Morcette Map.



Josa Ho.a.

VOL. I.

NEW ECHOTA, THURSDAY MARCH 6, 1828.

NO. 3.

EDITED BY ELI STUDINOTT. PRINTED WEEK FEY

FOR THE CHEBURT ATION. At \$2 50 if paid in ale e, \$3 in six months, or \$3 50 if paid at ac end of the year. To subscribers who can bad only the

Cherokee language the per til be \$2,00 Every subscription will beconsidered as

continued unless subscribers give notice to the contrary before the commencement of a The Phænix will be printed on a Super-

Royal sheet, with type entirely new procured for the purpose. In peson procuring six subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall creeive a seventh

Advertisements will be insirted at sevenare cent per square I he first inser-Remove length of the in who per-

to PAN A addresse to the Editor, Jost paid, will receive due atention.

GWY JCAUCHA AB HS SCGJ. POATERI TAAP UM JAS TIL PARI. BOAE ANCHARY WIN THE THEJEA PARA, TOZ TEROP DUNATIONA. TOTZ PUP TOOM TE DESERVED. KT Dod Coll F4&A. Dy. Chez Tr yw DOJSOFO.I, OVAT DSP COURT FACA. GWYZ O'CR MACOLTORY, WENT DOG COJEJ PARI PRIBE, TOR TRUOT DE JARRAI. KTAZ DSP VV 6h 08.IBA TIR DOLARFOLA.

LAKE OF ARDENE SPIRITS. MR. EDITOR-In recent turning over the pages of a Magazine we todin the year 1818, my attention was attracted by a calwrite, add the following and real medical medican of its proper officers.

sume would doubtless all 18,932 New 33,365,529 galle ho sheads, (at more the las galions the hogshead,) which supposing one team to carry two hog ds, would load 124,466 waggons These, allowing only three rous for each team, would reach more than 4 200 miles, or nearly the whole length of the United States, from north to st that all no number of hogsheads necessary to Contain the liquor, must, upon a moderate computation, cost 6t . M.dollars, and would, if placed so as to touch each other, reach more thus 178 mules, exceeding by 48. the whole length of Massachusetts Prays on the northern line. Or, to pras the subject | in another light, the quantity of ardent distilled spirits, water is annually drunk in the United State Sufficient to fill a canal 42 m 10 feet wide, and 2 feet de ording convenient navigation, ats of several tons burthen! The s a quantity if brought together, ve erm a pond more than 68 rods long. Tods broad,

HOW TO READ SCRIPTURE. THE simple and unprejudiced study of the Bible is the death of religious extravagance. Many read it under a books, written by others, under the same views. Their preaching & conversation run in the same channel. If they could awaken themselves from this state, and come to read the whole Scipture for every thing which they could find there, they would start as from a dream-amazed at the humble. meek, forbearing, holy, heavenly character of the simple religion of the Scriptures, to which, in a greater or less degree, their eyes had been blinded .- Cecil.

17 acres.

A man may find much amusement in the Bible-variety of prudential instruction-abundance of sublimity and poetry: but, if he stops there, he stops short of its great end; for, the testimomy of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy. The grand secret in the study of the Scriptures, is, to discover Jesus Christ therein, the way, the truth, and the life .- Id.

CONCLUDED. CONSTITUTION OF THE CHERO-KEE NATION,

Formed by a Convention of Delegates from the several Districts, at New Echota, July 1827.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. Whereas the ministers of the 1. Eng agaishage saw in advance, or \$2,50 to be the thin the Gospel are, by their profession, dedicated I DACHARY, SAWA GOVE BER SH to the service of God-and the care of accuse, a Dez sens Gharant souls, and ought not to be diverted from the of, ear towar Dhohawy agter great duty of their function, therefore, no hand sawa phonogy er, in minister of the Gospel, or public preacher, Oneog. TECOFORA SP400A, Do of any religious persuasion, whilst he con- orasswei Ecobward ardal. tinues in the exercises of his pastoral functions, shall be eligible to the office of Principal Chief, or a Seat in either house of the General Council.

> Sec. 2. No person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards & O Theod, Do BLATTAND INFORM principality of the bold any office in the ci- | 3.1 FRT GALPRIOLI, OF DEST DEAT vil department of this Nation.

> Sec. 3. The free exercise of religious worship, and serving God without distinc- TG 6000, contract to 1000 tion, shall forever be allowed within this Deterior Town and saw saw Notion: Provided, That this liberty of con- RA Shoecond, Land Minscience shall not be so construed as to ex- Ay ohasher by way to be Dh cuse acts of licentiousness or justify prac- holder Ecorola in the state. tices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this Nation.

Sec. 4. Whenever the General Councll shall determine the expediency of appointing delegrees, or other public Agents, Do on Eoga a state of the second for the purpose of transacting business with | & ARY, GWYRY | AREA | AREA | the Government of the United States; the F401, 6072 of Die 12 DEP Principal Chief shall have power to recommend, and by the advice and consent of the Committee, shall appoint and commission | TECOFATAL PROPERTY OFFI such delegates or Public Agents according- EAA Y, ONY ONE OF A DO JHAT ly, and on all matters of interest touching Tan Rashz Oroga to Aswall culation of the amount of a lent queres con- the rights of the citizens of this Nation. Proces. sumed in the United States in the year | which may require the attention of the U-1810. This amount is and at \$3,865, laited States Government, the Principal Chestan Lingue a transmiy corresponhave usen made on off grableshed dence with that Government, through the

Sec. 5. All commissions shall be in the The quantity which the 123 3 528 will con- name and by the authority of the Cherokee Nation, and be sealed with the Seal of the Qui, De GWY OFTE DSP DSALT Nation, and be signed by the Principal ay Ascend 14001, De O'EOGA

> The Principal Chief shall make use of his private seal until a National seal shall JOBAA F400A, ELGWY DSP DSA-

> Sec. 6. A sheriff shall be elected in each District by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. Should a vacancy occur subsequent to an election, it shall be filled by the Principal ZO SPINUSS. TOZ SDAO-LA DE, Chief as in other cases, and the person so OBLAGFALFRED SY, OE appointed shall continue in office until the OGA OOPTRA MARIE ENW SGW next General election, when such vacancy shall be filled by the qualified electors, and the Sheriff then elected shall continue in office for two years.

