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

GWY JOAHO A AD heije C.G.A. POAGERIA TAAP UM JHEBAI 1401. BOAE AhChady KTA DSP COJEA P40.1, TGZ TESSO-7 DOJSOFO.1. TGZ PLF TAO-A TB DOJARFAJ, KT

D?4 00BA 140A. D?ASSEZ TB YW DOJARPAI, O-YAT DSP O'OJBI P4AI. GWYZ O'CR AhChady, WPW D94 COBBA FARA PRABO, TOZ TESSOP DO JARFRA. KTAZ DSP YW &h OSABA UAR DOJAMEMA.

AGENTS FOR THE CHEROKEE PHŒNIX.

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CHEROKEE TREATY.

Articles of A Convention, concluded at the City of Washington, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, between James Barbour, Secretary of War being especially authorized therefor by the President of the United States, and the undersigned, Chiefs and Head men of the Cherokee Nation of Indians West of Mississippi, they being duly authorized and empowered by their Nation.

Whereas, it being the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, as well those now livof Arkansas, as those of their friends and brothers who reside in states East of the Mississippi, and who may wish to join their brothers of the west, a permanent home, and which shall, under the solemn guarantee of the United States, be, and remain, theirs forever, a home that shall never in all future times, be embarassed by having extended around it the lines, or Territory or State, nor be pressed up- | said line in future. on by the extention, in any way, of any of the limits of any existing Territory or State; and whereas, the present location of the Cherokees in Arkansas being unfavorable to their pre-

themselves, and their posterity, from are thus defined: Commencing at the they do hereby surrender, to the Uniant, not to the Cherokees only, but also to the Choctaws, and in regard to mineral Spring, attached to, or near the Treaty of 8th January 1827, and the question which may be agitated in future respecting the location of the latter, as well as the former, within the limits of the Territory or State of Arkansas, as the case may be, and their removal therefrom; and to avoid the inconvenience and trouble attendthe cost which may attend negotiations to rid the Territory or State of Arkansas whenever it may become a the lands herein ceded to the Chero-State, of either, or both of those Tribes, the parties hereto do hereby conclude the following Articles, viz:

Arkansas shall be, and the same is, immediately after their removal hereby defined, viz: A line shall be run, Commencing on Red River, at the point where the eastern Choctaw | Ffty Thousand Dollars; also an annuiline strikes said river, and run due ty, for three years, of Two Thousand north with said line to the River Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the and trouble which may attend upon South West corner of Missouri.

Art. 2. The United States agree to possess the Cherokees, and guarantie it to them forever, and that guarantie is hereby solemnly pledged, of seven millions of acres of land to be bounded as follows, viz. Commencing at that point on Arkansas river, where the eastern Choctaw boundary line with the western line of Arkansas, as defined in the foregoing Article, to the south west corner of Missouri, and thence with the western boundary line of Missouri, till it crosses the waters of Neasho, generally called Grand River, thence due west to a point from which a due South course will strike the present north west corner of Arkansas Territory, thence | confined as prisoner, on a criminal to its junction with the Canadian River, and thence up and between the for, and bounded, the United States | greed by the United States, to pay further guarantie to the Cherokee Nation a perpetual outlet west, and a tree and unmolested use of all the Country lying west of the western boundary of the above described limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States, and their right of soil extend.

Art. 3. The United States agree to have the lines of the above cession run without delay, say not later than the first of October next, and to reing within the limits of the Territory | move, immediately after the running of the Eastern line from the Arkansas River to the South west corner of Missouri, all white persons from the west to the east of said line, and also others should there be any there, who may be unacceptable to the Cherokees, so that no obstacles arising out of the presence of a white population. or a population of any other sort, shall exist to annoy the Cherokees-and alplaced over it the jurisdiction of a so to keep all such from the west of

Art. 4. The United States moreover agree to appoint suitable persons, whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the Agent, to value all such improvements as the Cherokees sent repose and tending, as the past de- | may abandon in their removal from monstrates, to their future degradation | their present homes to the District of and misery; and the Cherokees being | Country as ceded in the second Artianxious to avoid such consequences, cle of this agreement, and to pay for and yet not questioning their right to | the same immediately after the assesstheir lands in Arkansas as secured to ment is made, and the amount ascerthem by treaty, and resting also upon | tained. It is further agreed, that the the pledge given them by the Presid- | property and improvements connected ent of the United States, and the Sec- | with the Agency, shall be sold under retary of war of March, 1818, and 8th | the direction of the Agent, and the October 1821, in regard to the outlet proceeds of the same applied to aid of the Cherokee Nation, aforesaid, to the west, and as may be seen on re- in the erection, in the country to for and in consideration of the forego-

an embarrassing connexion with the Arkansas River opposite William ted States, and agree to leave the Territory of Arkansas, and guard Stinnetts, & runing due North one mile, same within fourteen months, as herethemselves from such connexions in thence due East to a point from which in before stipulated, all the lands to future; and whereas, it being import- a due South line to the Arkansas Riv- which they are entitled in Arkansas, er would include the Chalybeate, or the present residence of the Agent, and thence up said River (Arkansas) to the place of beginning.

Art. 5. It is further agreed, that

the United States, in consideration of ing the removal, and on account of the reduced value of a great portion of kees, as compared with that of those in Arkansas which were made theirs by the Treaty of 1817, and convention Art. 1. The Western boundary of of 1819, will pay to the Cherokees, which shall be within fourteen months of the date of this agreement the sum of Dollars, towards defraying the cost going after and recovering their stock which may stray into the Territory in quest of the pastures from which they may be driven-also, Eight Thousand seven hundred and sixty Dollars, for spoilations committed on them (the Cherokees,) which sum will be in full of all demands of the kind up to this date, as well those against the Osages, strikes said River, and running thence as those against the Citizens of the United States—this being the amount of the claims for said spoilations, as rendered by the Cherokees, and which are believed to be correctly and fairly stated. Also, One Thousand Two hundred dollars for the use of Thomas Graves, a Cherokee Chief, for losses sustained in his property, and for personal suffering endured by him when continuing due South, on and with the | but false accusation; also Five Hunpresent western boundary line of the | dred Dollars for the use of George Territory to the main branch of Ark- | Guess, another Cherokee, for the ansas River, thence down said River | great benefit he has conferred upon the Cherokee people, in the beneficial results which they are now experiencsaid Rivers Arkansas and Canadian, ing from the use of the Alphabet disto a point at which a line running | covered by him, to whom also, in con-North and South from River to sideration of his relinquishing a valua-River, will give the aforesaid seven | ble saline, the privilege is hereby giv-Millions of acres. In addition to the | en to locate and occupy another saseven Millions of acres thus provided | line on Lee's Creek. It is further a-Two Thousand dollars, annually, to the Cherokees, for ten years, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States in the education of their children, in their own country in letters and mechanic arts; also, One Thousand Dollars towards the purchase of a printing press and types, to aid the Cherokees in the progress of education, and to benefit, and enlighten them as a people, in their own, and our language. It is agreed further, that the expense incurred other than that paid by the United States in the erection of the buildings and improvements, so far as that may have been paid by the benevolent society who have been, and yet are, engaged in instructing the Cherokee children, shall be paid to the society, it being the understanding that the amount shall be expended in the erection of other buildings and improvements, for like purposes in the country herein ceded to the Cherokees. The United States relinquish their claim due by the Cherokees to the late United States' Factory, provided the same does not exceed three

thousand five hundred dollars. Art. 6. It is moreover agreed, by the United States, whenever the Cherokees may desire it, to give them a set of plain laws, suitable to their condition-also, when they may wish to lay off their lands, and own them individually, a surveyor shall be sent to make the surveys at the cost of the United States.

Art. 7. The Chiefs and Head men fering to the records of the War De- | which the Cherokees are going, of a | ing stipulations and provisions, do partment, still being anxious to se- grist and saw mill, for their use. The hereby agree, in the name and becure a permanent home, and to free aforesaid property and improvements | half of their Nation, to give up, and and which were secured to them by the convention of the 27th February.

