

6th AY DSP 6660-666Y, 1816 DSP U

"My father, do you love me?" "My child, you know that I love you that you are now more dear to me than all the world beside!" "But, father, do you love me?" "Oh, why, my child, will you give me pain so excessive? Have I then never given you any proofs of my love?" "But, my dearest father, do you *love* me?" The afflicted father was unable to make any reply, and the daughter continued. "I know my dear father, you

and the circle, the drums would give the signal, when they would scream and whoop, and clap their mouths with their hands—then stand, could see from their breathing—for they were all naked (except the *ausen*), and painted,—that their dancing was a severe exercise. Some were painted black, others one half red, and the other black, and the colours were separated by a nicely dividing line down the spine of the back, and in the middle of the thighs; and the colours dividing below the middle of the thigh, one thigh and leg being black and the other red, they might have been taken for the halves of two horses of different colours. Their heads were ornamented with feathers, and their hair plaited, with little bells and their trinkets suspended from the plaits. From the waist string of one, hung small looking glasses, and ivory knives, and the skins of birds; whilst their ankles were bound round with pieces of fur, and from the heels of some, would trail out a fox's tail. Some few wore leggings, and a few wore moccasins. The faces of all were painted after all manner of devices; with red, green, yellow, and

look to speedy interference of government in this work of mercy. It is not possible for it to be longer delayed. Public opinion, that secret, yet operative and powerful principle, is strong against a further delay. It is too late to tell us that Indians cannot be civilized, aye, and christianized, too. The time was when this doubt formed the barrier to exertion; but that has been broken down. The way is open. Experience has come with its demonstrations—And while we give up the old Indians to die as they live, and leave them and their story to their God, we are bound to ever consideration of moral and religious obligation, to save their offspring. I will not reason upon it—the proposition carries with it its own illustration and demonstration. Indians are men—they are within our jurisdiction—they are sufferers—we have the power, and they the capacity, and we are bound to relieve them.

FOR THE CHARLES PHOENIX.

Mr. Editor:—in your sixth number has appeared a new defendant against the position which I have maintained, that popular principles have been prostrated by the Council and their Treasurer. I proceed to reinforce my position, the correctness of which he has denied, and answer some of his annihilating sarcasms, to the performance of which he appears strictly to have adhered. It is said that when two persons throw dirt against each other, both cannot be clean; and let it be observed that in the conclusion of his exposition, "Marshal" is applied to me the epithet of a slummiator; when at the same time the course he has taken is big with the same consequence. Not having ever witnessed a similar spirit of high resentment in support of a question in collision with another, the conclusion is irresistible, that he has not at all strained the faculties of his mind. In this hasty effort of establishing some of his questions, have originated some of his preposterous allegations. In the support due my position I hold it to be an immutable principle, which it will test all the scrutiny of philosophy to overthrow, that when a set of men imbibe certain special principles, formally, which it is agreed should be governing principles twelve months afterwards, they are bound from the time such principles are dedicated to de fit for the happiness of a people, so far as virtue and ability are found in hand, and accompanied by a strict regard to consistency, from even consideration to have adhered to them as near as the nature of the case would admit without awaiting the given time. The appointment of the present officers by the Council, (excluding the Treasurer,) was conformable as near as could be done, to the principles in the new Constitution; the appointment of a treasurer, who was then holding three offices over the nation, is as much as to say, 'altho' we have proclaimed some important principles to govern us to-morrow, in preference to our old ones, we stick with all our industry gratifying ourselves in the enjoyment of our old principles to-day. If the commission which I have drawn be a correct one, then if there has been no abandonment of principle, yet a great in-

disposition is manifested to approach near to the Constitution. The Council of 1827, as quoted by "Marshal," sitting under the then existing authorities, does not at all imply, that it was perfectly right, not to imitate as near as possible the principles in the new Constitution; but on the other hand it does appear obvious, in as much as they were so fond of principles prohibiting persons from holding more than one office, that they should have drawn closer to them, than to confer almost the whole powers of government on one person.

