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NEW ECHOTA, WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1828.

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IP All letters addressed to the Editor, post paid, will receive due attention.

GWY JEAUCH AD HEIJECEA. POAULOU TAAP UN SHEBAU PARU. BOAE ANCHARY KTA DSP COJEA 1-401, TOZ TENC-P DOJANIAI. TOTZ PUP TOOA TE DOJANNA, KT DOG OF BLA FARA. DOLLAREZ TR YW DOJARKAI, CYAT DSP COJEI K4AI. GWYZ OCR JhChJay, WPW D34 POJBA WARA PRABA. TOTZ TEMO-P DO JARIA. KTAZ DSP YW &h OSABA" UAR DELSENGA.

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CHARLES AND THE PARTY OF THE PA LAWS

OF THE CHEROKEE NATION. Resolved by the National Committee and Council, That in case of all contracts of debts payable in property, when the contracting parties have not specified any fixed period for payment, it shall be the duty of the creditor or agent to give the debtor ten days notice of a certain place of delivery to make payment according to contract, and if such notification be not complied with, it shall then be lawful for the proper officer to proceed, as the law directs, in levying upon, and disposing of at public sale to the highest bidder, the property of such debtor or debtors.

of 12th of Nov. 1825. New Echota, Oct. 28, 1826. JNO. ROSS, Pres't N. Com. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker. Approved-CHARLES R. HICKS,

This to be an amendment to the act

PATH KILLER. A. M'COY, Clerk N. Com. E. BOUDINOTT, Clerk N. Coun.

Resolved by the National Committee and Council, That all improvements which may be left by any person or persons and removing to another place, and the same shall remain unoccupied for the term of one year, shall belconsidered abandoned, and any other person or persons whatsoever may take and go in possession of such improvements in the same manner as if there were no improvements. This act to be an amendment to the one passed 10th Nov. 1825, and to take effect from the present date.

New Echota, Oct. 14, 1826. JNO. ROSS, Pres't N. Com. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker. Approved-CHARLES HICKS. McCOY, Clerk of the N. Com. E. BOUDINOTT, Clk. N. Coun.

Resolved by the National Committee and Council, That in case the right-

ful owner or owners of any property, which may be sold under the stray laws, shall discover their property and produce good and sufficient proof before the National Treasurer, within the period of eighteen months after the money has been paid into the National Treasury, in such cases the owner or owners of such property shall be entitled to receive the nett proceeds derived from the sales of his, her, or their property; and this law shall be an amendment to that passed on the 25th October 1825, providing for the appointment of Rangers, and to take effect from the date of the amendment.

New Echota, Oct. 28, 1826. JOHN ROSS, Pres't N. Com. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker. Approved-CHALES HICKS. A. M'COY, Clerk N. Com. E. BOUDINOTT, Clerk of N. Council.

> ADOCTAL GWY COTES. [&SCO-0° Db AhcBJ.]

Shay Dar Schotory Do Alewoi. hear dage here selse, trz day JOUJBRAS PR 9hACO TP400A, GAYZ OUSY, DO YE CAY O'C-br ODZ-APAL GAY DISY, DAAAW UHRAUAPal ojela, de Gt oshbaala Gay T. GOLI I'R DIESOT. TGOYHZ GOY DIE-ZARA OJEAS QUAGOON THARA. towayh gay traa shaqqaana, tow GAY SHOOMINFAN HEO NOOCPAN G-@YWZ TDO-A@P@A DhhBRP@AWZ JE-C.G.A. DC DEBLAFRA CAPZ TST DJS-AY GAY OTP ASFAJAFAJ JECGA Gay Disy Diehera. AD GRAY &KP. AUW JFAC 12 O-USE 1825.

ткл, 28 shzл 1826. DPAY, Gh JooJoa 50-6LY.

R. FSA, DSP HAMPRY. SWYO, JASPRY SSWOL.

Shay Dap schotay, Do Ahwei hear than De arma opena Gt yez TDLO-@F@A 4T&Z TQAP OSC@F@A Gt-Z OLO-R OAWAREOWZ THARA YE TW herasapai gay blaq de secor t-4" Shadiwz Gay Gt Cawet, 2604"-Z YGGWYA RA Gt ECAWARA THARA TOPON GOAWAGA TIWOF ASPRAIGHT AD GFAY SKPAHAM, JFACE 10 C-19I, 1825. AAW to Dicharal Gay 10-OGPOJI I 400J.

ткл, 28 shzл 1826.

DPAY, Gh JoaJo. SO-LLY. OZONEA, GF.

0-Zot 6.9,

R. 4'95, JAMPRY DEP DHA. SWYO, JASFQY DSP 35WOI.

Shay DSF OGLO-bay, Do Abwoit TEZ YE GRY PAACA OTP SOCT DEOX-ACOL OFACE COFF THEALS GRY OF-AGRA, BEGT TAMCARPRA DEP DEW-SAO GAY PAAGA OTES TREALAL AL-Charad Dansaht osho Dad Gay J. EGWO-A SECT OPAP AWSZ TOO-A ODabal Gay Dia leches, Gay Toz herolopeol onaga gov ove er sg-ET TDAAG WORDA DEW GEROWOOD A-WS TOOM HET DEJERAN THARA GRY DE WESTERN PER ENWOAL PEREN GPЛУ БКРАВА ЗРЛС= 25 ShZЛ 1825 WEAR ELVICE ELISOPHE TTOO TELES tow ad dichoral locaral Gay T-F400.A.

ткл, 28, зыгл 1826.

DPAY, Gh Joajo. 80-6LY. 0-ZoF 6.1.

R. 88%, DSP MASSPRY. SWYO, JASPAY SSWOI.

dieAy DSP dGto-bay De Alewei, TYSAS DEG HEYAR DEABAR DECHE PASE PSIBRAT GAY ENGAP DE SEALE DSWSAN Dhobbow DSQ COR JYNAS, De ASP DEG ASGA Cheograss Joye O'O'R JARA 144RA.

ткл, 16 с-тех, 1826. Ch JORJO, ATLACT DEP DHA.

SO-LLY. SEG SAISAR, CZOFLA, DYEGGA, GP.

R. 885, JAMPOY DEP DHA.

SWYO, JAMPRY DEP SEWOI

CORRESPONDENCE

the United States, and the Council of the Cherokee Nation, in the year 1823.

. [CONCLUDED.]

The following is a reply from the Commissioners to the Council.

NEWTOWN, 25th October 1823. communication of yesterday has been her engagements. under consideration, and we regret to

deavored, by a reference to the histo- free from excitement. ry of this nation, to satisfy you of the you occupy. The doctrine, to be a conveyance, or even quit claim on with your own hands, upon the soil of dwellings. your "progenitors." No lover of the But it is his desire, and it ought to be | disclose it. your pride, to forward the general in-

This never can be done, by your monopoly of such extent of territory. on that subject would not, we pres- resist even a doubtful right.

Between Commissioners on the part of take leave, however, to observe, that, thority of our Government, and the ted States, it does not become us to in- us to withhold it. We submit the dulge local feelings. The General following: Government is bound to Georgia, and FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: Your we doubt not but that she will fulfil chase of the Cherokee Nation, their

see the very wide difference which Council, if they are impatient, and a marked corner, at the head of Chesexists between us, as to the material wish to rise. We understand that tatee; thence along the ridge, to the they have sat much longer, upon busi- mouth of Long Swamp creek; thence, The anticipations of success which ness of less importance, heretofore .- down the Etowah river, to the line we had indulged, were founded upon This is the third visit we have made which is to be run between Alabama confidence in your judgment. We be- to the country, and we had a right to and Georgia; thence, with said line, to lieved that we were in the right, and expect a patient hearing. We shall the dividing line between the Creeks & hoped that we should succeed in con- say but little more. Justice to our Cherokees; thence, with said line, to vincing you. Your rejection of our Government, and good wishes to you, the Chatahoochee. In consideration application does not at all impair our require that we should add a few of said cession, the United States will views of the propriety of what we words more; we ask you to receive pay to the Cherokee Nation the sum