Art. 8. The Cherokee Nation. West of the Mississippi having by this agreement, freed themselves from the harrassing and ruinous effects consequent upon a location amidst a white population, and secured to themselves and their posterity, under the solemn sanction of the guarantee of the United States, as contained in this agreement, a large extent of unembarrassed country; and that their Brothers yet remaining in the States may be induced to join them and enjoy the repose and blessings of such a state in future, it is further agreed, on the part of the United States, that to each Head of a Cherokee family now residing within the Chartered limits of Georgia, or of either of the States, East of the Mississippi, who may desire to remove West, shall be given, on enrolling himself for emigration, a good Rifle, a Blanket, and Kettle, and five pounds of Tobacco; (and to each member of his family one Blanket,) also a just compensation for the property he may abandon, to be assessed by persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. The cost of the emigration of all such shall be borne by the United States, and good and suitable ways opened, and provisions procured for their comfort, accommodation, and support, by the way, and provisions for twelve months after their arrival at the Agency; and to each person, or head of a family, if he take along with him four persons, shall be paid immediately on his arriving at the Agency and reporting himself and his family, or followers, as emigrants & permanent setlers, in addition to the above, provided he and they shall have emigrated from within the Chartered limits of the State of Georgia, the sum of Fifty Dollars, and this sum in proportion to any greater or less number that may accompany him from within the aforesaid Chartered limits |

of the State of Georgia. by the parties to this Convention, that a tract of land, two miles wide and six miles long, shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the use and benefit of the United States, for the be, stationed at Fort Gibson, on the Neasho, or Grand River, to commence | ary subjects of conversation. on said River half a mile below the aforesaid Fort, and to run thence a due East two miles, thence North wardly six miles, to a point which shall be two miles distant from the River aforesaid, thence due West to the said River, and down it to the place of beginning. And the Cherokees agree that the United States shall have and possess the right of establishing a road through their country for the purpose of having a free and unmolested way to and from said

Art. 10. It is agreed that Captain Rogers, in consideration of his having lost a horse in the service of the United States, and for services rendered by him to the United States, shall be paid in full for the above, and all other claims for losses and services, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Art. 11. This Treaty to be binding on the contracting parties, so soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at the place, and on the day and year above written.

JAMES BARBOUR. (L. S.) CHIEFS OF THE DELEGATION. BLACK FOX, THOMAS GRAVES, GEORGE GUESS, TOMAS MAW,

GEORGE MARVIS, JOHN LOONY, (L. S.) JOHN ROGERS, (L. S.) J. W. FLOWEY, (L. S.) WITNESSES. THOS. L. M'KENNEY, JAMES ROGERS, Interpreter. D. KURTZ, THOMAS MURRAY, D. BROWN, Secy. Ch. Del. PIERYE PIERYA, F. W. DUVAL, U. S. Agent.

From the Traveller & Monthly Gazetteer. THE PUBLIC PRESS.

This mighty instrument has such an overpowering influence on the morals, the politics, and national character of this country, that it is devoutly wished it may ever be wielded by men of pure hearts, sterling patriotism, and extensively cultivated mindsminds exalted above sordid interest, personal animosities, clanish or geographical predilections.

It is a power of vast results, of good or ill to the present age and seems, under Providence, to hold the final destiny of this government.

As a medium of communication the Press constitutes a new era in the annals of the world; and if it were a great discovery to ascertain the circulation of the vital fluid through the natural body, it has been a vastly greater effort of human improvement to give as by the press, rapid acceleration of thought through the moral and body politic of an immense empire.

This seems more than human, a Divine impulse, wafting ideas on the wings of the wind; addressing individually the inhabitants of a country dispersed over its extensive regions by their firesides, where are avoided the evils of Ancient Republics arising from the political excitement of collected mobs at the Campus Marfius; from "the stormy wave of the multitude," overwhelming law, justice,

It addresses them thus singly, affording an opportunity for cool deliberation on the subjects proposed, with the probability of the usual result, a safe conclusion.

The diffusion of political knowledge is but a part of the object of a public journal. It is pro-motive of a taste Art. 9. It is understood and agreed | for literature and knowledge in general; is an indispensable medium of intercouse, whose annual expense compared to its value, is next to nothing. It is a Herald from all quarters of the globe: and without the regular peruaccommodation of the Military force | sal of which, a person in the present which is now, or which may hereafter | advanced state of knowledge, is incapable of taking part in the most ordin-

As the Press, this great National Palladium and blessing, by means of extending information, is liable to abuse; it is well understood, that almost unrestrained as it is in this country by legislative statutes it should come under a formidable, rigid censorship, "THE MORAL SENSE," and every violation of such a sacred canon, receive its merited scorn and detesta-

Extraordinary Production .- We have been informed of a production of a single grain of Wheat, so extraordinary as to be incredible, if it were not vouched for by the most respectable witnesses. In the field of John Steele, Esq. of Richmond county, on the low grounds of Little River, there grew remote from any other wheat, a bunch of one hundred and ninety-one stalks, from a single grain of wheat. On these stalks 154 heads, the largest measuring 6 1-2 inches, and the average length of the heads 3 1-2 inches; the total length of all the heads was 46 feet or 552 inches. The bunch of wheat when standing, was upwards of 4 feet high, of the Maryland white flint kind. Unfortunately it took the rust, so that it did not mature the grains, a common thing in that neigh-(L. s.) | bourhood this season, on bottom land :--(L. S.) | Fayetteville Observer.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF COOSEWATEE DISTRICT.

When a few nights more shall have closed the lights of our days, then the first Monday in August will have approached. This is the August day fixed by our new Constitution, on which the election of members to the General Council is to take place .-The forms of our old government, which existed in a dubious form, will in this interesting event be forever abrogated. A free government will have come into operation, placing the political rights of every Cherokee on an equality marking out the road leading to happiness, and to our national emminence. We have great reason to exult in the success of our intellectual and moral improvements, embracing every other valuable attainment, since we have laid aside our primitive mantle, for a transition from that state, to the shining edifice of literature. The commencement of the Cherokee civilization may be dated about the year 1800 or twenty eight years ago, about the period of my recollection. The whiteman then was a stranger in our circles, with but few exceptions, and the Indian in the garb of the whiteman, was then subject to ridicule and scoff of the Indian. Such was the prejudice and independence of the Cherokees at so early a date that it is wonderful in the highest degree to see the changes that we have undergone since that period. But what pictures can be exhibited to convey a just idea of our change from the one state to the other?-When the mighty God commanded the dry land to appear out of the watery deep, the conscious earth sprang forth, into being and assumed a station for which it was ordained. When the United States of America called the sons of Path Killer [o-zotta,] from the howling wilderness, the songsters of the grove, and the ravages of war, we have obeyed, converted our tomahawks to the woodmans axe and opened the sublime elysian vales, for the still sublimely ample fields. Our population is now a complete variety. one part Indian, another half Breeds, and a third whitemen; education is of far greater importance at this time, than the tuition of youth was to the hunter state, prior to the year 1800.

Friendship on the conquest of prejudice, intermarriages has followed, education flourished, and a republican form of government organised for the benefit of our future posterity. But as the mind of man seldom rises above its circumstances, let us not halt for one moment in our present point of information in prosecuting similar strides of improvement, that has so distinguished our past success. It may be said, much bas been done to enable the Cherokees, to become a civilized people, yet it is obvious that too much good cannot be done in the instruction of the Cherokees in every branch of useful information. In the period of our struggle between light and darkness, in order to reach the ever shining day of civilization, the U. States, under whose guardianship we are placed, has notwithstanding its fostering care, created many difficulties, at times impeding our literary progress. Look to the setting sun you see the untutored warrior traversing the western wilds on track of his enemy or in pursuit of game, and his forloin wife and child, retained at some lonely cavern excluded from the reach of civilization. Thus is the fruits of the United States policy of colonizing the original inhabitants of America.

Again, the United States sets forth a claim to our territory by virtue of European charters for the same, and supreme jurisdiction to be paramount to our right. But as I cannot repress my admiration of the sentiments of an eminent politician of this nation, in support of our rights, the balance will be visible when it is contrasted with this regal claim and supercede the necessity of an investigation. "The United States boasts of supreme jurisdiction and the rights of the states, but what is it when it is compared with original possession, and an inheritance from the King of Kings." A mere quibble? such are only a few among the many difficulties, that have not a little retarded our intellectual growth. But notwithstanding these momentary interferences we have surmounted all obstacles and we yet stand strong on the soil of our forefathers. In the ensuing election of members to the General Council. un-

the Council styled Nat. Committee. expected from such competent tutors trict, that in case your suffrages should erating against the success of these be confered on me, so as to result in missionaries. If we then proceed to my election to that portion of the decide that the population surround-Council stated, I propose faithfully, ing this station is sufficiently enlighto devote the duties of my promotion tened to help themselves, and that the lowing subjects.

new government.

to make it all equal.

from the Constitution, for electing a gy again. national marshall. I presume the year. A sheriff in every district will be elected who are a species of officers not having sufficient employment, can be easily authorised to do all the duties of the contemplated marshal.

