

sons as well as others, if they communicate by contact with the sick, shall perform the same quarantine as the sick persons themselves.

XXV. And it is hereby further ordered, That after the quarantine guarantians shall have been placed on board any ship or vessel, the pilot may quit such ship or vessel and be removed to an apartment in the houses at Chesney hill, or in the hospital buildings, provided he comes from a ship or vessel having no suspicious sickness on board; but if otherwise, such pilot shall be sent to the pest-house, or to one of the huts on shore, as the discretion of the superintendent of quarantine with the advice of the medical attendant, and such pilot shall, in both cases continue under quarantine until the prophylactic airing of the goods, wares and merchandises, as a heretofore directed, shall be finished, and at the expiration of such prophylactic airing, such pilot, if he continue free from infection, shall be fumigated and discharged from quarantine; provided that, during the quarantine of such pilot, if he contracts either on board the hospital ship, or at the pest-house, or huts on shore, such pilot shall not have communication with any other person, except as may be necessary to those herein directed with regard to other persons under quarantine.

XXVI. And it is hereby further ordered, That until the houses at Chesney hill shall be erected, such of the passengers and crew of any ship or vessel arriving as above-mentioned, not furnished with clean bills of health, as may be desirous of performing quarantine in a separate vessel, shall, in case the superintendent of quarantine, with the advice of the medical attendant, shall see no objection thereto, be permitted to quit the ship or vessel in any way they may think proper before the hatches are opened, and to go on board any other ship or vessel to perform quarantine (in which other ship or vessel a quarantine guardian shall be placed at the expense of the passengers and crew performing quarantine) and such persons shall there perform a quarantine of thirty days, and such of the passengers and crew as shall remain on board the ship in which they shall have arrived, shall continue under quarantine until the ship shall be discharged therefrom.

Provided always, That in case any pestilential accident shall occur among the ship's crew or passengers during the prophylactic airing of the goods, at whatever stage of the quarantine such accident may happen, the quarantine of all the passengers and crew, and of the pilot, (if there shall be any pilot at the time) shall be continued in respect of his having been on board such ship or vessel, as well as of the goods, wares and merchandises, shall re-commence—the sick persons shall be sent to the hospital ship or the pest house, or to any huts on shore as above directed; the external guard shall be immediately doubled, and notice of such accident shall be given with all possible dispatch to the lords of his majesty's privy council, that they may give such orders thereupon as may appear to them to be necessary.

XXVII. And it is hereby further ordered, That all persons who shall have to perform quarantine in the houses at Chesney hill shall perform such quarantine for the same time, and under the same regulations, as those who are permitted to perform quarantine in separate vessels as herein-before directed.

XXVIII. And it is hereby further ordered, That the baggage, wearing apparel, books, and every other article belonging to any person on board any ship or vessel arriving as above mentioned, and not furnished with a clean bill of health, for which they shall have no immediate account, shall be sent to the lazaret at Chesney hill, or to the floating lazaret, for the purpose of being burnt, or in like manner, or otherwise, as the best method may be found for the best and most effectual manner; and before any of the passengers or crew shall be discharged from quarantine, they, their clothes, and other effects which have remained with them, shall be fumigated.

(To be concluded in our next.)

One hundred Dollars Reward.

A LETTER, sent by mail from Louisville, in this State, to the honorable Abraham Baldwin at the City of Washington, containing ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the property of the University, was robbed, to some extent, some time in February or March last. The Senate Academical have authorized me to offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will give information of the person or persons concerned in the above robbery, or if they may be satisfied to be credited in any court of the United States.

JOSEPH MEIGS, President.

University of Georgia,
June 23, 1862.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1861.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to lay before the public the following statement of the late disposition of our western lands.

The returns of lands sold were not all received and compared till yesterday. The total amount of lands sold under the act of 10th May 1860 is as follows.

At private Sale, viz.	
At Steubenville and Marietta from 12 July 1860 to 31st May 1861.	Acres. 159,394 33-100
At Cincinnati during the month of May 1861.	do 12,002 30-100
At public Sale, viz.	
At Chillicothe, Cin. and Marietta from 1st April, May, June,	138,883 10-100 309,348 38
Total	328,277 63-100 559,044 34

The Deputation from the Cherokee nation lately at the seat of government, consisting of *one Chief* and *an interpreter*, were appointed to the mission, and furnished with instructions by the chief of the nation the Little Turkey.