But "Marshal" appears to have been forced on the public, by my implication, that he was an intentional trespasser on popular principles. I must here assure him that he has placed an unwarrantable stress on my former remark, "that the Marshal of Chattooga district held two offices." "A Friend," in his first piece against me, gave rise to that remark, but it was done so cautiously, that it is unequivocally acknowledged to be an unintentional trespass. If prudence had not been blended with political vengeance, he could have enabled himself to find, that he was freed from any unmerited attack. Yet this is one of the prominent offences, and alleged crimes, from which he has taken such umbrage, that all my sentiments cease to harmonize with his chords.

In the 5th number of the Phoenix, I have rather disclaimed having maintained, that the New Constitution with all its articles should be immediately carried into effect, after the Council of 1827. The point to which I had objected was, that the same men, that had framed the Constitution, and then adopted it again in Council, continued to confer a plurality of offices on one man, which circumstance still controls conclusion, that they were waging war in favor of old principles, against newly imbibed ones. "Marshal" has interwoven some of his quotations to prove that the council of 1827 had no right to adopt the new Constitution, that it was read only for the information of the people, and that no law existed authorizing such a course.—This reasoning will be found on further examination to be fallacious. The National Council in their resolution provides, "the principles to be adopted by the convention in the Constitution, shall not go to destroy the rights and liberties of the Cherokee people." The enquiry arises from this pointed expression of the law, who was the supreme authority to decide upon the legality of the principles to be then adopted in the new constitution? This plain expression of the resolution, denying the force of the principles, should they go to destroy the people's rights, shew, on an impartial view that the sovereignty of the nation was not vested in the Convention solely to adopt permanent principles for the government of the Cherokees; but that even a person uninformed of the political condition of the Cherokees, must consequently come to the conviction, that that power was reserved somewhere else. That was necessarily in the National Council who did take it into consideration, and finally adopted it for the future government of the Cherokees. The preamble in a constitution "do ordain and establish" is so invariably linked with the condition of the acceptance of the body politic, over whom it is to operate, that it cannot be practically a constitution, until it is accepted by each body; It is reasoning with facts to say, that a constitution cannot be binding on a people before they consent; and it was upon this contingency that the new Constitution has received its validity. In the event that the Council had disapproved of the principles in the new Constitution, it would no more have been binding on the nation, than it would be binding on the United States. If there was no law, as stated by "Marshal," to authorize the council to act on the new Constitution, so much the better; the National Council, being the democracy of the nation, had the supreme right to act, and do what they pleased. If they had power to create the Convention, they still retain power to review their proceedings. The Council being the highest summit of power in the old system, was at full liberty to investigate the proceedings of the Convention, which had no power to come forward and prohibit the Council from acting on any case. And while this power of the Council visibly existed, to be exercised in the adoption of the new Constitution, they did adopt it for the people, in as much as they

were their representatives; for it was not sent elsewhere to get the people's approbation of it. No republican in the nation would have submitted to the constitution if its articles had been contrary to the people's rights, and only adopted by the Convention. The gentleman who was Clerk, when the Council was in committee of the whole on the subject, has admitted with me that the Council did adopt the new Constitution. His testimony, I presume, will preponderate in favor of my position, and be a sufficient arbiter to the candid.

In a liberal government every person has a right to his sentiments, to the expression of which perhaps a person without presumption feels some aversion. It was this tolerated right that induced me to a narration of his Excellency's visit to the National Treasury. I have myself coined a log, and yet never have exposed my fancied life in others' breast. I never intended it a categorical fire to explode in other breasts. It was disclosed for the express purpose of shewing the many inconveniences which our distinguished men were subject to; hoping that it would be the means at some future day, to concentrate the National Treasury, with other offices at New Echota. But this is viewed as a heated calumny. If the integrity of the Chief had been disputed, his talents underrated, and the case managed with all malevolent design to the greatest advantage, it would yet have failed to accomplish his downfall. It may be necessary to illustrate the innocence of the case. I presume the story is familiar among the enlightened Cherokees, of the race which was run by President Madison with his servant, from the battle of Blandensburgh; General Jackson in all his glory is called *old Hickory*; John Randolph with his expanded talents is known often in the feminine gender. These oddities bear some analogy to my case; yet these idle terms have never been viewed by those who are a witness to passing events, in the light of calumny.