Fourth, among other important

education will occupy a portion of my time. This system must be viewed with a generous spirit and not to suffer the least prejudice to have any influence in deciding their continuence in the Cherokee country. Let us recur to the year 1817 and we will find but one missionary station. Pass through the country at present we will find twelve stations of missions for the purpose of educating Cherokee youths gratuitously, and at the expence of the respective societies from whom they were sent. This charity cannot altogether be the invention of finite man. It is argued that their labors are pursuant to the commands of the omnipotent God. Who is to oppose his Creators will, I presume none will dare? But the system is grown to such a magnitude that we behold permanent and may be considered splendid establishments located on the choicest lands. The proficiency of learning in these seminaries (with but two or three exceptions) are all on the decline. A few small children are taken at some stations, but their advance in learning is calculated to excite but little interest. We have permitted them to settle on our lands without a special understanding of the duration of time for their continuance. A question here arises, are they to be considered as identified with the Cherokee family? or are they to be considered as other transient teachers are, removeable at the pleasure of the individuals by whom they are employed. Let us suppose the latter case and what will be the moral aspect .the station at Oougillogee was no lonwas expedient? Judging from circumstances, and only those within the | will be as little electioneering as possible. range of probability, it will justify an assertion that a desire on the part of the Council to discontinue some Missions, would in every point of view sionaries, their respectable members

turb the tranquility of the connected presentation, intended merely to electionparties, and involves insurmountable | cer us out of our present homes. We redifficulties in effecting their removal. peat again that the Cherokees are not on AD SELFAG SE AGEFREE TEFRARY Let us then pass from one station to the decline in numbers and improvement, APO-O-, DE AARES JUSA SPRS. GRYanother, and see how the question and we hope we shall for this once be be- ayn Towarth ye aggras. Gaysz will stand there. There is a Mission- lieved, and that the advocates of Indian serw oraces Indian serw oraces of Page A Port, De

tution I have to take this method of members, having all the advantages making known to the respectable ci- to enable them to labor in the sacred tizens of Coosewatee District, my of- cause. Here again a school has not fer as a Candidate for that buanch of had the salutary effect that would be It is a duty which I owe myself and | The scattered population of this part to those persons composing the dis- of the country is a principal cause opto the interest of the nation, on the fol- good resulting from their school was no more in addition, than a drop into the First, that portion of the constitu- bucket, we will here again see the tion which authorizes the election of distinguished members of that Church three persons to compose the Coun- rise to its protection. The result cil of the two Principal Chiefs, I pro- of this investigation will be applicable pose to expunge out of the Constitu- to all the other missionary stations tion. If the Cherokee Nation was whenever their removal shall be consinking under its own weight, like templated by the Council. However that of Rome, then it would be ne- much needed they may be, the plan of cessary to have such an immence | some missionary schools in my opinion, court attached to the deliberations of cannot be viewed otherwise than nomthe two Chiefs, to enable them to di- | inal schools, when they are placed in rect affairs with more wisdom. Our comparison to those where instruction | below. This imposter seems to have | 4 JAB @3 F TE 4T. TRACE DE TEO IDgovernment is small, which can be is regularly given. The system then comprehended by the Principal Chiefs | resolves itself into a question, are at any time, and performing all the they to be identified and merged into duties, the interests of the country our population as Cherokee people? may require. This arrangement will It is feared that we are preparing curtail several hundred dollars, of the | them approximating that event. But expences that will be incurred by the | in the event we should conclude to arcreation of these officers under the rest this missionary system, the tender voice of humanity must not be absent Second, I shall also propose an a- in treating them according to justice. mendment to that article of the Con- I am therefore disposed to continue stitution which fixes the salaries of those only who are engaged at the stathe members of Council, fifty cents | tions of the largest schools, but if we less than that of the Committee, so as | continue all, we shall have to fling a new impulse into the system by legis-Third, I shall propose to expunge lation, before they can act with ener-

Fifth, I shall support strenuously creation of this great officer was in- the election of a Principal Chief who tended to execute the orders of the shall be a learned man in order that Supreme Court which meets once a the affairs of the Nation may be transacted with more facility and advantage. Experience has demonstrated how fallacious it is to elect a person without letters to the executive office. The past custom of placing an unlearned person in that department has been questions the missionary system of the consequence of discharging his duties under a humiliating circumstance, than a consciousness of competency to perform all the business connected with the office. It has invariably been dependent on other officers next in dignity, for advice and the inditing of all communications and other instruments of writing devolving on the executive. If it is our object to place useful men in our offices, the precedent will be found unsafe if talents is continued unnoticed in making selections of public officers. I have no doubt all will agree, that our advanced situation, requires a learned man at the head of our government than a man of ordinary abilities. Let then our choice of merit consist in honesty, experience and talents .-Should the subjects with which I have endeavored to address you, be deserving your notice, as well as that of the Council, I respectfully submit them all to the inspection of your wisdom. ELIJAH HICKS.

NEW ECHOTA:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1828.

IMPORTANT TO CANDIDATES. As the expenses of our printing establishment are considerable, and cannot be paid, with our present list of subscribers, without requiring the customary fees of newspapers, the editor has come to the conclusion, to charge (as we believe it is common with other printers) for all pieces intended for electioneering purposes. We are not in favor of the publication of such pieces in newspapers, for they are of no interest to Suppose the council were to decide | most subscribers, and only keep out matter on examination of the Missions that of more importance. If candidates think that the circulation of their principles will ger necessary, and its discontinuance be favourable to their election, they had better resort to handbills. We hope their

We have heard of late, in many of the Southern papers, the degraded state of our neighbors Creeks, and their rapid demeet the disapprobation of the Mis- cline. This may be true, but we protest against associating the Cherokees with them of the Church would rise to its pro- under the general name of "Southern Intection; admiting there was not a dians," as we have noticed in some of the single scholar to the station, they northern prints. We know that in the late would advocate the utility of the Mis- session of Congress, we were denounced sion than permit a dissolution of the by some of our neighbors, as miserable and degraded, as the Creeks are now, but the In investigating this case, we dis- public have been told that all was misre-

removal upon some other reason than that | SP TECPALSY YOT. GRYRYL TOLL. of our degraded condition.

In our last we published the 8th Article of the new treaty between the United States and the Arkansas Cherokees. We have since had access to the entire treaty which we insert in our first page. We are glad to see that the United States are anxious for the improvement of our brethren, and that provisions are made for the purchase of a printing press, and the support of Schools. The reader however will plainly see the ultimate object of the treaty, which is to effect the emigration of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi. If our emia treaty was made with us directly, than with our Arkansas brethren, who have no relationship.

known that there was such a man as Daniel Ross in the Cherokeee Nation, though he was mistaken in supposing that he was a Chief. Mr. R. is not a Chief, but a respectable white citizen. We hope the public will beware of such impositions.

LOOK OUT MOUNTAIN, July 8th, 1826.

tract, taken from Bunker Hill Auro- | al TGZ Sylorwhafalar icayh ear ra, describing a fellow, who pretends | SECTIONAL, D4 ROS : YSQO LOL Sgrant has had the impudence to address | FR 30-ASF@AA@F@A ZRO SASQ@F@A.I. times, signed "Gen. Wm. Ross, his happatart Dhasseat Toppaals Lmark," one, post marked Chillicothe, al Gayas sharataral. csz ye pstated "he had been imprisoned at lasa Daco TV own ASWAPARAT GRY-Circleville on charge of being a slave" 4"Z Showl Ly4" BDLGS4, De OG TST and pretended "he wanted money to | @LGSQ. TTAWAYh 14@A. ShZbayh enable him to carry on a suit at law," and another letter dated Cincinati, Ohatharas sozeras, no og Thar stated, "he was released by the act Dhawt42.14". OGA3Z DhbobG O'010of insolvency," one other from Wheel- bas rand Gay. AND Do and by ing, which I have not opened. The AITENZ ASPRASEW PYGTOA PARA fellow's design in getting those letters TTSIP REOUR AFOR OFFER. written for him, must have been with the view of covering his knavery. I have lately learned, the same person has been seen in New York, and while there was committed to jail. Should this impostor gain credence with the credulous, so that they become losers by his acquaintance, I can have no Gove itz Eyageaa my blow by a he sort of objection (by way of atone- AR GPO- ic, DARYH ALBUNGBER 30 ment) to the hanging of this "Gen. Wm. Ross," if merited. I have no knowledge who this vile wretch can be, and I believe he has no connexion whatever with the Cherokees, and certainly not with me, or family.

I am respectfully your ob't. serv't. DANIEL ROSS.