> Sec. 7. There shall be a Marshall appointed by a joint vote of both houses of the General Council for the term of four years, whose compensation and duties shall & WALLE 4@A. DO TST DSJ RAS DE be regulated by law. & whose jurisdiction shall extend over the Cherokee Nation.

Sec. 8. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life, or limb, nor shall any persons property be taken and six feet deep, covering an area of or applied to pubic use without his consent; Provided, That nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to impair the right and power of the General Council to lay and A.I OFO 38WOI OLATEL BY DEF collect Taxes. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in particular bias of mind. They read his property person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law.

> Sec. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 10. Religion morality and knowledge being necessary to good Government, the preservation of liberty, and the happines of mankind, Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this Nation.

Sec. 11. The appointment of all officers, not otherwise directed by this Constitution, shall be vested in the legislature.

Sec. 12. All laws in force in this Na-

ADECPRIENT POTES. OFZABA

VI.

2. TGZ YG SAWA RA QUAGE TA SI 4 & A. Dhewy 1 LIT!

3. AD GWY SOAL CHE SO AA

4. TGZ ARAGE OF BEWOLLT WOY APER DAFFINE LEGGA, Deto-body, ASP out 10 A JAVA F4.A. ONY 2 BE RESADAN OF

5. LSI ASSP DSP DUAYARR, G WY DSF IR DO SARP DATRIAN 30 A: 000061 1401.

O'EOGA O'CR O'VE DARANY Joy Ohers.

6. JAW TSEY JOANNO BUTOFO JOPSON FARN WEN DELOT NOT heay. Oblandal Plai, De DIAY JOPSON FAON. WEW J9" ABP Jh 400 LAA 1 440A, TESOYh SYAC TOPALS. ORYN DEATA Athony, WPAW OOLAOPAJA PR TAAP JAONUAL FANA.

7. OPO- SEWOI ALWOY COLES I OPPSON FARN UM TES SAY Athgay, eavy or star 190 TOTAL JASALALA FR DEF OFACE FARA, DO GWY LEONT TECRES 21 1400 LAIS.

8. LYG Eww TGROOM DIEDO PARA, DE ORPP PARA, WEA OF STP3A SP4@A. Do is deced of AT YE DEP OUTP TOPRAL APA 21, Eh O-GR 35 0340 F421.isayhzo ad Khay ohala ar4 D34 00BLA.

9. has agalays sparts i 401, 64Z PUSTPUOLI MADA YG RES 0-88 1-1 De 1034 De JEGGA D" YATHAP RPAPAJ.

10. terspas dertalay bu AAJO hEC. AAJOA, De 16 PLAG B@. A BW4@. A.

11. SAWA RA OZACER DE OOL CALER DE DEBUG AFST400100A Sh Dap shoocaral other, De ophya heroada arbout hero er, DO BO AAS O'GOAT. Dhayh R' æsh AMP beggræe, De asi oebh BALL GOSGERE HAS ARLI BARLI HA"

shall so continue until altered er repealed [140.1 ADayhzo ADecraa heat by the legislature, except where they are | DE GGAT IC GTESDA. temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration; if not continued by act of the legislature.

Sec. 13. The General Council may at any time propose such amendments to this Constitution as two thirds of each house shall deem expedient; and the Principal | WEY DINGBRIGHT. TSPRYLZO. Chief shall issue a proclamation, directing of TAAF OLOLIFOLD ON JAT all the civil officers of the several Districts | AL P4AL, EL OFO SSWOI ALW to promulgate the same as extensivey as y OAKAT DAFREAL. possible within their respective Districts, at least nine months previous to the next | SELTE KT TIME WP ALLAGA, AD General election; and if at the first session | ADOCOPAL SAGER DAFREAL, OF of the General Council after such General | harda 1400 1000 Deto-beet, election, two thirds of each house shall, leav offers of well that and by year and mays, ratify such proposed a- ohacat, space. I tend detect mendments, they shall be valid to all in- ax sorps access on and tents and purposes, as parts of this Consti- | 46AW TEOA OZ4GI COLAGOA" tution; Provided, That such proposed a- LAFR ARWOY, ORYZ WEATHW mendments shall be read on three several oral ore line, we gette days, in each house, as well when the same | KT Tahe WP hthread Dharad. are proposed, as when they are finally rat- Dhatsaarea TEAS anway on-

Done in Convention at New Echota. this | @P. @A. RTWYNZO JALTO Chesh twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven; In testimony whereof, we have each of us, hereunto subscribed our names.

Delegates of Chickamauga District. JNO. ROSS, President of Convention, JOHN BALDRIDGE, his x mark. Delegates of Chattooga District.

GEORGE LOWREY, JNO. BROWN. EDWARD GUNTER.

Delegates of Coosawatee District. JOHN MARTTN, JOSEPH VANN KELECHLII & ... month Delegates . The hee District LEWIS ROSS.

