and children. It was time to make resistance. Some of the assertions of the Secretary of War are not founded on fact," he said.

Ackson's resolution was "shelved" for the time being, but hot shelved was it's author's prejudice against the Cherokees. Jackson's prejudice prodigiously multiplied and in later years, struck cruelly at? the heart-core of the once powerful Cherokee Nation. Prior to his election to Congress, Jackson had bitterly fought the Cherokees. After he had acquired much of their land. In 1795, he had gone to Philadelphia to sell thirty thousand acres, reportedly belonging to him-fifty thousands were held jointly with John Overton, and eighteenth thousand were on commission for Joel Rice. "Be candid and unreserved with the purchasers," Overton had worridly cautioned Jackson then. "And particularly informed them that the fifty thousand acres are situated without boundaries and land open to white settlement as fixed by the Treaty of Holston." In other words what they are saying here is that Jackson was getting ready to sell Cherokee land. It is a small wonder that Jackson, heartedly disliking President Washington, suggested his impeachment. Land speculators of Jackson's caliber was one of Washington's gravest problems. Notified by Knox at the beginning of his term that in some instances speculators were paying less than once cent an acre for ill-gained Cherokee land, Washington threatedned to send a regular army in the Indian country to uphold the Indian rights. To advert this, the Treaty of Holston was negotiated. President Washington's rejection of a third term boded ill for the Cherokees. Never again would they know the kind of just protection of a President whose Indian policy was designed to defend rather offend the American aborigines." (Sentence not relevant.)

"The rhythm of the Cherokee economical life," I am quoting now from a Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin, "were shattered after the American Revolution which unleased the flood immigration toward the Cherokee borders.