F SPRES TSET ASCBA HOWYhwWAF-T. Ehw haseby Jzwwo- aspeny OTACAZ. AAZ ORW ASSELIOWMY O-ONWOA, YWAYZ ORAY IYZAL DATAY OCONVO.A. ONY head Township. That 40014, 02Y4 ASSEA GWY JOA-HO- AMYO-APMA.

SWYO, AD ASSF ASSBAA OF 6-16 DAT

ST PGSAN FARN SCHOET. ILIO GRY DAPAJS AD HAM QUOT. TSPT, FORW-Nº 860-6 AA TS PR; AD O-ASPRAA GZF-EOW IT ADZE POLITAPR. DGAOT D-4 GAFlows. T.IAC. ISZ tow EhreR. Aut. TSPT, 89. Jayh hsi OPACOWO- JOZ-COM SAAFSMA ASP GWY JEAUDA, Gt Thacked decret ohacewor DSP DOLO-БЯУ D6 ОНЕОГЛ. СЯУЯУНИ ORTH AYOZCPRAS DISFO. ADZC-PAI DEPAINS ALSE CALLS SAP DO AL TESPAPAI AUP 1836 TALLS, DO G-Gay Jethgay Phatas Cesedans, GAYZ GOPALOW LY TOP 900 PHAY- DAG LOAW GAYW TLAWAY TYBOS-A LOPAYDAG, DO LOAKHAG, GAYAYH AYA ARAAA, DO LAA GAA ALPAYD-QRF GAAF JOHNSON, GOVAT QOPA- ASA SPAGA. GOYZ SE QOPOLAFOA 40 hpat. Gayayh DISP Data To- App Obseida Araa. Yesz Gay Ob-PALAS. GAYSZ htpale by, Do he - asay bet Deber Gaywz Gav hoe ABPAGEN BY ARP RESCHAGE YET O- OA JUID. YEZ OPRYUL IND DEEPL GAH GOAL GOO OPAC ORY DAZWH- GRY GRY HOORA JUB. YEZ SZRY-AL THORAGERYZ SY CORN'Z SOOK- OY HER DEEPE GOOM DEZOYOY Bas. Gayayh Shograof. Eharsz Tra Ish. YEZ DAN DRACay her behad ADZCPOLI DOGS here D4 OBF- DSBFF GOOT DESAGRY THE JOB. --SFEL PAGA HDASZ. GOSWAGWRYH AFRAZ SSO-BAG C SECACTORA TEGSW-TGFAAI IOZGPAA TAPR TGZ OAW- FW DAW DSAGRE, D6 TEGSGRIRAW. Y4" 53For. D4ha TAREFRIPALIA" hs.1- Y6Z Obo. 14" PR ho-Asfranda som-4º Sh ASPRA, Eha OBLY ADZEROA DERSY TEN JOPRA CHARGOS QRP CHRIST TET ALTOLARY, De DELIC-ADZCOROLI DAPER, DAG GZPERO PER MERYA TET, DE RZELAAM DAAG O-ASPANAN. DAG LANGRY AGREEM DAWANA DGLAJARYW TECHAJARA ASGO-DOLL, TEALPHA OLSP HAAR TEGheappaar, hear brack treamer-AN ANZAT, DO ANDAP TYPLOGADI-TOCHALARAHA SUCHO TECHBA-A4@A D4 OASP F4@A. GWY SSA: La.I. RW.I Shspawaal Bytatearalar Tylabi. hasa bribar Tilb-@P@A TSJBA JPAC TSFT. GRYZ BRP TGPRWO-RAS TES DO AFRA TESCERA der the provisions of the new consti- ary station at Willstown composed of emigration will urge the necessity of our tonarat re-natural. To not gay the Milledgeville Recorder, whose

DOZ SAA TYU Dhasfay Gay dar T-CO-tsy, Gayayh Gaw Jamsand, D-AG AAAWAW GAW BY Cheoga, Do Dhasseat Ahwey. Deayh Aham-AW FR OCR. DAS ASLAWAY GRAS D4 hsra oh asrra hain bo gwy s-SAI, GRADAYHZ DHATA JOUTE BO Gawayh byawaw gaway. hsi D-AO GAPOVO ALYQUALAT, ELWSZ O-Jerawo-R Bo Ttryan, Dae OhhT49Aayh 14 Jhozaral, De Gaw hsold-GFOON IR COFFRAWA THEO SAA CO-C-PAWHOT, DOARAFA" Dhasseat PR DB CYANG DAFOLM. DAG CAACA Dhassemble, Die oher Gerat, Bor gration is to be effected, we had rather that ohads our Dhswe, Do ohtes are 14T BRZ AFRA IC Shewpt. GZ OZPT Ge-TARTHAG SAA FIWHAG tow OFHYconnexion with us except in language and I Ghear ohrear ran beat-WARFT. D4Z8 O't-RAW DhATWWhA-We copied into our paper, sometime FT O-CARAZ DESASAY ASAL OAFSAsince, an account of an imposter who pre- | O-ALAFT, GAYZ 30 hears to the that tended to be a Cherokee, and a son of Dan- SAA. OAAGA DAOF SO HERSOF GAG iel Ross, the writer of the letter inserted GAP Dhasseat SAO-REZ ADAMY YWA-GO-66 OBAWA ZIC JABARO ASPALART. GRYZ TG R.I OTHT4P SAA.

GRYWRYLZ Shows sstow ichyh God Jb So-1-SPOLL, Ehwsz tw op-AC Jhwoy Jupsalis syschiar, Dh-KTW RWAP SAWAPZ Dhwpwt, Anyw her onoal un ss. Die obtaer WO-A FARA. WEW JEIBT AHWOY ha MR. BOUDINOTT: -- In the last spalabal oppos Ty. Gayayhz number of the Phænix I noticed an ex- DB ALWOY F4@A LSLAOFWH TSF@Fto be a son of mine. The same va- | \$F@F@AW. L@A@Yh TERW T\$LQWA me two or three letters, at different Lal TES Jerara bass jeto-bocker OPBARARA GRYZ Sh CFOT BO YWAA

> TSPT, GAYAYA QASAA SAASARPAA APP SAN TYPENAM PER OCKA DOLLS-GW HEARA. ICRYH BESYYB SAA TO GZ SYFGW. BOGSZ SY SAA BSAROF JOUNGED ERSQUEZ AD TST 5149, D4-LAAGHA ORAYSZ OLO-UAS 3F49, 56 HFPR SPATASY. tarz BIACE, DYF-A49; IC D4 SISFOF SOUTOWZ D4 SEW DYSA HAA DIVPSESZ BOTOW. D. t-OAP DODYNZSEA Thousebut D4 54-ACHO POVERFUZ BREER. D, DA To ayar, Tozaaw Tayrowo Dswal SO-AP BEGERHAWN SA44, FGW GAW-YA" hors Arolisz hespado soroa", the sawames sosded out inal cer-APAUA GLA BEALFS ICZ DYSA 3 SSBAPLA". GOVATON'S AGU DIOTA-3. Rasharaz Daa tar saa Dhwhaa. LOLINYH DIGO SEY4AY4OL, OFUF-Wayh Aasaaaw Tasef besawo- D-34 Cheogras saa fywhaa, ogaayh OFRIPA SAA TYL OGRPON JECGA.

TSPT, Ehr TESS JOSHGRY JUSTICE AAAS HATAWAS, IC DAS AFRAM Ships PAN BOASFALAN. WPAZ ADZEPAA OFHYP TYREAMS. KTAZ OHEOG.S AAAMAAA, Do Dhosseat AAAMAA 5. OYAZ SAA TYPGAA OFLYD.--ANYAZ PHATOWA BROWZ AAO SAAW JRW FOE haspawhr, where avaoate A& F40A, Do hein Arol Dona Gay-4" hbo apal. Tera" z Tab Tspasa-AJ, De Gaw Alb 38haabal Aral OBPANA, Do Gado he: Aran Objet-RAM SARSARPRA AMP JOSETRAS TER AN HESTEFFWZ SOFR JOH O'C-RAP DOhayp. Gayayhz Towal barotor 3-YAGALAPAA AASBPE SEUART, GAYZ CASPONATOR ECZACIA PR APOLIS JATTAG AMIO.

D Gay4" tow hallalalae, BR4" Ashaw are TSFT TOFGT TAGWY, Do OFAW TOURS ASAW TOSWA, DO GRAVE haswas.