THOMAS FOREMAN, HAIR CONRAD, his x mark. Lelegates of Hickory District. JAMES DANIEL,

JOHN DUNCAN. Delegates of Etowah District, JOSEPH VANN, THOS, PETITT, his xmark, JOHN BEAMER, his x mark,

Delegates of Taquoe District. OOCLENOTA, his x mark. WM. BOLING, his x mark, Delegates of Aquohee District.

JOHN TIMSON, SITUWAKEE, his x mark. RICHARD WALKER, his x mark. A. M'COY, Secretary of Convention.

14. hsi DSF OFACA TO Z GWY thoogafan ad bhako, is oht al staal, th oro saws: dh'

15. 0000 28WEI ARWEY, TIW ACT OW ONY JOOCHOJ herod" AN FARM, SAGER DAPRIMA, DO eas Dhabalakal.

Abwoitka Awka te Jsami. DAT 1827, BOUTGLES AD BELLY. Eher AD hear Asalakas.

Gh Je 2010, 0 10.0-1, / here he Inay que yF, GSY MINTAA. db. A.I. 73 BPARO,) JPELIS PHATAS. yPJP, DON Produce COLARS MINITAG.

RC RO COM, TEG Phatas de fir hos szg, LOT PHATAA Gh, ьзжу, RAYA INDATA.

TOS, JOSEWO-A

REPORT

Of a joint Committee in the Legislatare of Georgia, on the Cherokee Lands. From this gloomy and almost hope-

less prospect, we turn our attention to | and admitted by the whole civilized the second hranch of our enquiry, and trust that we shall be able to establish that under such circumstauces force lish in the State of Georgia a good les necomes right. This kind of title is gal and perfect title to the lands in not only good and valid agreeable to question and that we have the right, the laws of Nations, but is perfectly by any means in our power to possess consistent with justice. The earth ourselves of them.

12. DSP 11-2026AA PEATA PR, sovereignty over the portions of this main and empire on the part of Great tion, at the passing of this Constitution, orec sawer anway onaran, country discovered by each. It may Britain, certain portions of territory

e contended with much plausibility. that there is in these claims more of force than of justice; but they are claims which have been recognised world, and it is unquestionably true was certainly made for the benefit, In the examination of this important | comfort and subsistence of man, and and interesting question, we are ne- should be so used as to accommodate cessarily carried back to the earliest | the greatest possible number of huhistory of this country. When the man beings. It was therefore percontinent of America was first discov- feetly in accordance with the design ed, it was possessed and owned by va- of nature, that the densely populated rious tribes of savages; and the discov- countries of Europe, should possess ers asserted successfully the right of themselves of the immense forests in occupying such parts as each dis- America, which were used only as covered, and thereby established hunting grounds, and employ them in their supreme command over it, as- promoting the comforts and providing serting their claim both to domain and for the subsistence of their overflowto empire. By domain we mean that, ing population. Acting no doubt upby "virtue of which a naiton may use on these principles, Great Britain octhe country for the supply of its neces- cupied and colonized the province of sities; may dispose of it as it thinks Georgia, the limits of which anteriorproper, and derive from it any advan- to the revolutionary war, were defintage it is capable of yielding." And ed, and made to extend from the Atby "empire," we mean the "right of lantic coast to the Mississippi, and sovereign command by which, the nae from the 31st to the 35th degrees of tion directs and regulates at its plea- north latitude. The whole of this tersure, every thing that passes in the ritory was made to form a provincial country." . Precisely in this way, and government, thus exercising the highno other, did Spain, France, Eng- est and most unequivocal act of soveland, Holland and Portugal obtain reignty. In this exercise, both of do-

soil was in her; that the Indians were | tion. under protection; and that their possesempire was not disputed; that the ab-

eration, the federal constitution, or by the State. the articles of agreement and cession

To shew that the articles of confederation have divested Georgia of no that these articles have been abrogawas adopted in its place and stead .-But we contend, that even prior to the adoption of that Constitution, they contained no provision when properly retains its sovereignly, freedom and inthe United States," is reserved to the search in vain in the articles of confedthe territory in controversy. No such | express delegation was ever mademay attempt to sustain themselves by confederation-We allude to the pow- question, we are not apprised of it .- Georgia became a party to the arti- them. er given the United States of regula- And we consequently arrive at the cles of agreement and cession, she ting "trade," and managing all affairs conclusion, that the rights and powers | could rightfully have possessed herwith the Indians, not members of any of Georgia in and to the lands in ques- self of those lands, either by negotia- to offer the following resolutions :particular State, but by express pro- tion, remain precisely where they tion with the Indians or by force, and of the State; if so, the United States | ther in relation to the territory in dis- | it should become necessary to resort | said lands for the use of Georgia. possess not the right to interfere with | pute, than she has in relation to all the | to force, this contract with the United | them even so far as to regulate trade: rest of her territory. In aid of our States makes no provision: the conse- has been pursued by the United States State or not, the United States are beg leave to refer to the decision made | melled and at full liberty to presecute | been in good faith toward Georgia; with them in any way so as to "infringe | States in the famous case of Fletcher | cording to her own discretion, and as | now exist to an extinguishment of the | serious on extinguishment of think, therefore, that the articles of Georgia, unless restrained by its own arrive at this conclusion: That ante- States; it would be unjust and dishontitle in the least.

take that instrument as it is, and not to of the Federal Constitution.