have laid before you. We have en- them as they are intended, in feelings of two hundred thousand dollars, in nature of your title to the soil which | years, we exercised the right of ap- | gia claims; and as a gratuity to the pointing the place of meeting you. Nation, the Commissioners will pay sure, is not very consoling, but is nev- We selected your agency, and invited into their Treasury, at this time, for ertheless true. You attempt to re- you to attend last January, and you the use of the Nation, the further sum but it, by an article in the treaty of refused. We selected another place, of ten thousand dollars. Holston, in 1791. It is true, that the more central, and a time more genial, 7th article "guaranties to the Chero- and invited you to come, and you re- brothers. kee Nation, all their lands not there- fused. You were then indulged in apby ceded." And what does this guar- pointing time and place yourselves .antee amount to? You greatly mis- We attended, and you did not. We take yourselves, if you construe it into | have now come to your own time and your own place, and you have rejectthe part of the United States. No- ed a reasonable application. We told tice the terms used in the fourth ar- | you on our arrival, that we were diticle of the same treaty, which con- rected to co-operate with the Geor veys the lands ceded at that time .- | gia Commissioners in negotiating the It is there said, "that the chiefs and settlement of long standing claims.warriors, for themselves and the whole | We have stood by, and seen you reject | that your anticipation of success was Cherokee Nation, their heirs and de- a settlement of claims which occurred | founded upon confidence in our judgscendants, release, quit claim, relinquish, at a time, and under circumstances, ment, and that you believed and hoand cede," the lands therein descri- powerfully imposing. When treaties | ped you would have succeeded in conbed. If the word "guaranty" would lose their obligation, what shall bind vincing us that you were right, and have expressed all this, then that | nations? We have stood by, also, and | would also satisfy us of the nature of word would have been used. Your witnessed a correspondence, of serititle under this treaty of Holston, is ous import, between yourselves and cupy. The doctrine which you have no betterthan under the treaty of Hope- your agent. We have seen his appli- laid for a foundation, can never conwell, and under neither, does it amount | cation rejected, and heard his dissatisto any thing more than possession at the faction expressed. Our appointments will of the United States. You ac- to meet you were under the President's article of Holston treaty, 1791, as a knowledge, that you are "dependent authority. The application of the foundation to our title to the soil upon upon the United States for protec- Georgia commissioners was under the | which we stand. Our title has emantion." Brothers, such acknowledge- President's authority. Where is the ated from a supreme source, which ment is very empty, unless accompa- virtue of calling the President "Fathnied by some signs that you feel the er," of acknowledging "his protecobligation. Your father the President | tion," and then refusing obedience to | neither has this title been impaired by has asked you, in terms the most his wishes? We might go further, | conquest or by treaty. If it was inpeaceable and reasonable, for what he | and remind you of the uniform dispo- | tended that our original title should be might have demanded; you might have sition of the government to attend to forever lost, why did not the treaties granted the application, without inju- your requests, and redress your griev- of peace declare it in plain terms, and ry or inconvenience to yourselves .- ances. Even at this moment, while why should the United States pur-It will rest with him to judge whether | these things are passing before us, | chase, time after time, by treaties, your conduct will comport with your | troops are on their march, with the | lands to which you would wish to conduty. You state, that it is your de- sword and torch, removing intruders vince us we have no title? And when sire to raise monuments of science from your limits, and burning their such purchases were made, why did

terest of all the American people .- | feel a different prospect. In the sin- less for the United States to convey cerity of our hearts, we wish this na- to the Cherokees a right and title tion well. We should be happy to which a was already vested in the Brothers: It would seem, from your see the ties, which bind you to the Gov- Cherokees themselves, and not in the pointed and determined rejection of ernment, drawn closer. We should United States. You say our possession what we have asked, that it would be like to see the chain grow brighter is at the will of the United States, and wholly unnecessary to pursue the in- and stronger. We fear that the very | that our rejections to the propositions vestigation further. We commenced reverse is the fact. The ties are which have been made, cannot be exwith a simple proposition, to purchase loosening, and the chain is becoming pected to pass away and produce no efyour claim to the whole or part of the | weaker. There is a danger of your of the soil within the limits of Geor- losing connection with the Governgia. In the course of the correspon- ment, and having the agency abolished. dence, we evidenced the grounds of We might enumerate other consenegotiation, and discussed topics, in- quences which are not improbable, butteresting to the Government, and to which should be prevented if possible. you. If no good results to either, The course is plain by which the evils Government? and to harbor an opinion we must be content with the con- may be averted. It is no mark of that, because the United States are sciousness of having done our duty .- | manliness and magnanimity to persist, | great and powerful, and the Cherokees Your allusion to the proceedings under merely for the sake of consistency, small, and dependant upon her for prothe treaty of 1819, does not require a lafter the judgement is convinced .detailed answer. Our knowledge up- It is often better to yield, than to re- under foot, and compel us to yield

Georgians from the aspersions which We are not conscious of having said have, for the benefit of the state of

you have thrown upon them. We any thing, not warranted by the auwherever the laws have been appeal- rules of fair and open negotiations ed to, they have been righteously en- We cannot take leave without submitforced, and that vast profits have real- ting a further and distinct proposition. ized by the persons named in that | So well are we satisfied of its healing treaty. As messengers of the Uni- tendency, that it would be criminal in

The United States proposes to purclaim to all the land east and north of Brothers: We will not detain the the following boundaries: Beginning at suitable instalments, and will also in-According to the usage of many demnify the Nation against the Geor-

We are, as usual, your friends and

DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL. JAMES MERIWETHER.

United States Commissioners. The Council to the Commissioners.

NEWTOWN, CHEROKEE NATION; October 27th, 1823.

IN GENERAL COUNCIL. FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: You say our title to the soil which we now ocvince our judgment that you are correct. We did not refer to the 7th cannot be impaired by the mere circumstance of discovery by foreigners; they require such a right and title of Brotherss: Ingratitude approaches | conveyance as given in the 4th article human race would controvert the sen- to crime; a grateful return for a favor of Holston treaty, 1791, to which you timent. No friend of mankind would is the best evidence that the favor is have had occasion to refer? We had bring into use the "bow and the quiv- felt. You cannot suppose that all noticed the 7th article of the treaty, er," which you say have been laid a- these things, taken together, are to to shew that the United States do acside. The "axe, the hoe, plough, and pass away, and produce no effect .- knowledge our right and title, and shuttle," were given by the President, What the effect may be, we are not have guarantied to respect the same. and he will never withdraw them .- | exactly prepared to say. Time will | This being the case, and the Cherokees possessing the right and title, it Brothers: We had rather see and | would have been superfluous and usefeet, and that the ties which bind us with the United States are loosening, and the chain is becoming weaker .-What, Brothers, do you wish to impair the high confidence which we entertain of the magnanimity of your tection, that she will trample justice what we have peaceably and respectsume, rescue the Tennesseeans or | Brothers: We shall now close .- | fully refused to let the United States

the President has the same love towards us as his white children; and would not such a treatment of us, as you seem to be apprehensive of, be partial and wrong? Brothers, we cause we love our lands and have none to dispose of. We rejected the claims of Georgia, because we know that the nation owes her nothing under the treaties cited. We rejected the propoever disposed to support his authority as an Agent, so far as our citizens may be implicated with transgressions .gratitude towards the General Government, in rejecting these several propositions; it is a privilege and a right which belongs to us, to use our pleasfore, your charge of ingratitude, we | ple? conceive, is not consistent with liberality. Your propositions for a special cession of a tract of land, cannot be acceded to. The offer of money is not a consideration which can effect to alter the rejection which has already been made. You have been told, in positive terms, that one foot of land cannot be sold. You state that you are informed that the Council had, on former occasions, set much longer than the present session. Your informant is mistaken. Twenty-five days is the longest session we ever had at this place, and the present session has now entered the twenty-seventh day. You have no grounds to complain of a sudden close of our negotiations; the subject has been fully discussed. We now consider this a final close of our negotiation, and beg leave to take you by the right hand, as we met, in brotherly friendship, and as such we may ever continue.

PATH KILLER, Principal Chief. MAJOR × RIDGE, Sp'kr. of Coun. mark. JNO. ROSS, Pres't, N. Com. A. M'COY, Clerk N. Com. To D. G. CAMPBELL & JAMES MERRIWETHER, Esqs. United States' Commissioners.

October, 1823. The Board, after deliberation, determined that any further communication to the Council, at this time, was unnecessary, and therefore adjourned sine die. Attest, WM. F. HAY, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS

[CONCLUDED.]