A CHEROKEE.

NEW ECHOTA:
THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1828.

It is said that the principal and assistant principal Chiefs are to meet the United States Agent for this Nation at his residence, on the 15th of this month, to consider the exceptions made by the General Government to some portions of the Cherokee Constitution. If they deem it necessary, they will call a Council.

We have frequently heard of a proclamation issued by Governor Forsyth, in relation to the extension of the criminal jurisdiction of the state of Georgia over that part of the Cherokee Nation which lies within the Chartered limits of that state.—We should suppose that as the Cherokees would necessarily be interested in such a proclamation, every exertion would be used to have it extensively known in this Country. But as yet we have merely heard of it, and we doubt whether any of our Citizens have seen it. We would suggest to his Excellency the propriety of publishing his proclamation in this Nation.

CHURCH AT CARMEL.
By the politeness of a friend, we are permitted to insert the following extract of a letter from Mr. Proctor, Missionary at Carmel.

We had a very solemn & interesting meeting on the Sabbath. The congregation was large. Three full Cherokees were baptized. They live about 25 miles from us in a small town very much secluded. Some of our Cherokee members and Mr. Butrick have visited them. These men appeared better than any candidates I have ever seen, all things considered. They say there are many more in that place, who are serious. They are very anxious to have some parts of scripture in Cherokee, or any Cherokee tracts. I understood, the other day, that you were about to get the Gospel of Matthew printed. Do let me know by next mail how soon we can obtain it. Many copies are wanted in this place, and I have been requested to write for them. It is a pleasing, but a singular fact, that here the Bible is preferred to the newspaper.

The Cherokee members of this church, and those of the church at Hightower, have formed societies to hire a Cherokee brother to go as their missionary into those dark towns north of us, to carry bibles, tracts and hymnbooks. We therefore want to know when we can obtain all these, and what will be the prices.

Similar applications with equal earnestness have been made from other parts of the Nation, and we are sorry not to be in a condition to meet the demands upon our press. The publication of Scripture, Tracts and Hymn books, must depend entirely on the limited force now connected with the establishment; and as yet the pa-

per has occupied the full attention of our printers. Exertions will, however, be made to supply these demands. At present our Cherokee readers will obtain Hymns, and the Gospel of Matthew, through the medium of the Phoenix.

PENOBSCOT INDIANS.
The following notice to the Penobscot Indians is taken from a letter dated, June 23d 1828, and addressed to the Editor by Mr. Brewer, now Missionary to the East.

"This tribe which is now reduced to about 300, own and occupy all the islands in the river between this and Metowomkeag, 50 miles above.—They have likewise reserved to themselves four whole townships on the river farther north. The islands contain some thousand acres of the best of land. You are perhaps aware that these Indians as well the Passamaquoddy and St. John's (both now small tribes) have for a long time been under the influence of catholic priests. For two years past, since the government of the State have declined paying their salary, there has been no one among them. Only two or three of them can read, and though they have annually 20 or 30 acres ploughed for them by government, yet they give but little attention to agriculture.—The game towards the sources of the Penobscot, which has been their chief dependence will soon fail them, and surrounded as they are by the whites, their situation will soon become wretched unless they turn their attention to cultivating the ground."

From the New York Advertiser.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.
By the ship Bashaw, Captain Calander, which arrived at Boston on Sunday evening from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 21st of February, we have received from our faithful correspondent, the London Courier of the evening of February 19th, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of February 21st, one day later than the news by the Salem.

The Courier contains an article from a Nuremberg paper of the 11th of December, which seems to give some additional credit to the account heretofore received, that a new agreement had been entered into by Great Britain, France, and Russia, on the 21st of December last, in relation to the affairs of Turkey and Greece, the principal object of which as stated in this article, seems to have been, to give the Sublime Porte two months more time to reflect on the matters so seriously pressed on his consideration—especially since the battle of Navarino. This convention, it is said, was formed at London; and the communications with the Grand Seigneur are to be carried on through the medium of the Dutch Legation at Constantinople.