2.09.2114.117.03.00

were reserved for the use of the In- | take from, or add to its provisions .-]

In the third section of the fourth when gis has done no act, and entered into There is, therefore, nothing in this no compact with her sister States by part of the Constitution expressly or can result from the articles of confed- in asserting that the right was retained

portion of her sovereignty, it does not | treaties, is claimed to have an influence | ing to regotiation and presents. In all | is recommended to take into consideappear to us necessary to take any oth- Lupon the present question; but we are such instances, the United States ration the propriety of using the most er ground than the very obvious one, unable to discover any necessary con- were to no means bound to resort to efficient measures for taking possested by the Federal Constitution, which | Constitution, the question under consideration. This part of the Constitution, we have always understood, apconstrued, affecting the right in ques- | States have treated with various | ment of the Indian title was intended | the General Government or the Cher- is undertaken, be it war, peace, sell-

dians, and the Indians themselves were | we have always believed, and yet do, | cession of 1802, Georgia parted with tain. That upon the termination of coerce obedience to them from all dedeclared to be under the protection that all powers not expressly granted and gave up all her claims and rights, the revolutionary war, and by the scriptions of people, be them white. of Great Britain; and the lands reser- by that Constitution, or plainly implied both of domain and empire to the terri- treaty of peace, Georgia assumed all red or black, who may reside within ved were also under the sovereignty, in, and necessary and proper to the exe- tory thereby ceded to the United the rights and powers in relation to her limits. protection and dominion" of that gov- cution of the expressly granted power, States; but these articles centain no the lands and Indians in question, ernment. Thus it is seen, that the are reserved to the States; and we formal and express surrender of any which before belonged to Great for the general government so high a sovereignty of Great Britain over the earnestly insist upon this rule of con- such right to the territory reserved .- Britain-That since that time, she regard, and is so solicitous to do no act whole of Georgia was complete and struction, so far as that instrument ap- We are sware, that such surrender is has not divested herself of any right that can disturb, or tend to disturb the perfect; that the absolute right to the plies to the subject under considera- claimed to the lands now public tranquility, that she will not

sion was only permissive. Things re- article of the Constitution, we find stood, we conted that this conclusion ry, and that the is now at full liberty. fail. moined in this condition until the revo- this provision: "Congress shall have does not cessarily result from the and has the power and right to poslationary war; upon the termination of power to dispose of, and make all premises. This term was not intend- sess herself by any means she may trophe which none would more sinwhich, by treaty of peace between needful rules and regulations respect- ed, and camnot be understood as build- choose to employ of the lands in di- cerely deplore than ourselves, we the United States and the mother coun- ing the territory or other property be- ing up, and vesting in the Indians, any pute, and to extend over them her au- make this solemn-this final-this last try sovereignty to the full extent as longing to the United States; and noth- kind of till to the lands in controversy; thority and laws. claimed, owned and exercised by ing in this Constitution shall be so nor was it intended to add to, or de-Great Britain over all the lands and construed, as to prejudice any claims tract from the title which they alreat the absolute title to the lands in con- usual, and as he may deem expedient Indians within the State of Georgia, of the United States or of any partic- dy had. It was only used as a term troversy is in Georgia, and that she and proper for the purpose of, and passed to and vested in the people of ular State." We are unable to see descriptive of that title. We have may rightfully possess herself of them preparatory to the holding of a treaty this State .- We have shewn we trust | what argument can be fairly drawn | already seen what that title was; that | when and by what means she ple ses, | with the Cherokee Indians, the obvery clearly, that at the end of the re- from this provision, to shew that Geor- it was a mere possessory one; and that | vet they would not recommend an exvolutionary war, Georgia possessed, gia has surrendered up to the U States | they had so little interest in the soil, ercise of that right till all other means | ment of their title to all or any part and had a right to exercise absolute any portion of her rights so as to affect that their possession, control and sovereignty over the the present question. This provision sistent with a seisin in fee on the part kee Indians talk extravagantly of their within thelimits of Georgia. whole of the territory lying within her only gives to the United States the of Georgia. But it is contended, that devotion to the land of their fathers, limits; that her claim to domain and power to control and dispose of the by the articles of agreement and ces- and of their attachment to their held, the President be respectfully reterritory or property of the General sion, a consideration was contemplated homes; and that they have gone very solute title to the soil was in her; that | Government; but it vests them with to be paid by the United States to the far toward convincing the General to lay a topy of this report before the Indians were under her protection; no power whatever to control or dis Indians for their relinquishment of Government, that negotiation with the Indians in convention, with such and that their possession was by her pose of the territory or property of this title; and therefore that it was them in view of procuring their repermission, as it had previously been any State; on the contrary it is ex- of such a character as was entitled to linquishment of title to the Georgia and proper thou the nature and extent by that of Great Britain. Thus far. pressly stipulated, that in the exer- respect, and as could not be taken from lands will be "hopeless"- Yet we of the Georgia title to the lands in we apprehend the premises that have cise of this power, the claims of no them unless by their consent. We do confidently believe, that they have consent. es withstreet, and the con lusions that particular State shall be prejudiced. are of a Wiferent opinion. We have been induced to assume this lofty bearwe have drawn, will not be disputed; it will not be contended we appre- already ben the fragile tenure by ing, by the protection and encouragefor if they are wrong the very argu- hend, that since the articles of agree- which they held, and do yet hold those ment which has been afforded them Indians to part with these lands. And ment that proves them to be so, must ment and cession of 1802, the United lands; by however slender it may by the United States; and that they defeat the title by which every foot of States have the smallest shadow of a have been yet some act was necessary will speak a totally different language | ted to gran in they find it absolutely Ind in the United States is held, for title to the lands in controversy; and to be doe by the United States or lifthe General Government will change necessary were self land in favor of they all derive title in the same way. if it were considered necessary, we Georgia, in order to oust them of pos- its policy toward them, and apprise It now remains for us to shew, that | could easily shew that even before that | session. This act must necessarily | them of the nature and extent of the since the revolutionary war, Geor- time, they had no well founded title. have been of either a warlike or pa- Georgia title to those lands, and what acter, no consideration of a pecaniary | their remaining refractory. which she has divested herself of any impliedly divesting Geergia of the nature could be necessary; but if of a portion of her sovereignty, affecting right of sovereignty in question, and pacific claracter, then the object was that one other, and the last appeal be her rights now in question. And this from the very fact, that no such right to be a complished by negotiation, and made to the General Government, proposition will be supported, if we was surrendered up into the hands of a consideration with lutions to the President of the United can shew that no such consequence the United States, we are warranted the result. Whenever it has been the Cherokee Indians upon this subnecessary to accomplish a similar act | ject-That the United States do in- Representatives in Congress, with a with the Cherokees, or any other na- struct their Commissioners to submit request that they use their best exer-We understand that the power tion of Indians, by either of the means this report to the said Indians; and tions to obtain the objects therein exwhich the Constitution confers upon just mentioned, from obvious motives that if no such negotiation is opened, pressed. the President, by and with the advice of policy, as well as hu ranity, the or if it is, and it proves to be unsucand consent of the Senate to make | United States have preferred resort- | cessful, that then the next Legislature