The objects of their visit were principally to make representations and request information, on the following points which were the subject of the Talk of their Governor the 6th ISS, as the War Office on the 30th ult.

1. That much unsatisfied had been excited in the minds of the Cherokees, by a report that the United States had authorized a Treaty to be signed with them more than two years ago, by which they were to give up their land; that the terms of the Treaty they had been promised by the commissioners of the United States that no more land should be required of them; that their Father, the late President, had recommended to them to raise flocks of sheep, but they had been unable to act according to this advice if they were to part with any of the lands now belonging to them. They requested the new President, to permit them they now looked up as the father and guardian of their country, would protect them in the possession of their present territory, and inform them truly what they had to expect.

2. That the nation were exceedingly alarmed at the removal of the troops of the United States from the frontier where they had been useful in preserving peace, and that they were very desirous to see the same kind of troops of the whites upon their lands; they asked, why have these troops been removed? no longer were they gone than two of our people were killed by the whites. They said, it appeared to them that at some time at which the two Indians were said to have been murdered was some days previous to the movement of the troops from their late station, and that the alarm excited by the removal of the troops had been considerably increased by a report, which had been maliciously circulated among them by some white people that the government had determined no longer to check the intrusions of the whites upon the Indian lands; but to leave the Indians themselves to protect their territory against the frontier people. The deputation requested that the present would give the nation a written pledge of the efficacy of his intention to continue to them the friendship and protection of the government.

3. That at the treaty of Tellico the Cherokees had been promised that they should be paid, as the lines between the United States and them were run, by furnishing them with maps descriptive of those lines; that their beloved chief, Shole-fellow, went to Philadelphia immediately after that treaty, for the purpose of procuring the said maps, and other papers which had been promised them, but that he had returned without them. "I and my whole nation rejoiced," said the orator "at the running of the lines. We rejoiced at the appearance of a new moon after its changes, hoping thenceforward to live in peace and tranquillity."

4. That they had acknowledge the great advantages which their nation had derived from being taught to spin and weave—that under the recommendation of the government and the agent, Mr. Jones, they had cultivated these advantages, in such that the agents of the United States, though well supplied with tools, &c. could scarcely answer the demand of the Indians.

5. That they wish it a point, chiefly to conform to their engagements: No Indian had committed an outrage on white people with impunity; but there were numbers of red people who, for and they were much feared that for these no satisfaction would ever be given.

On the 3d July the deputation waited on the secretary of war and received an answer from him in the name of the President of the United States to the foregoing representations.

The Secretary stated that he had laid the representations of the deputation from the Cherokee nation before their father, the President of the United States; that he had it in charge from him to bid them a cordial welcome to the seat of government; that the President had willingly listened to their representations, and requested them and their nation to be assured of the friendship of the United States, and their respect regard to justice and existing treaties.

In reply to their representations the Secretary stated—

1. That the lands now belonging to the Indians had been ascertained by the nature of the boundaries agreeably to the treaties; that the United States considered all beyond the lines as belonging absolutely to the Indians, and not to be taken from them by any means, whether by force, without the full and free consent of the nation being first obtained; that from the increase of population in the United States, it was natural that they should be willing to open roads and avenues were perfectly disposed to sell, none of their land should be required of them.

The secretary further observed, that when the lands had been surveyed, the indulgence, to open roads across such lands, and establish houses here and there for the accommodation of the travellers. That the President had directed our commissioners on behalf of the United States to meet the Indians at treaty at South-west Point, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the first day of August next.

2. That they ought not to entertain any apprehensions on account of the removal of some of the United States troops from their frontier; that a sufficient number would still be continued there to preserve peace and prevent intrusions on their lands; and that the agent of the United States and the commanding officer of the troops had been directed to use their best endeavours to preserve the peace, and to be delivered to them, agreeably to their request, and by direction of the President, his assurances, written on parchment, and to be deposited in the nation, that the Cherokees rely in full confidence on the protection and friendship of the United States, and on the justice and faithfulness with which all engagements should be observed on their parts, and that they would be as ready to do the same to their children to long as they should act justly and peaceably towards the white people and their red brethren.