Secondly, I shall notice his charges on "vague testimony."

ginated the charge against a chief, who on account of it had been deposed. 2d. At my recommendation two o- from the persecutions of his enemies, so-se Aras jot, shat De shir De ther Indians had been created chiefs in was in the Executive. This took beto-P De serr, De serr Cettas Tohis stead. 3d. I had a wish to be made | place at Washington. a Treasurer of the Creek Nation. 4th. To have the power to decide upon all claims arising under the Inter- Col. McKenney has reported, but at ADAYA ADAGNA INVALIDAD GAA O-Ccourse law. 5th. Of making charges Broken Arrow, or Fort Mitchel, as AARROW SSLOW, TGZ OAAGA SYRIof the foulest kind against the Creek the date of that instrument will prove; had, De DZBG AY ANWOY DE ONES-Agent. 6th. Of stealing and imposing and then not with four hundred and GA, GRY CAAGR CHEGA SY SA TSTon the Creeks for their marks to these | ninety and nine chiefs, but with five | P PRT, De OAAGR GOSPAY OR OAGE charges. 7th. Influencing two In- only, subject to a future ratification of COLAS TSTPAS. GAYAYA TGOR. I Bdians to implicate their Agent for pass- it by the Senate of the U. S. and an or TGO-LSV BY GWY horer, Gha it TOLLS TECHENPOLA, Do GOOW TELO-DAing on them counterfeit money, and Indian Council, the first treaty that on soresports. for being apparently pleased by the ever was required to undergo the forexpression of my countenance in this | malities of ratification by an Indian | FOF STY WAT QUELET DE AD TETTAA open attack of these instruments on Council, which proves that Col. Mctheir agent, and for interfering in the Kenney had not concluded it with the concerns of the Creek nation. Hav- | proper authority. ing made the above charges, he is The Indians according to McKen- SSHACFFT, D4Z DIAAGTAFW STYREcompelled to say something more to ney were starving and compelled to T. Gavayh Gha if she say aswomake them important, and what a ter- subsist on roots and berries, but when y sy awound Bones TE sescure. rible, dangerous and wicked creature he paid them the advance considera- DAG THEZPE CASPONALMET E SECT ASY must be he, who is the subject of tion, it was in goods and not bread. - GRY TGRA ASWOY BY PRET. these charges; "The overthrow of a | Query. How could the indians sub-Creeks, the starvation of hundreds | not to be had in the latter part of Noof them, the continuation of the controversy with Georgia, the ruin of the agent's character, and contempt of the government and policy of the United been known always a divided people of the Fyras sas ches Das. a- the sentiments of an individual, but of States, all appeared to be cheap sa- into the Upper and Lower Towns, to Daz sensor; Day st thor, esz ger- a majority of the Cherokees. We alcrifices in the view of this interfering | History and Geography. I am accu- tassar, sources in the view of this interfering | History and Geography. I am accu- tassar, sources in the view of this interfering | History and Geography. I am accuagent, in the attainment of this great | cused for interfering in their concerns, | OBA AWOANA ICRYL BESWOF GRY OF end of having a treasury &c."-It is when at their invitation and not with- ASER OR TEFROWO-RAS TEFFAS FRthe part of Col. McKenney to prove out it, I have attended their Councils. T. GRYWSZ DAGEROL APT- graced us by shooting arrows and beghis charges and not mine. But in- I am charged for contempt of the U- wa eswar FRT. RTAZ, HERY Sew- ging money. We have stated in a forstead of doing this he evades the ne- nited States and its policy; and what of her area sagontar DFcessity of calling to his aid. proof, and is that policy? It is the removal of atex oras. oyaz, adayh hosubstitutes for it, a lecture on his the Indians from the lands of their al, itayh of car ssy san. ogwsz charity and mercy. He says, "It is fathers, from their comfortable fire- ECSAA OBEAAN SLOW ZEO AY. ELTalways painful to form opinions on sides, and plantations and in respect AZG DACEARAS TOZ YE GRY SAPESS vague testimony, when those opinions to the Cherokees, from the means of eswiller PRT Do GAAGRT OFGAG

Georgia? Have you not told us that | to Indians with the addition of pity." | It is to unnationalize them here and | FARLE O-FUP W ECSALI TOP PARENT. wandering, vagrant, vagabond, unfix- this policy I declare myself opposed, ed, unsettled, undetermined. Col. Mc- | and the charge of contempt to the U-Kenney would "make it a matter of nited States I positively deny. have rejected your propositions be- principle to avoid the implication of character. How kind and Benevolent! What a "sweet thing" he carries under his tongue for the afflicted children of the forest! They are AD Whose stree GWY JEGS, ADAYA objects of his peculiar regard and he same thwoy sawa Dhess ACF ALL sition of the Agent, because we think would fondly in such cases, "add ear To and Ny, RWAZ DIBOS TGthat it is not expedient to grant it, inas- pity" in consequence of their ignormuch as we have given him all the pri- ance of "moral and intellectual icsp shaqes. D4FF alobato onvileges granted him by treaty, and are lights." Notwithstanding this smooth doctrine, his practice, and his profes- saal. Getssienayh dbg. OAAsion do not go hand in hand. He implicates my character on "vague tes-Thus far we have not acted with in- timony." Who deserves most pity, Col. McKenney with his intellectual and moral lights convicted of acting Re. JOLFO BLG COLOTAS BY. TScontrary to his 'matter of principle,' or the Indian destitute of such lights ure in complying or rejecting. There- who adheres both to truth and princi-

"Who steals my purse, steals trash, 'tis something-nothing. 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.

But he that filches from me my good

Robs me of that, which not enriches

The foul charges against the agent were written in the Creek Nation, without my knowledge, by Mr. Vann and Eli Jacobs, and two sets of charges were brought to me by a deputation of Creeks to transcribe, with a request to affix their marks and names to the transcripts as they were in the original and forward them to Washington. These charges were indeed foul, but who is to blame? That man who | y. commits foul things and occasions the charge, or those who are compelled to make them? It is and was not manly in Col. McKenny to have investigated these charges in my absence. He says he did it in council, it may bocchee, where the Creeks and Col. McKenney ought to have moved upon me and demonstrated my villany for forgery, and disgraced me then !!-No sir, that would not do in tenderness to do it in secret and publish it at Washington. The legislature of were interested in the success of Col. condemning my conduct. Crowell quitted. The only movement the of letter of refusal expressing that his QA OA SOPE TAP; Gt TEO OGOOO TSonly hope for safety and protection TRAD DI JOSO-A. OBCOATW TAETET,

Thirdly. The treaty was not effect- APO FR APRAWO. GRYRYH IS: TGPed at Tuckaubachee or in Council, as where some zorhare sy-

chief, the peace and harmony of the sist on berries out of their season, and

The word vague, means according to nationalize them with the deer and Walker, who is our English Standard, buffaloe, with them to perish .- To

JOHN RIDGE.

301 M 3 DAT 19 1828.

TSFT, AD WWSBA O'HEBWO-A TKA ORAGE SY, GRY SLG SY, GAGE. DERYh TT, PF4 SLO-BOET. HOWYH SP ASY GOY GARYHZO OBG OBLOTAS AUF AHBO-200. IC SPS SASBABOOL AMP hobbers. DAG IC HEAGT BY. OBUPRATAYA. Gayw Gaw qal hqalw Asp hthbe-PSZ DAW ASSP THEOAT. OOLO-TASZ ROSO THAT SPAS SECHAOPAN THA A-EF hthboro. DDAG O'EOG of O'ASF-SAMOF ZRO INSAMET GWY JEGA Whs-MT; JOANYOF ASOLTS CHWOIT, AMP ALBORP COAWY, Do DABOR AND hthboro coanwy, glot. cgahcoyh Gay saal; Wrasz hesial bo TGal GRY SO-PAOF; DEZ TSO-WAY AD Ghas-RAT GRY AMP hthbere, BOAE Dheh-MY ROS HEELSS DOJEAT. LYMYH JUdom Agerath, Town Gay Agal. Coврзичаун выст. ADSZ сам чал; thле јеtајзи орлат. тивацаayh by shataab bbg. Araasz og-THE GOLDS THAT THE THE BOLD JOUND-UALS TOWN APSTARALE OGAH LOUSA-BAST BHAET. TSPT, FRYH TGGO-6A-UP 1-421 Thatais Drags Dolagra-RE JAWOY. DUO-BAUPRYA DATRA. ICRYH GLO-BAUC-BA" DAVA AY ASWOthe alessals desca telesale PARA. PAAGRRYH BEG JEGGORG-A.I. BOP THEFOUAL SHEWY TYPRAayh F4al, yw Rhatpal Iswoy.-PRYH COSARA TSEHERW SALDWAS Ahwoy. Ehrasz and Teloboe Ghos RA, SAA TYYRAS OSPOF. Gayz be so, but it was not done in Tuckua- Town Toto-Laur Repsaran Aswey. терьологолого вку злокальна. PAAGR AVOLCERAL PAPGAR PHEOG-A DE ARWOY ASTES. TOZ GRY AQal emag shed telop lyotapal TYRTHAP, ICRYH BI-YYB SAA GIB RA. for Crowell's character; it was safer TORYH JECO TOWN SHEETS, TEVELA PR Gha byhr414 TSTP BRT. TSEWFRIha borag heard telow Typer san Georgia and the Executive thereof Do TYERNAP ADICPEA. OGAENT made charges previous to the Creeks SEC AYOUCERA MYOU, GRYSZ TSPif possible "more foul," but as they wished. Agapsz Bo Journ Adtag-OL Thee heat, Goswaw be obte-McKenney their Representatives in T. ASAPZ BO GAFT JHOLCEGA Jh-Congress have united with others in @ Thaat Gha Gay ofhy ac 2002 00-LYE. GRYRYH ARRAI DB TRUT TAGstands charged for mal-practice in his wy, yedozo Grove Asterna As ornwoy Aleto Das Dhessert. T agency, and so long as the executive | magain. Dig sar TDLO-EABORAI, send their special agents to him for D4 sagradaw hs: BEC FRT AA 1-1explanations, he will be always ac- all. Agagayhegayhegay agast Tstp-AA. if OPHYP GHATHAST JHOGGPAA. Executive ever made on him was to cary ohathart. Gayz Total ask him to resign; but he answered the coswaw PR ogan TGF@Wht@As.-First, I am accused of having ori- Secretary of War, in a plaintive tone Encrysz hopewor Tstras. Outob-