disposing of the unappropriated lands | lands in question belonged to Great | those difficulties. We next proceed to the enquiry, within her own limits in such manner | Britain; that the right of sovereignty of sovereignty over the lands in con- And the same case establishes the fur- plete and perfect in her; that the at any moment either by negotiation the right to extend her authority and or services to his country. Not a

there used. But in question, further than she has in re- attempt to enforce her rights by viothe tis properly under- lation to all the balance of her territo- lence, until all other means of redress

cific character. If of a warlike char- will be the probable consequence of

Your committee would recommend

vision this power is in no instance to stood immediately upon the conclu- she had determined in one of the two in failing to procure the lands in con- to whisper or smile. The old were be exercised so as to "infringe or vio- sion of the revolutionary war, with ways to do so; but by this contract troversy "as early" as the same could grave-the young reverend in their within its own limits." We are by no common with all the other States, States to sustain the expense of ob- sonable terms," have palpably violat- fervently and with elegance. He resident within the limits of Georgia, a portion of her right of empire; but edit could be done upon reasonable are now bound at all hazards, and out-wits them in any treaty about a may fairly be considered "members" she has surrendered that right no far- terms and by negotiation; but in case without regard to terms, to procure thing they understand. At every

Resolved, That the policy which their vay.34

whether the State's title to. and right as her own judgment may dictate." | both as to domain and empire was com- priated and unappropriated, which lie | European variety in contempt, bewithin the conventional limits of Geor- | cause they found such as came among troversy, have been affected by the ther principle, that "the Indians was permis- gia, belong to her absolutely; that the them, and to interrupt each other, Federal Constitution; and if affected, is only permissive and temporary, and sive; that the Indians are and frequently speak altogether to what extent? We are not dispos- not at all inconsistent with a seisin in | tection of that Government: that their | tenants at her will, and that she may | Their behaviour in public councils ed to afford even the feeble aid of our fee on the part of Georgia." We title was temporary: that they were at any time she pleases, determine was strictly decent and instructive. example for frittering away the Con- need only add, that this decision was mere tenancy, by taking possession of Every one in his turn, was heard, acstitution by construction; we prefer to | made long subsequent to the adoption | tenancy might have been determined | the premises - And that Georgia has | cording to rank of years or wisdom,

By the articles of agreement and or force at the pleasure of Great Bri- | laws over her whole territory, and to

Resolved, That Georgia entartains

appeal to the President of the United Although your committee believe | States, that he take such steps as are ject of which shall be, the extinguish-

Resolved. That if such treaty be quested toinstruct the commissioners quences which will result from a continued refusal upon the part of the that the corn ssioners be also instrucing one-sixth part of acquired, the same the ti future purchase by to be the Gon Gov the use of Georgia.

at his excellency the Governor he recreated to forward a copy of the foregoing Report & Reso-States, and one to our Senators and

