

between the White and Red races, under the United States government, may possibly be succeeded shortly by connexions more consonant with the advancing civilization of some of the principal Indian "nations."

The Choctaws and Cherokees—now chiefly removed westward of the Mississippi, and located on contiguous territories, extending along the western boundary of Louisiana down to the Texan and Comanche frontier—are improving their condition in a manner gratifying to benevolent minds. They are organized under regulative legislative bodies, judicial tribunals—with schools and churches—with temperance societies, agricultural societies, and other customary paraphernalia of improvement. We have before us now the arrangements for conducting this year an Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show among the Cherokees, with premiums offered also for the best specimens of household industry among the women. We note the fact as one of the many evidences of advancing civilization among the Cherokees: And, as regards the Choctaws, what need be said more creditable than the fact that they have adopted the plan of PITCHLYN, their worthy chief, for securing a permanent annual income from an investment of certain annuities for educational purposes? It may be added, that no where are the functionaries of religion and education more respected than among the Choctaws, as well as the Cherokees: And we know that it was this respectful feeling which induced PITCHLYN to name the principal Choctaw post-office in honor of *Wheelock*. In the efforts to secure certain annuities as a permanent school-fund, it may be supposed that that chief "had great difficulties to contend with, not only from the Indians themselves, who had been accustomed to squander their annuities in the most unprofitable manner, but from the traders, whose profits were curtailed by this novel appropriation of funds, of which a large proportion had usually fallen into their hands."

The progress of civilization, thus briefly mentioned, coupled with the contiguity of their respective territories, occasioned the suggestion that an *Indian State* might be erected, to include the Choctaws and Cherokees—in the belief that, after suitable probation under the customary "territorial" relations, admission might be obtained as a regular member of our political confederacy.

The united population of the Choctaws and Cherokees, nearly equals the number of people requisite for admission as a state; and at first it was thought best to bring both "nations" together in this way, rather than attempt the erection of each into separate territories, with reference to future state rights, under our federal system. But the increasing numbers of the Choctaws, and other considerations which may be imagined, will induce that people at least to

part of the Choctaws: And it may be presumed that the Cherokees will not be backward in preferring similar claims, seeing the contest they have long maintained for independence as a people.

The question arising under these circumstances will form a new feature in our political history, differing widely from "Annexation" in the case of Texas. Without any disposition to prejudge the question, pro or con., we await the discussion with feelings which will be experienced by every generous mind that desires the advancement of the red race in ways compatible with the rights and institutions of the white man.

But whatever political expediency may decide concerning the application of these Indians for recognition or "annexation" as members of our federal system, the tribute of respect, and we may say of admiration, will not be withheld from men who, like PITCHLYN, are signaling themselves as reformers of their race. Gentlemen whose opportunities of judging enable them to speak confidently assure us that this Chief is emphatically one of "nature's noblemen." He may be styled the Reformer of his People—the man to whom, beyond all others, and more than all others beside, the Choctaws are chiefly indebted for their present prosperous condition—for their organized and efficient government, and for the moral and religious and educational influences by which that government is sustained—"for all which blessings," Pitchlyn said to our informant, with characteristic generosity, "we are most essentially indebted to FEMALE INFLUENCE—for the Choctaw women kindly listened and approved, when our warriors were mostly indifferent if not hostile to the innovation upon their ancient usages."

We have some interesting memoranda on these subjects, which may be added hereafter—for now we have transcended the ordinary bounds of a newspaper article.

Albany Argus.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE CHOCTAWS AND CHEROKEES.

The project to which we alluded recently, concerning the probable application of the Choctaw and Cherokee "nations" for organization under the "territorial" laws preparatory to seeking admission as states of our Federal system, is now in progress of accomplishment.

The Choctaws have promptly approved of the policy adopted by their worthy chief upon this important subject; and, as will be seen by the following extract from the Mississippi Free Trader, that "nation" have further evinced their worthiness of political rights by electing PITCHLYN as their representative in presenting to congress their claim for admission to the privileges of American citizens under our national confederacy:

"Pitchlyn, the elective chief of 25,000 civilized Choctaws beyond the Mississippi," says the Free Trader, "will probably visit Washington this winter for the purpose of applying to Congress for the admission of his nation as a territory into the United States with a delegate in Congress. A constitution it is said has been adopted by the voters of the nation and every preliminary step taken for submitting it to Congress, and this distinguished chief se-

Albany, Sept. 11. 1845.

Mr. J. P. B. Choctaw Nation.

Dear Sir, I wrote you a few weeks ago, expressing the satisfaction experienced at seeing that you have so promptly carried out the project which you kindly approved when I took the liberty of suggesting the expediency of your nation (as well as the Cherokees & Creeks) applying for admission as a State of our Confederacy. I see that you & your People very wisely ask only to be admitted as a "territory" - but that once granted, you may consider the battle won for the reception of your "nation" as a regularly constituted portion of the American Confederacy of Republics. You will see by the articles which I now send you, that I have not been an unobserved spectator of your efforts, even tho' remote from you. I enclosed you a copy of the article of August 7 in my letter about that date, addressed to you at "Wheelock", which I believe was the name of the Postoffice you told me you had just then got estab-

ed near your residence. I send you a
cate of that article; I also a copy of
the article of this date, which I pre-
for the same paper, to excite atten-
favor southward towards the project
underlying your People some justice
way of recognizing their political
tendency. I heartily wish that all our
race, even in the United States, were
all qualified for political privileges
believe the majority of your "Nation"
I hope to see you yet enjoying the
st satisfaction of representing ~~your~~
State of Choctaw in the ~~congress~~ Senate
of the United States. If you received my
of last month, you will see many
to which I have not now time to write.
I send you occasionally some mat-
about Education, Agriculture, Politics
general (not party) character, & other mat-
-some of which, the volumes of course,
not be sent through the mail. Will
inform me how to send them to you?
I should be glad to hear from you; & if I
ever you, or aid any way in promoting
our noble purposes, command me freely.

If spared with health, we may meet again
in Washington this winter; but, whether we
ever meet again, or not, in this world,
you have, for your prosperity & happiness,
the hearty wishes of

Your friend

Henry O'Reilly

I send you my circular about the in-
troduction of the Electric Telegraph. I
hope ere long to be able to announce
by that Telegraph, the first intelligence
~~that~~ which reaches the Mississippi, -
that "Choctaw" is recognized as a "terri-
tory", preparatory to its admission as an
independent State of the Confederacy;
that Major Pitchlyre has taken his
place in the Capitol as its represent-
ative or delegate at Washington

Please excuse great haste.