> ADZ Gow hood storeET. DAG TB-TAGWY BOAES TI 38SCAR CAAFT Sh-Ahaa. Lowo-aaft Do osy oo-csa OWN DEA PHAND TOONAT. ILIG

0-9C. Gay Adteral Ofhyr qhath-

ADRYH TEMA HACAOF GRY ZRO FRT ANOMAN ASWOY BY, BONESSZ &h-ACLIA & WO-AAOF Sh SAShAOF FORYh O- | tice in one of these pieces, & we hope SPARAG. DE COA DEA DEAAS OSY I am accused for creating division GCC38, heresz TSGLIOFAR SSECTOF. among the Creeks, when they have Doz Gayar souspanded orhyder &implicate character. I would make education and privileges of Religion, here er sam. ADSZ sam dec Tyor, it a matter of principle to avoid do- to the barren wilderness of the Rocky oga Arma EAA. Quewz st Towal ing so, and would apply the same rule Mountains, west of the Mississippi .- OCARA TERA Shorts. GRY DAG-

RT DSWAT OFAA GRY 39 P438 36400-AAOF BOAES Sh SAEAS, Do AQRY TOUT DERSO SULAHAO , FRYh OGAH-4" SAPAGES DO OSFA BLAT PRT Shecis Gayar Toral Sal shown State Dhasa. Olagrayb ob ert lapet th-40061115 031901 here. heldayh DISPOT CHPPATOJIS BOAES LOW CAA-&T Sh to-leet. Gayayh haffitis DAW TSI-50 SAA RELO-BOAT BOAEA. GRYZ TORA B PPTRAT ASTHAGANS. Aralatha sho oataral Dh san Terr-AN IRT, doctor hoonpal that, De SHEFRT, Do socot dary toragian-

TSFT, ADRYL O'EOG OF O SPARAGE I-

al. Gayayh Toalth slyabatat hair, off yar share, De cerche-\$ SAA FYWh4A. Do dar aral 36-PAOV, Obor Sheretes. OGASZ ATRA EAR St leyot. Gay443Z TGBPAQA BOAE; has shor goro, og.iv. ooch-ЕЛЯЯ НІЯОПІЛЯЯ. СПУПУН СПА

ATHAT. OTAO-A TGFT hs.IG.

Sharaa, ober shartas. Otaquay.

h lebet has an oh artsat.

во-ылум зымм очт 24 1828. FAAY FSOSO-A ARSRAA TESBP DSA COAWO Checas, Copassal Dh Ch-MAGAS SU LYWHAAS. ADA OWACKal thwoc D4 Phogah. Lig acras-THE Sh ASPRA. THEGAN ER OGR. A STO-BT Dh St 38Whr Asragas. D OZ D COLOP FOLIRT DO DE SOUYS I-SART DE OBAWY TAP OCAPT IC TA-AP SAA O'HOJOR GOAAT. O'HEGAO FROCK. DAS OCK LEGILLWOY RAS-QGA. DAZG tove OOOCOTO. tove AA-WZ; tow DZ@PotorZ 9860-b@A Dh@8@ DOGJOT. OFOGA DOZ FIRAMIAM.-IC OOL STACK OCAH PR. IC OOL GUGG HOSTOLIS HRT. torsz Cotta-АЛ ЛУWОТЮЛЬ JPWAS 30°ЛІТ. КТ\$Z TSSY SOPERT, OSYGY, JPWAS, RWTS-Z Gt JhWohanas jorsals DSP Dot-C-bay Do Ahwoy. Obpassorwayh O-GGPAP TGZ TGSPBO-T Gt TYO-RAS. TSTFS\$Z Dharpay strsabal. OGA-Z ALFAASAA DZAF Dhasa Styskt. GRYZ Chegahat. GRYSZ ISPZPAJ O-LSFFWH. DOZ GRY OZPAOPACT AVDICERAL DICTAUR LIKE AND-ATA, OBAW DESCY BOAE 90-0- 1836-TRA, if AshA. Ohgwsz Db Ghsweie. LAZPAT. DEW OGW OHANG QAP ADtслал Буатьал. өгреө агал Бач-ORGART. LRYK HA TSENGT COSPAT. DAFSZ YW RAA HINT GOUS OCOY Ahourat RW, TBFW 080-AT, O'C-CT OL-TAPT. DE TIB HAGORLAFT TSENGP GES, TO-RYHZO- DAPAT, DAZ KER OGA-4° Л5994Т. Сауачаун тесрала

DSP OFACE TOTZ OF AL MAKE LA. ADZ HST'SO- WHERT WHEOGAS HOQ SO IDAGGAT. DZPF OSDOYAGU. SU Chagbe KT JRAP OLAP TEP JAW SA-A COTP HEELD, ARSONAZ TREBP IF he 23-466 D34. Ga4"ZG AD DZG48 DhA-Y O'HEOGA DZPO SOFAROT, YE DI AD herot gwy sealt ospæpæal gt sage-AS, SA: AMAS BUAN ABAAA SEO OBA PARA, EARZ JOIDON ON RAI PARA IGAZ HAM OYRA, ARYZ TOUR KA OSZA ТІ-4-Л ОӨГО. СЛУО ОО-ООРАЛЬ АЛ-Str DAA. OOSA Phonwoa AA Oh-GPARA FA44A DRAAW GSAB COCIS tow SPING. DAG QOOPEWZ TESS P. STANGA. tow throtory that here, STWZ her, OSAPAJA 3810-BAT D одето Буелсикал Бу сму. УЕ Ochia to a soprowh. Dig toggtorala. Data shote 14al ad st yhathart. Tspalbay oragas tigh-EAPRA, JEGGAN DO TYREHAP OAM. A AR CANCARA GRAN TIGHEAPRA The GW4 ayhzo- heswas, Do haysw-&O DYCHRA, TGPY@FRA TSFT.

aspGay.

For the amusement of our English readers, the following translations of our Cherokee Correspondence inserted above are presented to the public .-They will convey to the reader pretty good idea of Cherokee composition. One thing we are pleased to noour white readers will consider the Nation, no evil will happen to us. sentiments here advanced not only class of our citizens who have dismer number that oraca [John Huss] does not speak a word of English.

JUNE 19, 1828. My friends, in the twelfth number of the Cherokee Phœnix a writer over | should be Councillors. the signature of GWY JEGS [A lover of the Cherokees | has this remark .-

Committee should be composed of men acquainted with letters, and the Council of full Indians." For my part I am not of the same opinion. I apprehend that the writer made his remark rather inconsiderately. Such a tess Dhasa. sare of things would not be right. It would be well that they should be mixed. It is true indeed that learned men are wise. Those ignorant of letters cannot bear comparison with them. But not all. There is a diversity among them, as well as among the unlearned. A part only are wise; for some are learned to no purpose, and are excelled in wisdom by such as are entirely ignorant of letters.

> But chiefly on this ground I dissent from the opinion of "A lover of the Cherokees," that the General Council should be so divided, as that those who are acquainted with letters should constitute one body, and those ignorant of letters the other. It would be a great evil, for it would appear like creating a division among the people; and we know the remark often made by the unlettered, that those who talk English are overbearing. Dissensions will soon follow if such a course is pursued. It would be well that they should be mixed. For, moreover, according to the Constitution, each body has a negative on the other.-They ought to be on equal footing .-For it is the power which they possess of rejecting or amending each other's acts which causes differences between them.

My Friends, let us be considerate when the time of election for the General Council arrives. Every man ought to give his vote with deliberation. The Council is not to be chosen inconsiderately. When the time of election arrives, then be deliberate. That is a correct saying, "When you see a man who you think will labor well for the good of us Cherokees. then vote for him." It would be dangerous to elect members of Council hastily. For it is evident what thoughts the people of Georgia have respecting us, wishing to obtain our lands. This should be a motive to deliberation in the election of Councillors. Let us do it carefully, with the best of our powers.