COVMY TMY HER CONTRA. GSY GWYA, PAAPA TS JWA DA, J3-

Newspaper Profits .- The Editor of

long experience qualifies him to speak; out trial, and to punish without fol- alty of Moldavia is no longer by the | gin of the stream, are to be avoided, decidedly on this subject, bears the following testimony:

"But why do we speak of profit where there is no profits. In four cases out of five this is literally the fact. The balance struck at the end of the year will shew loss instead of profit in most of the printing establishments of this State, and perhaps of the United States; and such we believe to have been the case since our first initiation into the mysteries of the art, more than a quarter of a century ago. If any doubt this fact, let them advert to the numerous failures of the Newsprinters in Georgia-to the entire ruin of men possessing all the requisite skill, industry, energy, prudence, and talents to cammand at least a moderate portion of success, and make a living in almost any other occupation. We have no hesitation in saying that for every dollar made by newspaper establishments in Georgia, within the fifteen or twenty years, double and treble as much has been lost. A few and but very few have been successful-these are exceptions and rare exceptions too. It is a lottery in which there are many blanks and but few prizes."

These losses arise from indiscriminate credit. If only one-fifth, or even one-fourth of Newspaper charges were a dead loss, there might be, in most cases some profit still. But on average, we should judge that not more than two-thirds of those who take papers ever think of paying for them. Add to this, delay, the trouble of collecting, commissions, difference of exchange (for any thing is good enough for a printer) insolvencies, &c. &c. and you have the sum total of deficits, amounting to nearly or quite one-half of the nominal accounts .- Char. Obs.

The African Colony .- The last number of the African Repository contains some further details of the information from Libera brought by the last arrival. It appears that three vessels, the Randolph, the Doris and the Nautilus, with 293 passengers in all, had arrived at Liberia in safety, the two former sometime previous to the 3d of March, the date of the despatches. The emigrants from South Carolina had enjoyed universal and perfect health .- Those who came from the States north of Virginia had however suffered severely, and 24 of them had died. "Draw a line," says Mr. Ashmun, "due east and west | nected with the Black Sea, from | across the Elk Ridge in Maryland, and | which to draw all that is necessary | belt that circled next thereto, very much not a death has invaded the people from the south of it." A new settlement at the head of navigation on the St. Paul's has been formed, in a fine and fertile country, which lay as a sort of barrier between the tribes of ! the coast and those of the interior, and which was therefore obtained on easy terms. A large log factory has been erected with range of 30 or 40 houses, and the settlement has been named Millsburg. Mr. Ashmunthinks, "that for at least two years to come, a much more discriminating selection | try, and a supply of provisions be callof settlers must be made than ever has been-even in the first and second expeditions by the Elizabeth and Nautilus in 1820 and 21, or that the prosperity of the colony will inevitably seen any speculations on the prospects and rapidly decline." At the end of that time he observes, "a healthy proportion of idle and working people will be expected there .- N. Y. D. Adv. be found there; and the free coloured population of the United States may then be taken up just as they are found there, the working and the idle, as they are now naturally distributed ed to jail in this city on Wednesday throughout the american States-and, last, at the instance of the acting Amy character for the stake, under good management, they will not be

From the New York Advertiser. Land of Liberty.-The Editor of the Pensacola Gazette states that a dividual is 83 years. negro man had been severely whipthe same day the same individual re- is 73 years. ceived a second flogging by the same constable in the Market House .- The | about 77 years .- Journal . person thus flogged is said to be a free negro man, and the Editor of the Gaance in Pensacola. The Editor re- into the Danube from 80 to 90 miles marks,

felt as a burden."-N. Y. Ev. Post.

Officers are permitted to judge with- now extend to the Pruth, the princip- the way side, or flourish on the mar-

tised a free Negro; and we did not direct line. suppose that we should so soon have to record an act precisely analogous committed by another officer. In one tice. A higher Judge has as much the oak plank of a ship. right to order a man hung without trial, as our Mayor has to order one to be whipped."

WAR IN EUROPE.

asked, how the war between the Russians and Turks will affect this counsatisfactory answer to this inquiry .-The theatre of the controversy is at a great distance from us, and we see no immediate prospect of advantage like- to see his remains. He, probably, thinking ly to arise from it to our commercial that so pious and friendly a wish ought to pursuits. Europe is at present well be gratified, readily opened the tomb and supplied with necessary material for supporting armies and navies. The With various shrugs and winks and intifleets of G. Britain and France will be furnished with provisions from their | the coffin to be removed, when the anxious | respective countries, and Russia has the advantage of the fine regions confor her land forces. There is no finer | corroded, out of which they emptied about | grain country in Europe, than that owned by Russia above alluded to .-And it is not probable that its stores They quickly made off from the astounded will be exhausted at least during the sexton, leaving for his share of the booty first year of hostilities.

Should the war, however be continued, or if, in the course of events, it should become extended, and eventually the other great powers of Europe become parties to it, it must necessarily be protracted, and in the end its wants may reach over this couned for from the United States. A bad crops in Europe, may also hasten the period when assistance may be wanted from us. We have not heard or of the approaching harvests in Europe, and therefore do not know what is to

NEW-HAVEN, June 17. George Hoadley, Esq. late President of the Eagle Bank, was commitgents of said Bank, upon the claim, we understand, of \$1,500,000.

Longevity .- There are seventeen men living in the town of New-Haven, whose united ages amount to 1413 broad cheeked Chippeway, with the years. The average age of each in-

In addition to these, there are twenped in the Court House Yard, by the ty-seven men whose united ages amount City Constable, and in the course of to 1971 years, and whose average age

The average of the two together is

zette has been informed that His late, is a river of Moldavia, running Honour, the Mayor of the city, had for the first half of its course, in a ordered the constable to whip him south easterly direction, and for the whenever this man made his appear- other half in a southerly, till it falls above its mouth. While the Pruth | four tons of maple sugar, and his wife "We ask our candid and reflecting | continues its southerly course, it divfellow citizens whether it is not a | ides ancient Moldavia nearly in half; dangerous precedent to countenance after taking its southern direction, it such a procedure, even in regard to a | is the boundary between the princippoor friendless Negro, however crim- ality and the Russian provinces of inal and vile? If our Magistrates and | Bessarabia. As the Russian frontier | ties of plants whose blossoms wave by

ful. A Turkish porter will run along the country which have long been setever it is, is not in favour of the lat- fingers, roll up a silver dish like a pa- November. ter. We wish distinctly to state that | per, and twist the strongest horse-shoe we do not mean to impute intentional asunder; and a lion is said (Phil. Trans. the Negro-we doubt not that he was of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. improperly advised and directed by The most prodigious power of the article to call our citizens to calm | medium of water, that would carry and dispassionate deliberations, on a him, if continued at the same rate, subject calculated to establish a dan- round the world in little more than a

common beggar, was drowned in Boston harbor, on the wreck of the schooner Olive Branch. After an inquest on the body, he We frequently hear the question was buried respectably in the stranger's etly till Tuesday last. On that day, two foreigners called on Mr. Coroner Snow, try? It is perhaps not easy to give a and inquired about the deceased with great peculiarity, expressing a desire to know where he was buried, and whether his clothes were taken off; after which, they shewed them the coffin. The lid was openmations, they desired the whole cover of their unhallowed paws within the clothing this extraordinary act of munificence. which covered the decaying body, and, with the aid of a jack knife, whipped out a three pints of silver coin, leaving a considerable quantity in the lower end, where it was less corroded, supposed to be gold .the pleasure of replacing the coffin lid; since kept in ignorance of the charitable which time these strangers of fortunate memory have neither been seen nor heard of in our city of Boston. - Bost. Cour.

> A criminal in England, who was lately sentenced to transportation for life, threatened to flog one of the witnesses against him on his return.

We understand the Senior class of represent the District of Coosewatee. Harvard University has presented two silver waiters—the Junior two silver pitchers-the Sophomore two silver cake baskets-and the freshmen a silver cup-to President Kirkland .--Boston Palladium.

The Tuscaloosa Chronicle states that the Bank of the State of Alabama has given notice that it is determined not to receive the notes of the bank of Mobile, either in payment, or deposite, in future. ---

Indian Ladies .- At the Falls of St. Mary's River, near Lake Superior, resides Mr. Johnson, the patriarch of the place, whose wife is a full blood, following pretty name, Oshauguscodaywaygouh. She has three sons and four daughters, all carefully educated. Mr. Schoolcraft, a man of science, and a celebrated traveller, married the second daughter, who is a very accomplished woman. She dresses like fashionable ladies, except that she wears black silk leggins. She has a The Pruth, so often mentioned of younger sister, who is a charming creature, and "would be a belle in Washington." She sings Indian "like an angel," and the chorus of one of her songs is, we, yea, yea, haw, ha .-Mr. Johnson is rich-makes annually cooks beavers' tails, to a charm. Hamp. Gaz.

HEMLOCK.