"The following article, if it be of some importance. It is extracted from the Nuremberg Paper of the 11th, which we received this morning:—

FROM THE DANUBE, Feb. 5.
It is affirmed that, by the additional Convention, signed at London on the 21st of December, between the three Powers, a farther delay of two months is granted to the Porte, to effect, during that time, the pacification of Greece, on the basis of the Convention of the 6th of July. The legation of the Netherlands at Constantinople is mentioned as the organ through which this delay is to be intimated to the Porte. Now, as it may be taken for granted that this term of two months must be reckoned from the time when the communication is made at Constantinople, it is probable that the important question will remain undecided till the month of April, even supposing that the Porte should again refuse its assent, to the proposals of the three Allied Powers.

The instructions sent to Mr. de Richepierre to stop for the present either at Malta or Corfu, as well as Count Guilleminot's return to Corfu, appear to be immediately connected with this new attempt, to render a further appeal to arms unnecessary.—Some reports even say, that a proposal has been made to the Porte to send Deputies to Malta, to a kind of Congress, with the Ambassadors of the other Courts. Nothing farther has yet transpired respecting the change in the Russian Cabinet, which accounts from St. Petersburg spoke of as probable.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
We have received by the brig Rhine from Havre, Paris papers to February 20. Letters had been re-

ceived from Constantinople to Jan. 11. It was reported at Constantinople that the Count Capo d'istria had arrived in the Morea, and had been proclaimed chief of the Greek government, and that a new allied squadron, including some vessels of the Netherlands, had entered the Archipelago, and was advancing towards the Lardanelles. This news had forced the Sultan from his attitude of calmness, to measures of an opposite character. He had given orders for crossing the Bosphorus. Several vessels of war had been sent to reinforce those which were at anchor in the channel.

The new manifesto of the Porte was received at Paris. The *Journal des Dets* not being able to publish the whole in the paper of the 20th, gives the following extract:

"As it is evident that the pretence of liberty in favour of the Greeks tends to nothing less (Heaven preserve us!) than to make all the countries of Europe and Asia, where the Greeks are mixed with the Musselmans, fall into the hands of infidels, to put the Rajahs insensibly in the place of the Ottomans, and the Ottomans in the place of the Rajahs: to convert perhaps our mosques into churches, and to make bells resound from them, in a word easily and promptly to annihilate Islamism; neither law nor reason, nor policy permit the acceptance of such propositions."

The proclamation enjoins upon all the public agents and functionaries, a general armament. Preparations were making for a vigorous resistance. A hundred thousand Kurds were said to be already on their march, and would arrive in Europe by the end of March.—N. Y. Ad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.
Merchant vessels under the European flag have not been able to obtain facilities for leaving excepting by abandoning their cargo. The system of persecution has again begun, and it is principally directed against the Armenian Catholics.

The Patriarch of that nation who resides at Constantinople has refused his protection, because he considers them as heretics. If it were supposed that it was through him, that they have become suspected by the Porte, and that he has offered to furnish proof of their communications with the Franks, & particularly with the Russians.

These Armenians are carried away by thousands into Asia. All the intercessions, and the attempts of the envoys of the neutral powers and even of Mr. Ottenfels have been useless. Constantinople has now only the appearance of a vast camp, nothing now is done or thought of commercial affairs. All the cargoes of grain have been seized to provision the capital. God knows when they will be paid for. Force has been used to execute the order enjoining the subjects of the three nations to leave the capital. The effects produced by such an order on people, several of whom have resided here for thirty years, may be imagined. The number of the houses which have been permitted to remain here, to finish the settlement of their affairs, does not amount to more than 10 or 12.

TURKEY.—A Bucharest date of Dec. 18th, says—"The Porte is making immense preparations for war. The government has bought for a large sum a depot of arms, containing 120,000 pieces. Soldiers to the number of many thousands are arriving from the most remote parts of Asia Minor, which is extraordinary at this season, and shows the disposition of the Asiatic Tribe, who never begin a campaign before spring. These troops will be armed in the European manner and sent to Widdin. It is added that the Grand Seigneur will have recourse to a loan to defray the expenses of the war.—N. Y. Observer.