These assurances were accompanied by a present of a golden chain, as emblematic of the metaphor of the Indian, "the chain of friendship," and expressive of the desire of the government, that the chain by which the United States and the Cherokees were united in friendship, may continue bright, amal, like gold, never rust.

That a map, descriptive of the boundary lines, should be provided for them immediately.

3. That the government rejoiced to hear of their progress in manufactures and husbandry, and would cheerfully aid it, by furnishing them with the necessary implements, and by sending persons into their country to instruct them in all the arts necessary to their further progress in procuring to themselves means of subsistence more certain than hunting.

4. That it was the determination of the United States to furnish all persons who should commit offences against the red people, if they could be detected; but that if the mischief should be perpetrated for the first time, that the offence, if discovered, or if they should escape from justice, satisfaction should be faithfully given, according to the stipulations of the treaty.

The benefits which the citizens of the United States enjoy beyond that of any other nation with which we were acquainted, is undoubtedly an evidence of the great superiority of our morals, or of the superior excellence of our political institutions; or of both. While, therefore, we mourn over the misdeeds and misfortunes of too many of our fellow men, in different States of government, and under other systems of government, and of republican hearts, and enlightened judgments, to appreciate the blessings we possess, to be strengthened more and more in our republicanism, and to rejoice that while other nations are contending, under a few freedoms, but more, unfortunately for lawless power, we are in the secure position of peace and liberty.

In exalting our prosperity, individual as well as national, we should be constantly mindful of its cause; that we may never forget, that on the existence of that cause most forever depend the effects that flow from it. In exalting our prosperity, individual as well as national, we should be constantly mindful of its cause; that we may never forget, that on the existence of that cause most forever depend the effects that flow from it.

Such reflections become infinitely important when we feel that the duration of a republic depends on the wisdom of its laws, and the vigilance of the people. There is not, perhaps, since the creation of the world, a more mistaken interest than that of a few who do not see the danger of impairing the interests of the many. Inordinate ambition cannot content itself with the pure principles of equality. It is, therefore, a great blessing to have a government, radiating these—and it is only by the great body of the people, by unceasing vigilance, refrain ambitious spirits within narrow limits, that their liberties are safe. Long have we been having fights, and we are proud of the following extracts from an English Paper: "England was once free and happy. It is to be lamented, that she has long ceased to be either. Sympathizing with the rights of man, her subjects, we may notwithstanding cherish most useful lessons from them. Let us not rashly initiate measures, and adopt principles, that shall lead her to ruin."

WHIG CLUB.

—London, May 8.

Yesterday, the members of this Society held together at a meeting in Tavern, Mr. Fox in the chair. The meeting was very numerous. Among other eminent were: Mr. Fox, Earl Thanes, Lord Holland, Lord Brougham, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Alderman Gasby, Mr. Byng, and Mr. Brogden.

After the reading of toasts, Mr. Alderman Gasby gave the health of Mr. Fox, which was drunk with enthusiasm by the company.

Mr. Fox, in returning thanks, observed, it had been usual for him, on such occasions, to allude to the peculiar character of the present times. When left he addressed them some changes had taken place, and he had thought it proper to attend in Parliament, but he now found that no change had been made in the House of Commons. He thought it his duty to make the experiment, but he perceived his attendance there could be of no use. However his late habits had rendered him less inclined to sit in Parliament, he certainly could not sit in the present moment, but his exertions could be of great service to his country, and he trusted the Whig Club, reposing the confidence they had long honored him with, would rely on his readiness to give the first moment in which his abilities could be of any use to his country. He desired himself, grossly, his presence in the House of Commons could be of any use at this time. About a century ago an expression had been used, in which experience had shown that it was true, though it was thought very ridiculous—a monarch had been found by Jackboot to the Senate and he would be obeyed. We may come to the time in which this king may not only rule by his Jackboot, but we may be governed by the Jackboot's Jackboot.—(Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. Gasby, on his health being drunk, said, that joining of his name with the trial by Jury gave him a melancholy satisfaction. That privilege which he venerated was now no longer a privilege, but a burden, and he wished to suspend it, but never to sit in it necessary. He would be without a reason being attached him, a member of Parliament, to state for the measure. Even in the world