A very few of the countless varie-

lowing the forms of the law, we shall Dniester, as it appears in most maps, or can be regarded without admirasoon be at the mercy of every petty, but has the Pruth for its north eastern | tion. One however, possesses most tyrannical despot, who may be cloth- boundary, (not its north western, as deleterious properties, and has been ed with a little brief authority. We stated in a New York journal;) and noted as poison from antiquity. Its confess that we had hoped that a bet- the Russian armies lie, we presume, easy and certain power of destroying ter era was dawning upon us; we not in Poland, but in that part of Mol- life, have recommended it for use in had seen an enlightened and in- davia on the left bank of the Pruth, prisons of arbitrary rule, from the tritelligent Grand Jury setting their acquired by Russia. The distance to bunal of the Athenian Areopagus, to faces against proceedings similar Constantinople from the confluence of the court of the Spanish Inquisition .to the one under consideration; we the Pruth and Danube, (to which Its mild and lethargic operation have had seen them indict and bring to pun- point the Russian frontier extends,) is established it not only as the instruishment a Justice of the Peace who about two hundred and fifty miles by ment of the executioner, but the agent had arbitrarily and without trial chas- water and three hundred by land, in a of suicide. A species of this plant, emigrating from Europe, is now com-Muscular Strength .- The muscular mon about road sides, and in waste power of the human body is wonder- grounds; especially in those parts of instance a justice of the Peace strikes | carrying a weight of 600lbs.; and Mi- tled. The frequent instances of dea Negro, at the moment he is insult- lo, of Croton, is said to have lifted an plorable accidents resulting from its ed by him and under the excitement ox weighing 1000lbs. Haller men- use, show that its deleterious properof passion-he is indicted and fined | tions that he saw an instance of a man | ties are unknown or too often negbeyond his ability to pay; and even whose finger being caught in a chain lected. In general appearance the then the sentence was mitigated by at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it plant has resemblance to the carhis contrition and pleading guilty. In forcibly bent, supported by that rot when shooting up to seed. It is the other, the Mayor orders the Con- means the weight of his whole body, commonly found in bunches and rises stable to whip a Negro whenever he (150lbs.) till he was drawn up to the to the height of four, five or six feet, sees him in the city! What is surface, a height of 600 feet. Augus- and produces clusters of minute the difference? Surely, what- tus II, king of Poland, could, with his flowers of dull white, from June to

Dr. Biglow speaks of the poisonous effects as very different on different error to the Constable who whipped No. 310.) to have left the impression | individuals; varying with the temperament of the person, the age and growth of the plant and other circumone whose duty it was to know better muscles is exhibited by fish. A whale stances. Generally, dizziness, nauthan himself. We merely write this moves with velocity through the dense | sea, diminished power of vision, faintness and muscular weakness are described as the consequences of its operation. This plant is often eaten by gerous precedent and to subvert some fortnight: and a sword-fish has been children either from carelessness or of the best principles of law and jus- known to strike his weapon through ignorance. The papers on our table contain two instances, where death has followed the dangerous repast.-Money Buried .- In May, 1827, a man | While our legislature are proposing named Joseph Galebo, a Portuguese, and a | the destruction of the vegetable enemies of the harvest, it would be well if they would take measures to exterminate these treacherous weeds creeptomb in South Boston, where he slept qui- ing round the habitations of man, to steal away life; and better still, if they were attacked by every person who discovers them intruding on the frontiers of his possessions .- Worcester Æxis.

> Ostentatious Munificence .- A rich penurious old gentleman, of this county, presented a clock, which cost \$500 to the town in which he resides.-Some person, who knew how close the donor usually drew his purse strings, friends, without any squeamishness, thrust | could not help expressing his wonder at "Why," replied the old gentleman, "I like to bestow my money where I can hear it tick."

How much money is there bestowed from the same questionable motive, but without the like honest confession! The inquisitive left hand is seldom deeds of the right. Hence so many names are emblazoned on subscription papers, that are no where to be found on the rolls of private charity .- Berkshire American.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to

> FOR THE COMMITTEE. WALTER ADAIR, JOHN RIDGE. ELIJAH HICKS JOSEPH VANN RISING FAWN, GEO, SANDERS, JOHN SANDERS. FOR THE COUNCIL. MAJOR RIDGE, TE-SA-DASKI, JAMES FOSTER, JOHN FIELDS, Jr. WATIE. GOO-LAH-TSE, DAH-YE-SKE, NE-GAH-WE.

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 Chickamauga.

> FOR THE COMMITTEE. 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 Ge neral Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Ahmoe.

FOR COMMITTEE. THOMAS FOREMAN.

HAIR CONRAD. FOR COUNCIL. JAMES BIGBEY THOMAS FIELDS. YOUNG WOLF, 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, JAMES DAUGHERTY.

JOHN R. DANIEL 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.

JPBAS SS& DOLAGRAD AD OFOLAP So

SPKS DABAA. - Gh &SPG&Y C. I Et. I OPALA, TWO, SPARO, ADSPAY, AS-

Ahweyz .- souly, Augay, topbh, dzey, owa, JWIr, Looy, hso.

GSYZ DOGAOTARY.

SPKS DREAM. -- OSFF, JAC, OCEA, W. PJY, A.I JUO-ZA RA, FRLYZ.

ALWOYZ .- OOFMY, DIOW, OOA 185%, DATAST, DORP DEGRARY, EYD, APA-My, Droaz.

hersz Detaer.iay. SPKS DABAA. -AGAB, CYJ, JCZ

Ahwoyz .- Jo-y, hossfor, ohbhy; Cohr, OSW90, OFBOILZAPZ.

DEAZ DOLAGOLAY.

SFRS DABAA. -D&ASGAYAY, ASAY, Ahwoyz .- Cahr, Tobot, Jack ofoes, havaj, preatz, dhaz ic ar-

MARRIED-At Oochgelogy, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. John R. Smith. Mr. ALEXANDER J. COPELAND to Miss MARY R. GAMBOLD, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gambold.

N accordance with the resolution of the National Committee and Council, passed October 24th, 1827, requiring the Treas urer of the Cherokee Nation to call in all the money loaned out under the provisions of a previous act, on or before the first Monday of October next, I hereby give notice to all such as are indebted to the Treasury, to come and redeem their bonds by paying principal and interest, on the day that they become due, as such bonds cannot be renewed after the first Monday of October next. No indulgence will be given, and those who do not comply with the above re quisition must expect to find their bonds in the hands of Officers.

JOHN MARTIN. Treas. of the Ch. Nat. New Echota, July 23, 1828.

HE annual Examination of the Mis-I sion School at Brainerd will take place on the last Monday in this month .-All persons interested in the welfare of the rising generation are respectfully invited

JOHN C. ELSWORTH: July 9, 1828.

heid Bo TGFA.I, Dh hee's beggrae APPHARST, 840 INAUDABAT, Sho OBAG-WO AN HOW. DIE COALTRO COCO-X Shwotal Paal. hear or tropat-ALS ALLE TOSPEY, ATTEMA. Pble Asshooy.

The Examination of the School at Creek Path, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Potter, will take place on the Friday preceding the second Sab-

bath in August.

MAKEN up on Tarripin Creek, by Zachariah Simmons, on the 19th inst. a BAY HORSE, with a small white on his forehead, about six years old, and five feet and two inches high, and without any April 30th, 1828.

POETRY.

From the U. S. Literary Gazette. A HYMN. The groves were God's first temples. Ere

man learned To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,

framed The lofty vault, to gather and roll back The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,

Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down And offered to the Mightiest, solemn thanks | @s? And supplication. For his simple heart Might not resist the sacred influences, That, from the stilly twilight of the place, And from the gray old trunks that high in

heaven Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the

Of the invisible breath that swayed at once All their green tops, stole o'er him, and bowed

His spirit with the thought of boundless And inaccessible majesty. Ah, why, Should we, in the world's riper years, neg-

God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore Orly among the crowd, and under roofs, That our frail hands have raised. Let me

at least, Here in the shadow, of this aged wood, Offer one hymn-thrice happy, if it find

Acceptance in his ear. Father, thy hand Hath reared these venerable columns, thou Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst

look down Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith rose All these fair ranks of trees. They, in thy

Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,

And shot towards heaven. The centuryliving crow Whose birth was in their tops, grew old and died

Among their branches, till, at last, they stood, As now they stand, massy and tall and dark,

Fit shrine for humble worshiper to hold Communion with his Maker. Here are No traces of man's pomp or pride; -no silks

Rustle, no jewels shine, nor envious eyes Encounter; no fantastic carvings show The boast of our vain race to change the

Of thy fair works. But thou art herethou fill'st

The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds That run along the summits of these trees In music; -thou art in the cooler breath, That, from the inmost darkness of the place, Comes, scarcely felt; -the barky trunks, the ground,

The fresh moist ground, are all instinct with thee.