Inundation.—The Ohio river suddenly rose so high, toward the end of January, as to completely inundate Shawanee Town in Illinois. The Editor of the Illinois Gazette was taken by surprise, in the lower part of his establishment; which, though it stands on the highest piece of natural ground in the town, had risen six feet of water over the lower floor. The unfortunate proprietor ascended to the upper story, with such of his moveables as he could lay his hand upon; and was actually confined aloft, in company with a dog, more than a week. A friend supplied him with provisions, by handing them upon an ear. On the

subsiding of the waters, the inhabitants were in dilemma as to the day of the week; as during the visitation of the flood, they had taken no note of time. It appears the ancient aborigines had more prudence than the Shawnees, or those who have succeeded them, in occupying this spot; as they had erected mounds to keep out the water; and these were the only places which remained dry during the inundation.—Commercial.

Foolish Temerity.—It has been said of Empedocles, that he plunged into the crater of Mount Etna, to acquire immortal reputation, and of Erostratus, that he set fire to the temple of Ephesus from a similar motive. The same principle of rash ambition seems to have influenced a modern traveller a few years since, who, anxious to acquire fame, disdained to pursue the common path to glory, which had been trodden by vulgar feet. About two hundred yards before the land terminates at Cape Cornwall, the ground rapidly declines, and the isthmus becomes narrower, its greatest width not exceeding fifty yards. Approaching this tremendous spot, below which the waves are about two hundred and fifty feet, every rider is requested by his guide, as well as by common prudence, to alight and walk to the awful extremity. But the traveller of whom we now speak, scorning the admonitions of both, spurred on a valuable and spirited horse to the precipice, which common mortals scarcely visit on foot without feelings of dismay. The animal, prior to his descent over the narrow isthmus, warned him of his danger by manifesting strong symptoms of terror and affright. The guide in vain attempted to dissuade him from his rash attempt, and the horse was with much difficulty pushed forward. Arriving near the point, the mingled roar of the winds and waves, the horrid forms in which the rocks appeared, & the wild scenery every where exhibited, so terrified the animal that he became ungovernable. The gentleman now began to find that he had carried his foolish ambition too far.—He, therefore, attempted to regain the ground he had so indiscreetly left; but on striving to turn the animal round, it started, reared, reared, and seemed insensible to every thing but the impression of dread, which was now fully communicated to its rider. The horse running backward, curvetted to the very brink of the precipice, when the rider, whose fate depended on the moment, threw himself with desperation on the ground. The very instant the horse plunged down the precipice, and falling on the crags below, was dashed to pieces. The rider was taken up half stupefied with terror, and for a considerable time afterwards he suffered from the effects of his contemptible vanity.—Exeter Gazette.

DUELLING.—We are happy to state that the bill to suppress duelling has passed the House of Assembly, 16 to 37. The first section declares the inflicting of a wound in a duel, beyond the bounds of this State, from which death ensues in this State, murder; the second subjects the Seconds to the punishment of felony whether death ensues or not.—N. Y. Obs.

A desperate drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for liquor was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of whiskey, provided he could get it on a twelve months credit.

It is said, the question of the NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY of the United States, is referred to the umpirage of the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, that an AGENT is to be appointed from Maine to manage the cause, and that Judge PREBLE is candidate.—Palladium.

An Ox is now exhibiting in this city, which it is stated weighs upwards of 4000 lbs. He was fitted by Mr. Joseph Howe, of Burlington, N. J. and is eight years old.—N. Y. Obs.

RE CE.—968 A&F JSCBVC AD 16*
AD. DE SSC DOJHAC CS UTM DSA*
A. SAT JATP OTRICA, CY TESP
QLE DOLC, DLOF, DAZ REER CUB
CS HESSE, JAWAWA, DE AWAWA
LQUBAT. CUEWZ REEJAC. CAY
AD RT CS ZLOCAC. WWJY 1843
CAY AWAWY DE HSEW CAY 1855
CAT.