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Mr. Penn, when he first arrived is Pennsylvania, in the year 1683, and made a trede with them. The nection between this provision in the such measures; they did so from sion of, and extending our authority following of servations, in a letter he and laws over the whole of the lands | then wrote to his friends in England. Tois custom was well known to the in controversy. Your Committee in "Every king has his council, and that contracting parties to the articles of the true spirit of liberality, and for consists of all the old and wise men plied to foreign affairs only. We are agreement and cession at the time it the alone purpose of avoiding any diffi- of his nation, which perhaps are two apprised however, that the United was entered into, and the relinquish- culty or misunderstanding with either hundred people. Nothing of moment tion. In the articles of confederation | tribes of Indians at different times. | to be affected in the same way, and okee Indians, would recommend to | ing of land, or traffic, without advising we find this provision: "Each State and that those treaties have been sub- the provision in question was simply the people of Georgia to accept any ing with them. "Tis admirable to mitted to the Senate for ratification; intended to make the United States | treaty which may be made between | consider how powerful the chiefs are, dependence: and every power, juris- but if we mistake not, since the adop- sustain all the expense of negotiation, the United States and those Indians, and yet how they move by the breath diction and right' which is not by the tion of the Constitution, Virginia, Ohi- presents and consideration, which o- securing to this State so much of the people. I have had occasion "confederation expressly delegated to o, New York, and Kentucky, have therwise would have fallen u on Geor- lands in question, as may remain af- to be in council with them upon treaexercised the right of treating with | gia. had she proceeded to the accom- | ter making reserves for a term of | ties for land, and to adjust the terms people of the States. We may the Indians residing within their limits; plishment of the same object by pa- years, for life, or even in fee simple, of trade. Their order is thus; the and their right to do so, has not so far cific means. But there is nothing in to the use of particular Indians, not king sits in the middle of an half moon, eration, for any express delegation of as we know or believe, been disputed. | this provision which prevents the Unit- to exceed in the aggregate one sixth and hath his council, the old and the the right of sovereignty or jurisdiction But upon this point we feel no sort of ed States or Georgia from resorting part of the whole territory-But if wise on each hand. Behind them, at by Georgia to the United States over | solicitude, for it is sufficient for our | to force; on the contrary, this right | all this will not do; if the United | a little distance, sit the young fry, in purpose, that in the Constitutional pro- seems to be admitted, although the States will not redeem her pledged the same figure. Having consulted vision now under review, there is no United States would not bind them- honor; and if the Indians will continue and resolved their business, the king the consequence is obvious; it is re- express or plainty implied surrender on selves to use it. At all events it is to turn a deaf ear to the voice of rea- ordered over them to speak to me. served to the people of the State .- the part of Georgia of her right of so- evident that if Georgia possessed this son and of friendship, we now solemn- He came to me, and in the name of Those who differ with us in opinion, vereignty to the territory in question. I right before entering into those articles. It warn them of the consequence - his king, saluted me. Then took me If there is any other provision in the she possesses it yet, for a surrender The lands in question belong to Geor- by the hand, and told me that he was one further provision in the articles of Federal Constitution affecting this of it is no where to be found. Before gia-She must and she will have ordered by his king to speak to me; and that now it was not he, but the Influenced by the foregoing consid- king who spoke, because what he erations, your Committee beg leave | should say was the king's mind. During the time this person was speak-Resolved, That the United States | ing, not a man of them was observed late the Legislative right of any State | the exception, that Georgia has, in | she made it the duty of the United | be done upon "peaceable" and "rea- | deportment. They spoke little, but means satisfied, but that the Indians given up to the General Government | taining for her the possession, provid- ed their contract with Georgia, and | will deserve the name of wise, who sentence they shoul, and say amen, in

Mr. Smath, in his history of M. Jerbut whether they be members of the opinion upon the question of title, we quence is that Georgia is left untram- toward the Cherokee Indians, has not sev, confirme this general statement. "They are grave even to sadness, expressly prohibited from interfering by the Supreme Court of the United her rights in that point of view, ac- and that as all the difficulties which upon any common, and me or approximately and the court of the United her rights in that point of view, acor violate the legislative right of the & Peck, which fully establishes the thought and been indian title, have resulted alone from in company, and respectful to the a-State within her own limits." We principle, that the "Legislature of made. Your committee, therefore, the acts and policy of the United ged-of committee and celiberate -never a has e to speak, but will. confederation have not affected our Constitution, possesses the power of rior to the revolutionary war, the orable in them to take shelter behind for a certain, that the person who spa a ber go them, had finished all Resolved. That all the lands appro- | be and to say. They seemed to hold

walle any one spoke: no interruption to commend or condemn: the younger sort were totally silent. Those denominated kings, were suchems distinguished by their wisdom and good conduct. The respect paid them was voluntary, and not exacted or looked sachems directed in their councils. and had the chief disposition of their

WEST THE MONTH OF THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1828.

To READERS AND CURESPONDENTS. "Socrates" is deferred on account of the length of the report of the Committee in the Legislature of Georgia, which we could not very well divide. It shall appear in our next.

The Communication of "A FRIEND" we Judge Martin as Treasurer of this Nation, as not, in our opinion, unconstitutional.

more sections in the Cherokee part of the constitution published to day, than in the graal coov, and in correcting the proof reflection .- N. Y. Daily Adv. short, it was accidentally overlooked, and before we could examine the second proof sheet, the first side of this Number was of other typographical errors will be no-

Printer to change the order in which the English names of niembers of the Convention, and names of Districts stood annexed to the Constitution, as we thought it rather uncouth to mention a person's name, after his place of residence. But he has thought fit to print them as they are.

The situation of indians is peculiar in the history of man; and the disadvantages in the way of their becoming an enlightened people, which they are o'diged to encounter. are numerous and formidable. Such has been the case from the biscovery of Ameriex to the present moment, and for aught we Enemes to Indian improvement, would do well to consider these disadvantages. When they are properly and candidly considered, we cannot but believe, instead of creating astonishment why the Indians have not been eivilized before, they at I at least suggest the enquiry why they have not degenerated more. What pur pernicious effect must such a document as the report of the joint Committee in the legislature of Georgia, have on the interest and improvement of the In lians? Who will expect from the Cherokees, a rapid progress in education, religion, agriculture, and the var ous arts of civilized life, when resolutions are passed in a civilized and Christian deer lature, (whose daily sessions, we are to I, commenced with a prayer to Almighty God) to wrest their country from thera, and strange to tell, with the point of the bayone, if nothing the mature of things, that the Cherokees will build them good and comfertable how a and make them great farms, when they knew not but that their possessions will fall into the hands of strangers & invaders? How is it possible that they will establish for themselves good laws, when an attempt is made to crush their first feeble effort towards it? These are sad facts, & we beg our readers to bear with us, when we express ourselves so freely & frequently on a subject which we consider to be of vital importance to the Indian race. But amidst troubles, difficulties and evil wishers, we can look around us with much satisfaction, and see those who are truly our friends, not only in profession, but in deed, As a specimen of the feelings of such friends we take pleasure in publishing an extract of a letter addressed to us av an esteemed correspondent.

"The fact that a new spaper is to be put in circulation among the Cherokees, in their own language, and des and for their benefit, and edited by one of their own Nation, is, in itself a Prosp ctu-pointing out the condition to which he Cherokees may, ere long, attain as an enlightened people:a guarantee, under providence, to their rise and prosperity as a Trib., a State, prepared for the privileges of inte ome mity, in all that constitutes politica . and health, and vigour, and enjoyment, among the States, composing the Great American Republic."