Here is continual worship; -nature, here, In the tranquility that thou dost love, Enjoys thy presence.

CHEROKEE HYMN. L. M.

JOZYWA. 1. ONWOOD ONE KR towe OUER; herresena Gay;

SGR Stheb.

2 DOAP 080-0-COLOWI SHER, CAWO-A 1004; Girs.A toy D4.

3 AAY EISO-19 \$60-200A 84W.I; hatapatak, DAZ hayAw:

4. 00 GAW HORSO-A. SGHEAF D4, towz DIFOSO CAWO A COST

5. RPO, AS, 000013 Sbz Dysaov; Ir@SO- 3lohAb, OACEZ hoot bal.

6. tor ALINZAP Dhase DAGT, ONWO-A OUST IrZA hhcord.

7. ONWO-A OWIE AGSO- TSPT; OGA OYFHT DB TY@3P@IT.

MATTHEW, CHAP. IX.

rs, Deagt IX.

I. HOAZ OGO, SEPPT, OGR OUSE-T SMTT.

2. ELGATZ ECAZPO DOSO OGLA:-AY SO-P DVAAYA, bUZ OSGFR DZAG-BOE, AD 2.846 0-914idy; Dab, OSP-@AW oftott, Godso-CT RGAFY.

3. Ehgwz Tsp Azwray ad ahst4 POLPO, AD DOSS SAWA DAPTOAN. 4. HUZ DSLP QEP DOLO-BEE, AD hs-&46T; SAZ hohp TGto-tof TGto-pT?

5. SA CONASZ OG DAN DATONS, HA AD SOSED, GREENET REAFY, ADZ SOS-WD, 6638 D6 P6.

6. DAO TGACFARAS BO OWN DRSO-CE ECGLAPAA PR Dh REA, OWZ AD 9-\$46 0-919iay, Wess, Gran Aby, ar-0.RZ 20.

7. SCAZ, 880-R SG4T.

8. Ohgaz Ohas, Ohathast, Do sa-WARA PHANTAT, GRY QRP THAORE-AJ SPOAQUAGE.

9. HUZ OLO-R, OA& DOO YS JATIO. OUA DEP DJBAS. ADZ 9844Y; RYalass. sooz oalarry.

10. ADZ GFAWO-Y, DPAUBLAE OU-A SPKS, Ehgy Ohgo DSA Dhybaa Do Dhase ohma oeco he ovat de ec-And spread the roof above them,-ere he DEGILAA.

11. Dhipby Coacer, ad hshu44 EGGGGAAA; SAZ ATHEGY DO DSA Dhybaa De Dhase Towor Debates -

12. buz orso ad hswaay; hshp-EO C GOSPAA ALO-ONY, Jhrynyh

13. Trodyh, TGSGI amp spe AD helsed; colarge DISFor, isz Dh-4 I-WOLI I-RT. BAZ OBTO-A SAIR-CO-A-4, Dhaseayh, оразо-с ор орзаль.

14. earz Gh Ecobana Echayay, AD HECASARY, SAZ DE DATEBE @ZY DYG SCEOS, HARYH PGRICALA IC DYG 00008.

15. hez ad hswady, ha sp shec-Qual Diswa Blotas hand O'sro-a O'-AWAA&T, DAZ TS O'PAGP THERORP OSROW, OWZ DAG OOM.

16. Do od 1 70 081 Dag 38W-@PA@A TVA, SW@PGC-ASZ DEGSF@A D-90, OLGS-QUZ OG RAMAG HSPOLIGAT. 17. CDC TTA YSE DAWRA JUA JJ

SEGRAGAT. JJSZ SSGAT, Do YSP D-AWOL DYCAT, JJZ GAAT. TYARYA YSE DAWGA ATA JJ ChGGAGAT, TJWZ ShorThAAT.

18. Day 627 h330407, Ehg v y6 Dasseat omba otapataa, ad au-RY. DOW DECES SOW OHER. D4ayhzo Po, AeRhat, pophaw.

19. HUZ SCO- ORLCORY, DO ORW EGOLGAAA.

20. Ehranz Die WWS Trailer ha-AA OLSFF, Shar OMVA DEFF GAE O- ing into darkness, its holy endearments влау.

21. ADSZ 9504 OLO-PT; TGZ O'954 STRh9, D4 STJO. 22. huz oswar Do oad, AD qui4-

AY, Dale, OSFRAM OF COLL. KAGR GAORGO. DEBZ BACTO OACRY. 23. INUZ DASSERT SAR OMC, SAS-Z AHTMY OY DO BO CHBET,

24. AD hsway; TGLO-O-, OAZ OHER BY DEGG; SFORMBYh. ECSGOBOWZ. 25. OBLORZ BO, OBA OBS OCSh, DEGGZ SCO-Y.

26. ORYZ AD SZGGC Ot SAA COP-27. huz et ober, Dhwp Jhro E-

GALGORY, CAME AD CHEREY; AYh-AFY, 30 GAL. 28. SFK9Z OBA, Jhro ECMTQY, huz ad hswaay; Tonagwason sp

GAY TEXTAL ERT. 29. AD hEC. \$447, 11, GEOGA. 0-WZ SRAG ALSAF, AD QURY. QOP T-ALAGRARE HALPALL.

30. Ahsafz Spæstry, huz so-263-AY, AD ISSAAY; LEL YE GACERY. 31. DAZ OBLORNO SHZGWO-Y OF HE-

32. Ohancedoz, Ehcado, Echizpa DOO OCHO, DAYO OST. 33. Dayez Dhanor GCFO GCHRY.

OFT.

Ohgaz Ohathary, ad ahury, c aq-AC GOY TOTOL SEASE SHIPS. 34. DAZ DATEL AD THERY; DAYO

O'EOGA ELOF 389AORS Dhaye. 35. HUZ his 1000 388& De 121 388a cualy, therey shwotals, De DEHAGREY OF SZEC ONWOOD OFFAR SZPAEY, DC 380-ORE JGCO-P JHPY JGC-

OPZ ICY BO ONGT. 3Z ORGEY, DO OBLISCHELA PRY, DO JAZTO TETORA CHSTPAA AGO HFAT.

37. 64 Z AD HS&44 EG@GGAAA; TILD ODFOCA RAPAG, DAZ DASAFG JA-202611.

38. GRYZ TORA RECEB THE OFFS JOWA JA JA 400 LAA VEL OOF 8CT.

INTEMPERANCE.

From the address of Charles Sprague. When the husband and father for-

ated, that will not be comforted.

that he drank at it in the morning, such a rascally part!" the joys of other days come over her, lover, whose graces won her from the home of her infancy.—the enraptured father, who bent with such delight over his new born children-and she asked if this could really be him-this sunken being who has nothing for her but the sot's brutality-nothing for those abashed and trembling children, name, the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughwould have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not have been also the tears of shame. But behold him, fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy—at home, turning his dwellinto mockery-abroad, thrust from companionship of the worthy, a self branded out-law-this is the wo that the wife feels, is more dreadful than death-that she mourns over, is worse than widowhood."

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him, 'I'll lay a wager,' said a wag, 'I get an invitation from him.'-The wager being accapted, he goes the next day to the rich man's house, about the time he was known to sit down to dinner and tells the servant that he must speak with his master immediately, for that he could save him a thousand pounds .- 'Sir,' said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you, who says he can save you a thousand pounds." Out comes the master, "what is that you say, sirthat you can save me a thousand pounds?' 'Yes, sir, I can-but I see you are at dinner; I will go myself and dine, and call again. 'O pray sir, come in and take a dinner with me.' 'Sir I shall be troublesome.'-'Not at all." The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, "Well, sir," said the man of the house 'now to our business. Pray let me know how I am to save this thousand pounds?'-'Why, sir,' said the other, 'I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage ' 'I have.' 'And that you in-36. SA&Z O'HGA BO, SEAFCEY, C.O- tend to portion her with ten thousand a pair of elegant Shoe Buckles, intendpounds.' 'I do so.' 'Why, then, sir, with nine thousand.' The master of the house rose in a passion and turned him out of doors.

story was related by Mr. O'Connell, At the next levee the prince appear- appear. "Men," observes Shakes-

he may live there still. He, it seems, | er trades.". "It is here, above all, where she was not only opposed to Catholicism, who has ventured, every thing, feels but his antipathy to every thing Popish, that every thing is lost. Woman, was proverbial. Seely had a friend silent, suffering, devoted woman, here equally prejudiced, and in one of their bends to her direst affliction. The conversations, in which, as usual, the measure of her wo, is in truth full, Catholics were the subject, Seely whose husband is a drunkard .- Who said, "Tom, I hate Popery, and I shall protect her when he is her in- don't know why." "I hate it too," sulter, her oppressor? What shall said Tom, "but I can't tell the readelight her, when she shrinks from the son."-When the discussion took place sight of his face, and trembles at the between Pope and Maguire, Seely sound of his voice?-The heart is in- posted all the way to witness the trideed dark, that he has made desolate. umph of Pope against his Papist oppo-

ver his trangression. To fling a deep- covered by his blanket, cold as it was. er gloom across the present, memo- His friends remonstrated. "What!" ry turns back and broods upon the said Seely, "could I be such a scounpast. Like the recollection to the drel as to let a Popish leg sleep with sunstriken pilgrim, of the cool spring me? No, I would rather die than act

Constitution.