Our Chiefs and Legislators have made for us a Constitution. If we be of one mind in the support of this Constitution, the inhabitant of Georgia will not take away our land. But if we

be divided into parties we shall be liable to lose our territory. Let us then be careful to preserve unanimity in attachment to our country and the Constitution. It is well that we have a Constitution, for that is our support. For wherever there is a community destitute of a regular system of laws, that community is weak. But whereever a people preserve a regular system of government, that community is firmly established. So let it be with us Cherokees. Some one, however, may perhaps find fault with our present Constitution. But let him well reconsider, and he will perceive the excellency of that which we now have. Once it was not so in our country. They did not adhere firmly to laws. They had but few. For that reason the affairs of the nation were easily involved in difficulties. What has happened to our country is manifest. We look towards the setting sunthere are those who sprang from our country. They are like lost persons; they have left their relations, their fathers, their mothers, their brothers, their friends, the land of their birth. This has happened for want of a regular system of government. To all this we are exposed if we be destitute of a constitution. But under our constitution we shall live in peace, if we truly regard it, and if our Councillors and Chiefs are good men, and true lovers of our soil, & such as truly wish to increase the prosperity of our country. If such be the character of those who direct the affairs of the Cherokee

There is another subject which I have been contemplating. I sometimes hear of Cherokees from our country going about in cities of the United States with bows and arrows, shooting about, and expecting to obtain a little money. I have never seen it but I believe what I hear. It is not good that men who go about shooting in the cities in the United States should be members of the Council. But I will state the reasons which lead me to think it is not good that such men

In the first place I see the evil of having shooters for councillors, be-"It will be well that the National | cause when one is seen shooting about with his arrows in the United States, I

from their conduct.

regard our territory as a trifle. he is instructing them in evil, and personal acquaintance. leading them into disgrace. A worthy man would not teach in this manner those of whom he is the leader .-He will point them to what is truly good, and not disgraceful for them to do. I wish that all would abandon Therefore it is that we are perpetu- the influence of theatrical performanwhites have done; they have all labored well, and pursued their business with great effort. If we pursue the the same course, we shall prosper .-But they who are lazy will always be

A friend to you all, JOHN HUSS.

RIDGE's FERRY, June 24, 1828. Some time since we learnt that an appropriation of \$50,000 had been made by Congress to defray the expense of holding a treaty with us for the purchase of land. Commissioners will probably be here at the time of the next Fall Council. But I have no fears respecting the conduct of you young men. I know that you are decided friends of this our native country. On the Oostanallee and Connasaugee and towards the mountains we have never heard of the people's selling land; but only of their attachment to it. Only a position of those living near the [Tennessee] river have been disposed to sell. But now the high water has subsided; now all is peace; now I believe that all the men in that section are true to their country .-Our principral chief also I honor. I have never discovered in him the least thing out of the way, any thing in the least degree suspicious. Now the time of our Coosewaytee election is at hand. Three places, Ooyugelogee, Coosewaytee and Elejoy, are appointed to hold meetings for the election of members of the Committee and Council. You will do an excellent thing if you attend; for we shall have to elect those who will be the promoters of our national interests. It will be extremely well if good men are chosen and if they attend the Council; for the negociation will be with them. It is their part also to make laws for us. And to elect hastily such men as will be too speedy imitators of white people would not be well. For many are yet without knowledge. They do not understand. Many are still unacquainted with our laws. It is not right to proceed hastily, and form laws which the people do not understand. If a child just beginning to walk attempts to run, he soon falls, and cries. And if a man working in the field does not perform his work thoroughly, he goes over much ground indeed, but the field which he has passed over is still full of weeds. So it that in passing the Brunswick Theawill be in regard to our national laws tre on the Sabbath, some months if we proceed hastily.

it is exceedingly disgraceful; and if the chiefs from Arkansas went to the they go about with the hope of receiv- seat of Government. Some of them ing a little money, we are all suppos- have returned. They have made a ed to be of the same character; and treaty. They have exchanged lands. by that means the confident expecta- A country lying about four days journey tion of obtaining our lands is created in to the west of their present habitation the minds of the people of Georgia .- has become theirs, with the conside-For they will say, "They hold land to ration of \$50,000. This also the Gono purpose, for this is what they are!" | vernment has included in the treaty; In the second place, shooters of this that if any citizen of the Cherokee nadescription cannot know what are the | tion residing here, who is the head of a true interests of our country. For family, shall wish to remove thither, their ignorance may easily be seen on signing his name to that effect, he shall receive a rifle, a blanket, a brass In the third place, such a man can- kettle, and five pounds of tobacco .- Him by whose Almighty fiat it bursts not see the importance of agriculture. Thus has it happened to the Chero-Fourthly, such a man cannot be a kees of Arkansas, to whom a beautitrue lover of the country. For he ful talk was given, promising peace would prefer to be without a home and happiness, and now scarcely ten and without land. For it is plainly years are passed, and they have beto be perceived that a man who con- come weary of them. But those to ducts thus must be both ignorant, and whom this delusive promise was first destitute of true affection for his coun- made, do not now remember it .-try. We possess good land, and of Glass and Tutsalah now sleep. I pity great use; but he conducts like one | those Cherokees who have gone from who has no land and no home. By us. Our wandering blood will be exthis it may be seen that he is likely to tinguished far away from us. But let us learn. Let us hold fast to the My friends, this is the reason that | country which we yet retain. Let us it is disgraceful for one who lays claim | direct our efforts to agriculture, and to wisdom to be thus shooting about to the increase of wealth, and to the with arrows among the whites. And promotion of knowledge. With many if he is the leader of any young men, of you I, who address you, have no

> Your friend, THE SPEAKER.

From the New York Observer. THEATRES.

The destruction of the Bowery Thethis practice of going about shooting atre, with the cluster of dram shops arrows in the territory of the whites. and other like establishments which While they continue it we are regard- had grown up at its base, has given ed among the white people as monop- rise to much conversation, and revealolizing territory to no purpose .- ed many alarming facts, relative to ally teazed to part with it. Let them | ces upon the public morals. It is not in our country attend to business, for us to repeat in print all that we make themselves good houses, and hear in private-but such is the imfarms, and attend well to the raising pression on the subject at this moment, of cattle. If we all pursue this that we do believe, if the suffrages of course we shall be firmly established, our citizens were demanded on the and those who ask of us our land will question whether a new theatre should be discouraged. And if we labor be erected, three fourths, if not seven well, we shall live well; for our land eights, of this pleasure loving comis very valuable. This is the way the munity would lift up their voices against it.

> The history of this theatre has been short and eventful. On the 17th of June, 1826, the corner-stone was laid by a public officer, who but for this on board, walked up the plank of the act might still have been the Mayor of New-York. The ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, as if to bring it as near as possible in conjunction with the Sabbath; and in completing the inner work, we are assured from various sources, that the Sabbath was not distinguished | bout and bring him back; this the capfrom the rest of the week. In the Spring of 1827, the Managers import- ed out like a bull, and lamented in the ed a lot of French dancers, of a descrip- most doleful strains his untimely fate tion which had not before been tolerto as many as could be allured by low blessing to society.

Why is it that so many Theatres are destroyed by fire and other calamities? The number is but very few-a dozen or twenty in a nation; and yet the accidents which befal them are frequent and distressing. The following and probably others, have occurred in London; - Drury Lane Theatre, burnt in 1791, and again in 1809.—Opera House, burnt in 1789.—Haymarket Theatre, 21 persons killed, February 3, 1794.—Astley's Amphitheatre, burnt in 1794, and again about 1802. Covent Garden Theatre, burnt 1809. Pantheon Opera House, burnt 1789. Royal Circus, burnt 1805 .- Saddler's Wells, 18 persons killed, October 15, 1837.-Royalty, burt about three years since,-Brunswick Theatre, fell down February 28, 1828, 11 persons killed. Add these: A theatre at Turin, burnt Feb. 20, 1828 .- Richmond Theatre, burnt Dec. 1811, 100 to 150 lives lost .- Park Theatre, New York, 25th May, 1820 .- Bowery Theatre, 26th May, 1828, 2 lives lost .- Philadelphia Theatre, particulars not known.

We have before us a letter from since, he "saw the masons and car-

We have also heard that some of | penters at work upon it, just as if it | ordered the Count de Lobenstat, con- | in truth he no longer lives here upon had been a week day.'