Cherokee Constitution .- We are happy to see that the attempts made in the House of representatives of the

cast on their native character and ca- his duty. for, nor the omission regarded. The pacity, if we should refuse to permit them to follow us in those paths of civilization and moral improvement, IMPORTANT FROM DIBRALTAR. the son with thorns for their from the House of Robert Anderson Levi. The prospects of the Chero- and Co. dated 22d Dec., which states kees at fir tering in some respects. that the GRAND SLIGNOR had als. Iss Dhasslat SA Ohsao Oe the red men in their mental capicity; France, and England. From the rethey have made very considerable spectability of this House, there can dis costesy. progress in civilization, and one of their be no doubt of the truth of the account. members has recently made an inven- | We have been politely favored with the tion of a syllabic alphabet, which above information by Messrs.G. W. seems to afford the only means by and H. Bruen .- Merchants' (New- FT Ocomos 2000 ocoss. De ozn. which education can be speedily and | York) Telegraph, Feb. 6. have inserted with some corrections. We efficiently introduced among them; rather apprehend that the subject is not | an invention which is considered, unproperly understood by either "A FRIEND" | der all the circumstances of the case, or "A CHEROKEE." We consider the Con- | comparable to that which the ancients | stitution to be in force, yet it does not affect | ascribed to Cadmus. They have the appointments previously made, until | within a few months, by popular delthe election of 1828. The appointment of egates, formed a government under Dhat. Onga 32 Dhee De Caster De the first liberal constitution ever adopted by a savage tribe. This will form an era in a new branch of the Our readers will notice, that there are history of constitutions, and if their plan succeeds, will furnish philanthropists new grounds for congratu-English. The mistake occurred in the ori- lation, and legislators new subjects of

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHONIX.

MR. BOUDINOTT-I see in your paper struck off. For the same reason, a number of the 28th, a communication signed a Dhhadaay. Dhee of the "A Cherokee," on the subject of public offices, in which he says, "In view-We particularly requested our principal | ing the public offices of the Cherokee Nation now held by different persons; it will be found, on recurrence to the signers of the late Constitution, that there is no conformity to it in their subsequent proceedings, compared with their asserted principles.'

That the late convention which

framed the constitution was composed

of twenty-one Members, and that sev-

eral of those members were members

of the Convention, and others members

of the Council, I readily admit .-

Those members were recommended

by the Legis ature to the several dis-

tricts in which they respectively 1 si ded, water a fan winten passed both houses of the Gen. Council on the loth of Nov. 1826, and under which the delegates from the several districts were duly ere ted as members of the Convention to frame a Constitution for the Government of the Cherokee Nation. This Constitution was submitted to the General Council for their assent or rejection, and was unanimously approved by that body. "A Cherokee" complains of one person's holding more than one office; referring to the electing of the present Treasurer of the Nation. He appears to think that the Council, in appointing John Martin Treasurer for oue year, acted unconstitutionally from the provision made in the constitution, which expressly declares that no person shall hold more than one office, under the authority of the nation; stating that the Treasurer now holds four different offices. It would appear at first sight of the Communication that a Cherokee thinks that the present Treasurer has abandoned principle for the sake of gain. Among the provisions of the Constitution, you will find in the 12th section of the 6th article these words. the legislature, except when they are | OEOGA JOLAGO AND RESEA DE CACO AND, | (that is, to consider power as confertemporary, in which case they shall ex- | DAYZ TG DA SOFMS DOT DA GOGARGY | ring right,) the point is decided. therefore dmit or argue that the con- EST OCHR JOLEGA SATELEET. Do the passage in his charter of rights nation will be appointed and commis- DEGTHAAAS HAAS RESH OWLGA FRT. sioned agreeably to the provisions of Do on or or or or are ELFR acasy the Constitution. If the present Treasurer's acceptance of his appointment is an abandonment of the principles of the Constitution, I am confident that other officers of the Nation are guilty of the same, as some

that the Constitution is without its faults, this part of the subject I leave for those who are more qualified than

of them are holding responsible offices

under the United States Government.

But this I do not consider contrary

to the Constitution, as it is not yet in

full and operative force.

word whisher or murmur, was heard | United States, to interfere with the | houses of the General Council; and if | ohr DEAR RW.I OCT. | ladies, desirous of examining her newly organized government of the the same appointme and one been ywas The ohrat. Others Dies ornaments, drew near, and Onerokee nation, are likely to fail, conferred on a citiz wiving in a re- atossis. It would have been a deep reproach mote part from the sold Governto this country, after all the injustice ment, of the Cherokes Nation, I say the Indians have suffered at our nands, let him have it, if he can ave sufficient and all the aspersions that have been security, for the faire of discharge of

FRIEND.

which to ough our means have been A letter has been round in town, They are considered equal to any of DECLARED WAR against Russia,

DhEe DhATZ.