An ambitious man-is a morteris one that flies in a machine, and the | yeast, is as follows: engines that bear him are pride and but the sot's disgusting example!- avarice. He mounts up into authori- to the quantity of yeast you intend to Can we wonder, that amid these a- ty, as a coachman does into his box, make, boil them well, and strain off gonizing moments the tender cords of by treading upon the wheel of fortune; the water in which they are boiled, violated affection should snap asunder? and gets up to preferment, though it into this water stir a suitable quantithat the scorned and deserted wife be on the wrong side. He leaps over ty of flour, and considerable salt, and should confess, "that there is no kill- hedge and ditch, like a hunting nag, then add to this a proportionate quaning like that which kills the heart?" and like a vaulter, will throw him- tity of good yeast; let this mass rise that though it would have been hard self over any thing he can reach. He as much as it will; then stir in fine Infor her to kiss for the last time the will climb like the cripple, that stole dian meal till it is so thick that it can cold lips of her dead husband, and lay the weathercock off Paul's steeple. be made into small cakes of the size his body for ever in the dust, it is har- He rises like a meteor from corrup- of a dollar or larger. When the der to behold him so debasing life, tion and rottenness, and when he is at cakes are thus made, dry them in the that even his death would be greeted his height, shines and dispenses plagues | sun till they are hard, minding to turn in mercy? Had he died in the light and diseases on those that are beneath them frequently to prevent their moulof his goodness, bequeathed to his fa- him. He is like a hawk that never dering, and then lay them in a dry mily the inheritance of an untarnished stoops from his height, but to seize place, for future use. When you upon his prey. He is like the north wish to have yeast, take one of these pole to his friends, the nearer they are cakes, crumble it to pieces, pour ters from the tomb-though she to him, the higher he is above them; warm water on it and let it stand in a and when they steer by him, unless warm place, and it will soon rise sufthey perfectly understand their varia- ficiently to make good yeast. A tion from him, they are sure to find quantity of these cakes may be thus themselves mistaken. He is never made at once, which will last for six familiar with any man in earnest, nor | months or more. civil but in jest. He is free of nothing but his promises and his hat; but when he comes to performance, he puts off the one as easy as the other. | rendered concave by gentle breeze, is He salutes men with his head, and a singular collector of sound. It hapthey him with their feet; for when pened once on board a ship sailing ahe nods at one end, they make legs at long the coast of Brazil, 100 miles the other. He is a great pageant from land, that those of the persons borne upon men's shoulders, that pleas- | walking on deck, when passing a pares those that only look upon him, and | ticular spot always heard most distires those that feel his weight. He | tinctly the sound of bells varying as in sells offices at the outery of the nation, human rejoicings. All on board listand has his brokers that know where ened and were convinced, but the to put off a commodity of justice at | phenomenon was mysterious and inexthe best rates. He is never without plicable. Months afterwards, by a long train of suitors, that follow him | comparing notes, it was ascertained, and their business, and would be glad | that at the time of observation the vato see an end of both. He is com- rious bells of the city of St. Salmonly raised like a boy's paper-kite, vadore on the Brazilian coast had by being forced against the popular | been ringing on the occasion of a festiair. His humility is forced, like a | val; the sound therefore, favoured by hypocrite's, and he stands bare to him- a gentle wind, had travelled over 100 self, that others may do so too. His miles of smooth water, and had been letters, of course, are like charms for | brought to a focus by the sail in the the toothache, that give the bearer | particular situation in which it was ease for the present, according as he listened to. It appears from this, that believes in them, for which he pays a machine might be constructed havthe Secretary, and after finds himself | ing the same relation to sound, that a cheated both of his money and his ex- telescope has to light. pectations too .- Butler.

ANECDOTE.

A revolutionary soldier the other day told us, that the present King of England had saved this country millions of dollars! Not knowing that economy was a very prominent trait in his character, we inquired how he did it? Our informant replied, that "when the present King was about 16, he went to a jeweller and ordered ing to wear them at an approaching been so much reduced by his extravagant habits that the jeweller refused to trust him. The prince, in a rage, told the jeweller he should spoil O'Connell .- The following amusing | his trade, and with this threat left him. plain black ribbon. The fashion thus seem." Mr. O'Connell began-"You will set by the heir to the throne was gets the duties he once delighted to expect a Speech, but I will tell you a followed by all classes; and buckfulfil, and by slow degrees becomes story, which will lose nothing in inter- les, which were before universally the creature of intemperance, there est by being founded in fact. In the worn, both in England and America, enters into his house, the sorrows that | County of Cork, there lately lived a | were entirely thrown aside, and buckrend the spirit-that cannot be allevi- man named Seely, and for what I know | le-makers were obliged to learn oth-

WHEN IS MAN RICH ENOUGH. the trouble to teach me some knowl- survived their joke but a few days .edge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, When is man rich enough? I replied; when he has a thousand pounds. He said, No. Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No .- to them for a sum equal to about half-A hundred thousand? which I thought a-crown. From Frankfort they were would settle the business; but he still to proceed to Dresden and Berlin. continued to say No. I gave it up and There, through the dull midnight hour, nent. He went every day and actu- confessed I could not tell, but begged her griefs are whispered to herself, ally run mad from his high rough feel- he would inform me. He gravely convicts were discharged at once from her bruised heart bleeds in secret .- ings. In one of his wandering fits, he said, when he has a little more than he the State Prison in the city of New There, while the cruel author of her took a notion, that his right leg was a has, and that is never! If he acquires York, a short time previous to the late distress is drowned in distant revelry, Papist, though all the rest of his body one thousand, he wishes to have two fires. Scarcely had those fires subshe holds her vigil, waiting, yet dread- was Protestant. Doctors were sum- thousand; then five, then five, then five, then five, then sided when Albany was smoking under ing his return, that will only wring moned, and medicaments administers twenty, then fifty; from that his riches the midnight torch.

from her by his unkindness, tears even; ed, but still no good resulted. He; would amount to an hundred thousand; more scalding than those she shed o- would not suffer his Popish leg to be and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess.

Many a proof have I had of the truth of this old gentleman's remarks, since he made them to me, and I am John Bull acts in the same manner happy to say that I have discovered as if only to mock her parched and as Dick Seely. Ireland is the right the reason. Full enjoyment-full weary spirit. She recalls the ardent arm and leg of England, and yet be- satisfaction to the mind of man, can only cause she is too Popish, John will not be found in possessing God, with all his throw around her the blanket of the infinite perfections. It is only the Creator, not the creature, that can satis-

> Yeast .- A method of making what piece that aims upward always. He | may be called a portable or durable

Take a quantity of hops, suitable

CONVEYANCE OF SOUND.

The wide spread sail of a ship,

A waggoner, who passed through Athens, Geo. sometime since, on being asked, "where he was from?" gave the following answer:

"I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox-feed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek, near Bullsborough in Coweta County, Georgia. My name is Stock-tonwas born on Elk river-brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky; and I can yoke an ox, break a bull, or chase a let me have her, and I will take her levee. The credit of the prince had buffaloe equal to a Prairie hunter, and skin any man opposed to Jackson."

Reputation .- The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to endeavor to be what you desire to at a recent Catholic meeting in Dub- ed having neatly tied his shoes with a peare also, "should be what they

> Presumption.—Three men, who a few days since met together at a public house in this city, joking over some ale, agreed to go and get measured for their coffins, 'which was accordingly done, and, singular as it may appear, they have all three since paid the debt of nature, and now occupy When a lad an old gentleman took their new and last habitations, having Eng. paper.

> > The Osages who left this country last year, were at Frankfort, on the Main, where the public were admitted

Late Fires in New York .- Fifty