> a Theatre that was consumed a few of all his honors-others concerned years ago in the city of London, which | have been sentenced to confinement had been ingeniously contrived to hold | for various periods, among them the a quantity of water in the roof; and I Count's second, Poppe, who is popped recollect also, that the first play into durance for twenty-five years. which was performed in it was opened with a most presumptuous epigram by a celebrated actress, setting at defiance, with heaven-daring confidence, the element of fire; as though that awful and devouring flame as its own master, and not the servant of forth, spreads, and is again extinguish-

AN IMITATION INDIAN .- A person made his appearance in the city on Thursday last, dressed in the costume of an Indian, and calling himself "Gen. William Ross," which is engraved upon an apparently silver breast plate. is the Chief of the Cherokee Indians, and that he is an authorised agent of the nation. He states a number of particulars, concerning the Cherokees, and says he was educated at Wilmington, N. C. He speaks the English language fluently, especially when he forgets himself-says he knows a little French, is perfectly familiar with the Cherokee, & can converse some in Choctaw. His dress is, red inexpressibles of some thin material, with shoes, a gown of wide-striped calico, a red ribbon and a considefantastically, and tin bracelets round | cipal cause of this increase. his wrists. He is rather a small man, but with nothing of the true Indian in his form or gait .- Bunker-Hill

From the Newburg Index. Steamboat Adventure.- Last week, a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse, and a mare with a colt before his wagon, and a couple of calves which he had brought to town to dispose of to our butchers. He never having seen a steam-boat before was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the mean time the boat got under way, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn atain would not do, when our hero roar--the misfortunes which might hapated in the country, & exhibited them | den to his colt-the calves might be stolen-and his wagon and horses prices and glowing placards, to behold | might be driven away. He kept up their indecent dress and lacivious ges- his lamentations until the boat arrived tures. On the 26th of May, 1828, af- at Westpoint, where he was set on ter having done more to corrupt the shore. Here he was worse, if possiminds of youth than perhaps any oth- ble, when he found himself surrounder Theatre in existence within so short | ed by soldiers, where his life might a period, it was suddenly burnt to the be taken in an instant; he threw himground, and in its flames passed off the | self down in despair and bewailed his spirits of two immortal beings, who calamities, until some benevolent permight otherwise have lived to be a son pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back covered with dust and sweat, and to his astonishheard to exclaim, "These steamboats are queer things."

Russian Discipline.—In September, 1777, there happened at St. Petersburg, a sudden inundation of a very considerable extent. The empress seeing from her balcony, that the water came within reach of the sentinel to no purpose. It now became requis- of the TDAOF. ite to call the corporal, who was found asleep in the guard house, and he was of his sovereign.

victed of assassination in a late duel, Says a correspondent, "I remember | to be imprisoned for life, and deprived

The disadvantages of a long Sermon.-A preacher had divided his sermon into thirty-two sections. One of his auditory arose immediately, who, being asked whither he was going, "to fetch my night-cap, for I foresee we shall pass the night here."-In effect, the preacher having lost the thread of his subdivisions, could never reach the end of his sermon. The whole auditory, losing patience, and seeing the night approach, filed off one after the other. The preacher, who was short-sighted, did not perceive this desertion, and continued to gesticulate in the pulpit; when a He says his father is Daniel Ross, who little singing boy, who remained alone, cried to him, "sir, here are the keys of the church, when you have done, be so good as to lock the gate."

Spirits consumed in England .-- In 1825, there were made and consumed, in that country, 16,909,996 gallons of malt and grain spirits. In 1827, the quantity consumed exceeded 24 millions of gallons. Add to this quantity that of the spirits, duty paid, for home consumption last year, viz: rum 2,-288,606 gallons; brandy and geneva, 1,373,156 gallons; making a total anrable quantity of wax beads round his | nual consumption of 28,661,762 galneckhandkerchief, a kind of open lons of ardent spirits in the United worked vandyke, a wig of black, Kingdom. The lowering of the duties amauga. coarse hair, an ordinary hat trimmed which took place in 1825 is the prin-

> The Female Teamster .- A girl, in men's attire, was taken from the Bowery theatre, N. Y. On her examination, it appeared that she had been driven from her home by the cruelty of a step father, and the better to make her way through life, changed her dress. She has lived out in the capacity of a servant boy, had been a clerk, followed boating on the Canal, driving team, &c. She states, that situated as she is, without friends, she prefers her present dress, as she is far more healthy than she formerly was, and is enabled better to gain her ivelihood.

RIDGE'S FERRY, 24th April, 1828.

Mr. Editor:-We were again visited by death in the person of an elderly Lady, Oo-DAH-YEE, at the Savanna, 10 miles from here, on the 22d inst. She was a woman distinguished through life for honesty and industry, habits of application to Agricultural pursuits, and the support of a large family, that would give to any of the other sex a claim for admiration .-Unassisted by education, only in the knowledge of simple addition and subtraction which is within the reach of uncultivated minds, she, by dint application in farming and trading, had accumulated a very handsome property, consisting of household furniture, mill, waggon, horses & cattle, sheep, Negro Slaves and some money, all of which she has left to an only daughter and three grand children, who are now called to mourn her loss. She died amidst friends in the wilderness, far from the consolations of religious guides, or those who could direct her ment found all safe. He was then to a Saviour. Her last words were, "I am gone before." I had a coffin made for her and sent to her from here, and before she was consigned to her long repose, I am informed, that all present took her by the hand and bid her adieu! She died of the Pleu-JOHN RIDGE.

ADZ RWJP 1A@48, Ohrra DGbw Jplaced before the palace, called out | AAF. AFAT DE MAGT Gt OAFR .to him to retire within doors, which | F BBG FR DASA, JAGA FRY, DE SOAthe soldier refused to do. The em- Jay IPRY. PRABO TAAP OPY, OBCpress asked him if he knew her: the DEY ODAF WAGET. DOLE DACALman replied in the affirmative, and ay bead of Gt ofas fry. Ogwayh that though he knew her Majesty, no | SE INT SAORLAG. BOSZ JFT SSCAone but his corporal could relieve him. JART TGFOTAL DR TYASPAY ONCE-The waters increased, and reached T; haswass Town FRT Ayhramas the sentinel's knees. The Empress | 91469. to Z OLAGA C BROF DE REsent several messages to him, but all | A. O'GO-BABZ SAWA TYREPRY TOW-

TRANSLATION. Died at my house in Wills-valley, almost obliged to swim to relieve the KA-NA-SE-TA. He was a good honest private, who by that time had man, a professor of religion, and an exonly his head and shoulders above wa- horter. His disorder was consumpter, and would composedly have suffer- tion, of a year's continuance. He was ed himself to be drowned, notwith- a member of the Methodist Society. London in which the writer states, standing the formal & repeated orders | His good works were many; for he exhorted his friends, Remember the commandments of our Savior, for we Duelists .- The King of Prussia has know not the time of our death, Now

earth, but his spirit dwells with our Savior in heaven.

JOHN HUSS.

ARRY GROV YE RZA O'GB49 Dh TWO O'LOOT, JLCO-FO O'LZ&YRY. AA ZW 6bg beacer staw appart. Fe has &-ZY Inszayd whithateez hy. icae 0-CROWAY. DAGGYN ECROPAY. QW-Wha soorb, cha hornfact.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Coosewatee.

> FOR THE COMMITTEE. WALTER ADAIR. JOHN RIDGE. FOR THE COUNCIL. MAJOR RIDGE, TE-SA-DASKI, JAMES FOSTER, JOHN FIELDS, Jr. WATIE.

The following are Candidates for the ensuing Legislature of the Cherokee Nation, to represent the District of Chattooga.

FOR THE COMMITTEE.

RICHARD FIELDS. THOMAS WILSON, DANIEL GRIFFIN, Jr. LITTLE TURTLE EDWARD GUNTER ANDREW ROSS. FOR THE COUNCIL. BARK, AHCHILLA SMITH HEAD THROWER JOHN RATCLIFF LAUGH AT MUSH, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

SAH-KE-AH, SCRAPER. The following are Candidates for the ensuing General Council of the Cherokee Nation, to represent the District of Chick-

> DANIEL McCOY, RICHARD TAYLOR. JOHN F. BALDRIDGE. FOR THE COUNCIL. NATHAN HICKS. CHARLES REECE, CUN-NE-QUOH-YO-GE, SLEEPING RABBIT, THOMAS MANON, TSU-NU-GE.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Ahmoe.

> FOR COMMITTEE JAMES BIGBEY, THOMAS FIELDS. THOMAS FOREMAN. FOR COUNCIL.

GEO. FIELDS, JOHN WATTS. CRAWLING SNAKE, DE-SQUAH-NE. DEER IN THE WATER.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Hickory Log.

> FOR COMMITTEE. JOHN DUNCAN, JAMES DANIEL GEORGE WATERS, SAMUEL DOWNING, GEORGE STILL, RACCOON. MOSES DOWNING, EDMUND DUNCAN FOR COUNCIL. MOSES PARRIS. JOHN R. DANIEL, JAMES DAUGHERTY. SLIM FELLOW, CHEWEA. RISING FAWN, TUCKQUO. GEORGE CARY, WM. PROCTER, YOUNG CHICKEN.

We are authorised to announce DAVID VANN, a Candidate for the Committee for High Tower District.

JPEAN SEA DOLAGPION AD OF CHAP 3-AWW SOAIT.

SPKS DABAA. - Gh aspear Gaz Ethe OFFELA.

Ahweyz .- so-tly, Ausay, terbh, JZBY, OMAZ. GSYZ DOGAOPLIGY.

SPKS DABAA. - OSPT, JAC, OCTA, U-FJY, AM JUCZARA, Yorkez.

