bounded by the sectional lines: and with the consent of the President, they may sell the same. Also to the three principle Chiefs, and to their successors in office, there shall be paid two hundred and fifty Dollars annually while they shall continue in their respective offices, except Mushulatubbe, who as he has an annuity of one hundred & fifty Dollars per life under a former Treaty, shall receive only the additional sum of one hundred Dollars, while he shall continue in office as a Chief. And if in addition to these the Nation shall think proper to elect an additional principal Chief of the whole to superintend and govern upon republican principles; he shall receive annually for his services five hundred dollars, which allowance to the Chiefs; and their successors in office shall continue for twenty years. At any time when in military service and while in service by authority of the United States, the district Chiefs under and by the selection of the President shall be entitled to the pay of majors; the others Chief under the same circumstances shall have the pay of a lieutenant Colonel. The speakers of the districts shall receive twenty five Dollars a year for four years each; and the three secretaries one to each of the Chiefs; fifty Dollars each for four years. Each Captain of the Nation the number not to exceed nintynine; thirty three for each district shall be furnished upon removing to the west with each a good suit of clothes, and a broad Sword as an out-fit; and for four years commencing with the first of the removal, shall each receive fifty dollars a year for the trouble of keeping their people at order in settling; and when they shall be in military service by authority of the United States, shall receive the pay of a Captain.

**ARTICLE 16th.** In wagons and with steam-boats as may be found necessary the United States agree to remove the Indians to their new homes at their expense, and under the care of discreet and careful persons who will be kind and brotherly to them. They agree to furnish them with ample corn, and beef or pork, for themselves and families for twelve months after reaching their new homes. It is agreed further, that the United States will take all their cattle at the valuation of some discreet person, to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money after their arrival at their new homes, or other cattle such as may be desired, shall be furnished them, notice given through their agent of their wishes upon this subject before their removal, that time to supply the demand may be afforded.

**ARTICLE 17th.** The several annuities and sums secured under former treaties to the Choctaw Nation and people, shall continue as though this treaty had never been made: And it is further agreed, that the United States in addition will pay the sum of twenty thousand dollars for twenty years commencing after their removal to the west; of which in the first year after their removal \$10,000 shall be divided and arranged, to such as may not receive reservations under this Treaty.

**ARTICLE 18th.** The United States shall cause the lands hereby ceded to be surveyed, and surveyors may enter the Choctaw country for that purpose conducting themselves properly, and disturbing or interrupting none of the Choctaw