JhWOYZ .- OchMY, DIOW, Och Jay, DATAST, DEAP DECRARY, BYD, APAay, Droaz.

hersz Detaeraay. SPKS DABAA. - AGAB, GYJ, JGZ&-RYZ.

Jhweyz .- Joy, hodserot, bhithy, Cahr, OSW30-, OFBRIZATZ. DEAZ DOLARPARY.

SPKS Dhbaa. - Desseavay, hay-MJ, YPERGZ. Ahwoyz .-- opwars, cohr, Totor, Journ, of SES, Dhez is STOW.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET, Neatly printed and for sale at this Office. GWY ASGLEA Dh &ZA.

THE COMET.

FROM A FORM CALLED MIDSUMMER DAY'S DREAM.

BY EDWIN ATHERSTONE. Then suddenly there came a fiery star, Wandering from out its orbit, masterless. The dwellers on the earth,-they were a

Mightier than yours, -look'd nightly on the And their thoughts were troubled; night by night the star

Grew brighter, larger; -waving flames shot out, That made the sky appear to shake and

quiver. Night after night it grow; the stars were

Before its burning presence; the moon took A paler-and a paler hue; men climbed Upon the mountains every eve to watch How it arose, and sat upon the ground All night to gaze upon it. The day then Became the time for sleeping; and they

From feverish rest at evening to look out For the terrific visiter. Night by night It swelled and brightened; -all the firma-Was kindled when it came. The waning

Had died away; and when she would have

Again into the sky, men found her not. Still, still the heaven fire grew!-there was no night, But to the day succeeded a new day Of strange and terrible splender. Dark-

Became a luxury, and men would go To caves and subterraneous depths to cool Their hot and dazzled eyes. The beasts

of the field Were restless and uneasy, knowing not Their hour for slumber; they went up and

Distractedly; and as they fed, would stop And tremble, and look round as if they

Alurking enemy. The things of prev,-Monsters that earth now knows not,-came When the red night sun had gone down;

With its mild light less glared upon their Than the fire flashing firmament, Yet,-

With every coming night the terrible star Expanded; men had now no thought but

All occupations were laid by; -the earth Was left untilled, the voyagers on the Forsook their ships, and got upon the land

To wait the unknown event. O'er all the Unalterable terror reigned. Men now By thousands and by tens of thousands,

Wondering and propnesying. Day and All habitable regions sent to heaven Wailings, and lamentations, and loud-

The ethereal shapes that peopled earth, as Saw with astonishment, but not with fear,

This strange disorder; for the wreck of Injures not them. The spirits of the sun

Looked wondering down, expecting what might come; For right towards Earth the blazing Ter-

Its awful course; and all the abyss of space Resounded to the roaring of its fires.

"Yet once more It rose on earthly eyes. One fourth the Was covered by its bulk. Ere it had Its middle course, the huge ball almost fill-

The sky's circumference; - and anon there No sky !- nought but that terrible world of Glaring, and roaring,-and advancing

"Men saw not this; the insufferable heat Had slain all things that lived. The grass First died!-the interminable forests next Burst into flames; -down to their utmost

deeps The oceans boiled,-spurting their bubbling waves-Rocking and wallowing higher than the

The hills at last grew burning red; And the whole earth seemed as it would melt away.

"Intensest expectation now held all The ethereal natures silent. From the heights Of space they looked, and waited for the

For in two right opposite courses the two Rush'd toward each other, as two enemies haste

To meet in deadly conflict. 'Twas a sight Sublime, vet sad, to see this beautiful earth Stript of all verdure, empty of all life -Glowing beneath the comet's terrible breath .

Like a huge coal of fire!

"They now draw nigh; Rapidly rolling on they came!-they struck-The universe felt the shock. We looked

to have seen The earth shattered to dust, or borne away By that tremendous fire star; -but they touched Obliquely, and glanced off. The comet Shot swiftly on again; the weaker earth,-Jarred from her orbit,-stood awhileturning

Backward upon her axis, vibrating Down to her very centre; then went on Faltering, swinging heavily to and iro Upon her altered poles.

CHEROKEE HYMNS.

ADZYQA. Evening Hymn. S. M.

1. 89WAPA, DB @IAWO. 3 GARO PATOL AA OR hy.

2. AD STFRE hagawo; De QFBhRT E@P@S@AA.

3. ZW DPAGS, SAJ FRT, WSW @Jay here, @Y@Thas@A.

4. hPF@EGZ RZ& hPP@A. SQWA AVOR ANTO-LOW.

5. БА ЛСТР LOVPLOA EISORASFRI YW hace.

6. Z4 8.10: 38th4C=, O-Z OAE GTP @Y0-01-9T.

Morning Hymn. C. M. 1. AFC, GEOGA,

AA POST hA SEZY & JOF @Y@ThAJ@Y.

2. ha ayaThato-

RZS bP&: E@GAP@GAoF A.9 POST. 3. sawa akar

O.Isshot, SIPES AVOR dorz hass

4. INT SELAB;

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Jayaousu. MATTHEW, CHAP. VIII. 14-34

rs, DEAGT VIII. 14. HUZ TE SAQ OMCE, OAP TE O'5-PT OH SOFT OACCOFT.

15. ORLEZ OUSH, ONGWOEZ ONG 4T. SEAZ DE SERRAAGT. 16. ORTZ GRAWO, OHGT Dhaye A

ECha SECAZPET; SQAO4Z Dhaye o AE+" EARPT, Do her Jhpy so-Cat. 17. Gayz Oaaga Tua Dackay Ja-TT, AD HAWAT; OGR TAGOSP FRT T-

18. HUZ SAG ONGA BO ECAORARE. T, OAVT SAO SHGASAS.

YYRAY, SYPEZ JVP HSCARY.

19. YGZ JAMPRY OMTET, AD 9.04 ot; Windowy, Leabouar heipaut. 20. ADZ IN QUACT; JW ShichT

Do hat sag day senater, boays Own is an Daar Olas sy. 21. OGGEZ CONTGIAN AD QUACT,

GEOGA, TES FO HAUGS RAG. 22. buz ad adact, avaluse, shhtr thhearda joyp sharra.

23. torz hora soc Egotalias E College 4T. 24. ELGYZ OGI OZANT DOWN;

hgsz de ospiant, daz sprw. 25. EGGGGAAAZ EGMYA EGGGG-AT, AD HECUSAST, GEOGRA, SYSSA,

thearh. 26. ADZ hswart; saz Thostor, h KAGTUDO? two SOO SOSTT OZE DE DOWA, OGAZ O'THORMA APRWAT.

27. Dhasaz Cathaa Chagant, ad The 4T; sateral Dasa AD, barsz OZE DOWAZ ECAGERS.

28. SMC=Z GAHAP SYBH OFFRAS, DAWP DAGYO JAG TECHAT, WHEE JA-BRATT, OCLO-A OLLHANG HAT, LYG Gt EGGARA SPAT.

29. DE ENG " O'AMAT, AD THUAT; LOH ATOM ASUPAM BY, HUDAWO-AG-AL, ha dh cmhq dyhyphtalam db W OMIPMEO?

30. PAZ TEP ANAP ORGA POLTY LT DOPOGBHAPT. 31. PCZ Dhaye ECWh46T, AD hE-

C.046T; TGZ @YhQAOR&, OBAWY AYAPL LI POLTY JAAG CYHERJS. 32. ADZ hsw4PT; 230. OhqACZ, LI POLTY ANAL CONBET. DE ENG-W her volvy be deaper overat, sh-

STAT SATY FRT DOWN SOPLAC-4T, D-PAZ ShPOTT. 33. Ahsaæz offat, Assa sheat, her shiffet, De Dhaye Echa geraw-

AAT. HU BEC. 44T; ECASZ ECWh46 CO 50-QUANT COTPAN.

ON SEEING GOD.

A little boy said one day to his mother-"Mamma, I want to see God. You tell me there is a God, but I never saw him, and you say we cannot see him. Why can't I see him?"-His mother replied-"Do you think there is no God, because you cannot see him?" "Why I do not know," said her son; "sometimes I doubt about it, and sometimes I don't believe it, and it always seems very strange." "I will try, then," said his mother, "to tell ou something about it. You know, my son, that you have a mind, and I have a mind, and every person you see has a mind; but you never yet saw a mind, not even your own. I is not your body that thinks, and desires, and loves, and wishes; it is your mind, or spirit. Now God is all spirit, or mind; and that infinite mind has never been connected with a human body, except when Christ was upon earth, and God was manifested in flesh. Now you see how God can see us, and we not see him. If you were blind, I could see your body, but you could not see mine. When you have eyes, you see my body only, not my spirit. So, while I am close by you in this room, you can hear my voice, but you do not know my tho'ts, and I cannot know your thoughts .-Now, God is such a mind or spirit, as yours or mine; only he knows every thing in one moment, and we know only a few things all the days of our life. You find it hard to tell how God can be every where at the same moment, and know all things at the same time. Now, a body cannot be in every place, nor even in two places at the same moment. You cannot be in the parlor, while you are in your chamber. But you can be here, both body and mind, and think of persons and things in other places. You can, without moving from your chair, think of Philadelphia, and London, and Madagascar; of Washington, in Congress Hall; of Buonaparte, at the battle of Waterloo; and of John in the Isle of Patmos. You can think of the birds in the forest, the fishes at the bottom of the sea, the moon in the sky, and the fixed stars, a great way farther off than the moon. Just so does God think of, and know, all crea-

tures, and all worlds. "In several ways, however, God knows things as you do not. You can think of a distant, person, or place, only as you have seen it, or as you have had it described to you. God can see and know all things just as they now are, and without having a description, or any information from others. You cannot think of two persons or places at a time. When you think of London, you cannot think of Philadelphia; if you remember Washington, in Congress Hall, you cannot contemplate John in Patmos. You must forget the bottom of the ocean, when you soar to the moon and stars. You cannot know minds but as their thoughts and wishes are expressed; but God can search every mind and every heart, whether of men, or angels, or devils, and observe all that is in them,

at all times. "When you think of Buonaparte, that famous warrior, you can dislike him. When you think of Paul, or John, who went about preaching the Gospel, and doing good, you can leve them. You love me, when I am absent from you many miles; and you hate swearers and liars, every time you see them or read about them, or only think of them. So the eyes of | the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good. The Lord loveth the righteous, and hateth all the workers of iniquity, throughout all

will not stand in awe of God, and fear ed the red people to come out of it, to offend him? To him the darkness | and when he supposed that a sufficient flee from his presence.

with these bodily eyes, but our spirits | he said, upon which he took away the 34. Ehgaz heag messy shaart, We often speak of seeing our friends, subject to death.

friends; and they mean that they will associate and commune with them .-In this sense, we must see or know God; and to do this we must repent and believe, for without holiness no man shall see the Lord."

YANKEE ROGUE OUTWITTED name we will call Harden, once held a note against a knavish neighbour, named Griffin, which had become, as the phrase is, outlawed. Harden him to pay it, although he was abundantly able. The law is, we believe, be indebted to a person before evidence, after the expiration of the period allowed for the collection of a debt, then the claim is valid; otherwise it must depend entirely upon the honor of the debtor. Griffin was aware that he held the staff in his own hand, and he determined to use it .-He would speak of his obligation to Harden with perfect freedom, when tirely naked. After some time, no one was present; acknowledge that the debt was justly due, and declared his intention of paying it eventually; but maintained the most obstinate silence when they were in company with | a third person. "Experience is the prophet of events." Harden was finally convinced that Griffin meant to cheat him out of his money; and with true Yankee sagacity, set about contriving some plan to outwit his fraudulent neighbor. He called on Griffin one morning, with his sleigh, and invited him to take a ride. During

was introduced. Harden, "it seems to me that you ought to pay me that 500 dollars; it is no inconsiderable sum for a farmer to lose. To be sure I have no legal claim on you; but time has not removed the moral obligation."

"I will pay you as soon as I can make it convenient," said Griffin; "it is as you say, a just debt; and you shall have the money."

"I intend to, and no thanks to your honesty, neither," coolly replied the "Mr. Derby, you have heard suf-

fficient for our purpose." As he spoke, a hogshead which lay in the slay suddenly "collapsed," and the person of a Deacon of the parish presented itself to the gaze of the swindling debtor. Griffin paid the note without further evasion .- Middlesex Gaz.

Communicated for the Miss. Her. by Rev. Alfred Wright. CHOCTAWS.

tion of the World and of Men. use to express this primitive state, is applied to clotted blood, jelly, &c.

tion, a superior being, who is repre- not have ground unless I carry it to sented to have been in appearance as mill on my back. Well then, said I, a red man, came down from above, have you any rum? Oh, yes, said and alighting near the centre of the | she, as her countenance brightened, "Such is God; a pure spirit, an in- Choctaw nation, threw up a large | we have a plenty of that; and started finite mind, searching the universe at | mound, or hill, called in their language | for the jug. I told her she might let one glance, and looking into the dark- | Nunih waiya, " "stooping or sloping | it remain, for I thought the sick child est corner of the heart of man. Who hill." When this was done, he caus- would do as well without rum." and the light are both alike; and he number had come out, he stamped on | gives the following article: "We are is so pure, that he hates sin with per- the ground with his foot. When this told there is a woman in a village in fect hatred. My son, you must re- signal of his power was given, some Glamorganshire, South Wales, whose member that he always sees you, and were partly formed, others were just husband with the little fortune he got that you cannot go from his spirit or raising their heads above the mud, with her, bought a small farm. He emerging into light, and struggling in- hardly closed the purchase, when "Perhaps you remember, that in to life, all of whom perished. The death closed his eyes. However, not some places the Bible says, no man red people being thus formed from intimidated with this, the woman hath seen God, or can see him, and the earth, and seated on the area of married a second husband, who sowed live; and that in other places they the hill, their Creator told them that it. He likewise died, and she tried speak of our seeing him in peace, as | they should live forever. But not un- | a third, who reaped it, but death soon the only heaven. We cannot see him | derstanding him, they inquired what | snatched him away. She then marmay become acquainted with his spir- grant he had given them of immortaliit, and have peace in believing in him. ty, and told them they would become sors; and she is now married to a fifth

joying their society and friendship .- | the ground, the hills were formed, the 'pened within eighteen months."

Blind persons talk of going to see their ! earth indurated, and fitted to become a habitation for man. The hills they suppose, were formed by the agitation of the waters. While the earth was in its chaotic state, the waters are represented as having been thrown into a state of great agitation, like that of a boiling liquid, and being driven by violent winds, the soft mud A gentleman of our State, whose was carried in various directions, and being deposited in different places, formed the mountains and hills which

now appear on the face of the earth. When the Creator had formed the was unwilling to believe Griffin scoun- red people from the ground, and fitted drel enough to defraud him of the the earth for their residence, he told debt, and had neglected to compel them the earth would bring forth spontaneously the chesnut, hickory nut, and acorn for their subsistence. Acthat if a man acknowledges himself to | cordingly, the Choctaws state, that in ancient times, they lived principally upon these productions of the earth. And they suppose it was not till sometime after they had been a people, that the corn, which now forms no inconsiderable part of their food, was discovered by means of a crow.

They state, that at their first creation, both males and females went enthough from what cause they do not know, they began to use some covering. At first, the long moss, which abounds in southern climates, tied round their waists, formed their only covering. At some later period, after the invention of the bow and arrow, when they had acquired skill in hunting wild beasts, they began to use the skins of animals for clothing.

* Nunih waiya. I am not able to give a description of this place, having never seen it. I regret that I am not. It is said to have the appearance of being the work of their ride, the old topic of the note art. Its summit is level, containing an area of several acres. Near the centre is a "Why really friend Griffin," said hole, whose depth has never been ascertained. Out of this hole, according to their ancient traditions, the Choctaws originally

POLITICAL EXCLUSION.

The editor of a paper, devoted with warmth to politics, in a notice to correspondents, observes-"We have no room for Truth this week; and our remarks on Mr. Randolph's speech have necessarily excluded Justice .-Fair play is inadmissible. Falsehood, No. 5, shall appear in our next.

WARNING TO SNUFF TAKERS.

Mrs. Prench, of Dutton, was on Friday last, seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of taking a handful of Macauba at once, by which she dislocated the vertebrae of the neck. On dissection, four pounds and a half of pure snuff were found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be. - Eng. Pap.

The following anecdote is related Their Traditions respecting the Crea- by a physician of undoubted veracity: "I was called a few days since to vis-The Choctaws state that, at a re- it a sick child. The medicine which mote period, the earth was a vast I wished to administer was a fine powplain, destitute of hills, and a mere | der, and must be mixed with some quagmire. The word, which they moist substance. I asked the mother of the child for an apple to roast .--She had none. I then asked her for which will serve to explain what their | some kind of sauce, but the reply ideas were. The earth in this chaotic | was as before-we have none. If state, some of them suppose, was you have any molases, honey, or milk, produced by the immediate power of either will answer. We have neither. the Creator; but others, indeed the Give me then a crumb of soft breadmajority with whom I have conversed | why, said she, we have none baked. relative to this subject, have no know- | Supposing from the expression that ledge how the earth was produced in she had some ready for the oven, I this state; nor do they appear ever to | told her that it would do as well if it have extended their thoughts so far was not baked. Ah! said she with as to make a single inquiry with re- a tone that spoke her mortification, we have neither bread nor meal, nor While the earth was in this situa- | grain, except a little corn which I can-

Extraordinary .- A London editor ried a fourth, who thrashed it, but he also followed the fate of his predeceshusband, with whom she is now enwhen we mean visiting them, and en- After the formation of man from joying the produce of it. All this hap-