Strov esas JECohttohcas Dhee Dhatz Db thittor. Dhee D4 F Ohalag Delaat. JEChepotes Dh AT JUCOST SHULOHVT. ONTO HEEST OGW OOFWAAT. ICSAAY DAYFE OE-OGA, SALZ OERGA, JEPZ GALOS RA OEOGTA, OOPAAT, CHATT Sharquis D hat. 64 sho-4T Dhasseat Das Dat AA Chhaalis bic. Fez of shice Ch AFOT DHEE DHATZ LINGS Chepar OALS. SEC OBSANDANT DE BOY h is TENO- P GHATT. CTAGAROYHZO-LS Obhadalis. DAZ DEIS SOAGLO-T CPATARIT OFOTT DECT SERVE SD APT DEAT. 64" OF CONTO WISAVA Lt. JANGAL KINGAT SHEAT. 52 SAMCE Dhee selco-Lat selected COPT Chended Days of of PEFSF VE hG THATT DE C. LATZ PEPKA CHAPT. DILE | GAY4T. J AWAY SEZAST HG. JAY SZEVT DO SHEAT DE SAAT. DED OF BEGIND to be purit account Bot. herz Chack Dheakt Test To Dhatz Yhlw Ohacat, Kasan To AD JESTARIO DES GEOGRES, COAC. D. Lot AMP 9008 Jhorto. 4.

Snelson, late teller of the Bank of Virginia, who absconded wil \$40,000 was taken on his arrival at Liverpool from Quebec, one of the Brand irectors having reached those, before him, by a quick passage from New-York. He surrendered himself quietly, together with about \$30,000

0º283 0°.

IC MAAY APAH JATO ON A TOSEP D34 Otzay4 Tt ssat c.hb Gtzayr JEP TAP SGAT, DATE A LAS & SO SATT, OUZ HOW CONT CALS DEVELS SGAT. YN 4° OWANT OW ORIANA OMTT. ORYZ DIFAAA JOCAT QE JMC Ot QUEA ING ORWAT O'ZAYP EGGATAAS OWO-4T. OLZ SMC DE CALLET BC OZAYO OKLOA, Dhease ot. 3h YW SHZET, OL TOGRT DE DE KDOMA TESEP DEGLESPT. 84" .IDELO-4T, AAZ PP Diessor AGAPT.

ORYRYH TEPRAJ, D4 : CQUIO4J AY OZAYD.

\$8000A6.

Phwola Pursp esas ascolt, Dola AZ TOAT LIAN OALS ONEY. OLZ Shine Gir O'EOGA SOLAPT. AOAO-Z GIO O EOG A SAS AMP APO A CONST &S ORAL, ORY AD AMP DE DOTHAP OU 3 SGGOOL GOT ASSAT.

DYEOGA.

Dasseat, oatart opset and is saries, is equally unquestioned. But "All laws in force in this nation, at the AAY AAS 20-AAT GERAL SECOGE Whether he has a right to destroy life passing of this Constitution, shall so | OGA JTFS BO DEGWYZ DEBOOT; De | for his amusement, is another question. continue until altered or repealed by | BROWN ASBRAL DRESSERL OFFRET GE | If he is determined to act the tyrant, pire at the times resectively limited DEAAZ TEAT TOLO DEWY. OF YZ GE Power he certainly has. But if he for their duration; if not continued by | OESGA OCAT SESAZAY, DE BANG GE | wish to act on authorized and equitaan act of the Legislature." I cannot | OFOGTA OFFFCEY OPSO DESANT DASS" | ble principles, let him just point out neither will it be until after the rise | 5500At D@SSEQT DOOFGAG FRT DO | him liberty of destroying life for his of the General Council in 1828, at GWY 60-65° SECTAFRI OZAGY. 64°Z amusement.- Gilpin. which time the several offices of the GB OFOGA OACY SSEAL DASSEAL DESSERT SSORAL OKTOY OUR OTPAT A OWORY. ONE DUNAT ADWOOD LW SEA TS SCH DAT, 1762.

SECO AMP SHOULD AD ARLI DZPOF.

ARRY GROW DAWP DAJG, TW DRAM TG3, IBP. ATZ US, DEB OSA OHERA & Who, O'C-CO-P O'h TOHOT AWP JAWP hoto-J' GA SOUAT. 64 ON69346, 43 Shee I will not however pretend to say | ar GLAPST. OLLEFT GENANT OC. OGA46 DAWST. DAWZ PP hand OMF 4T OTHPET, WPA OUSAAT. FOZ DE

DhGW.

30 JATO GW GEOGA ARRY PROF OW WWA4. AD head office.

DIGW OFLY IG SOURS OFFA SAA, IC COSPOR ST CHOLOCIA, CAZ SSPE O headas. Forarg deste secor de-SCIME, DO DE SEPREMENTS DE GFActild. Dhst &G hsFotlor, Do Dep hEADY JAIR Dhorses Dhirtz ASP Jessin TRAN JECOTO DOSCINET. CHEW WOLV hZO DE Chato Tot, Raw hoor TG PorA

Ony 04A.

YE SOSI JEP RA ASSP DIEZPOT OZA TT O LOF Meddid DSAT. FGZ OWO-4T AND ISSUE SOUCHAT. OF TEAT OF TR Dasa. Gay 4" OGF OAWA OGT.

MURDER.

We are informed of a murder being committed in the neighbourhood the murderer Bear's Faw. We have books of account of tavern keepers, not heard of the circumstances.

aces date Acet RA out oroyloa court having a right to try the same Dha Delok.

upon horses are copied from the pub- No less than 105,517 hogs have lication of an emment farrier in Eu- passed the turnpike gate, Cumberland rope, and we think them worth the river. Tenn, the past season, perusar of farmers generally.

may be easily felt by placing the fin- bia, praying Congress to take measures which is situated an inch and a half | District .- 10. backwards from the corner of the eye.

Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind cholic.

When a horse has been overridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites

A limber dock is a sure evidence of a limber back; that is, a weak one.

A horse that : hardy and good for business, has a snort har k home which terminates forward of the hip bones.

A decoction of white oak bark will kill bots by tanning thom, and they will become so shrivelled as scarcely discernable when discharged.

The principal signs of a good horse are these.

The eyes set apart in the head, and forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high, the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied, or slab sided horses, are weak natured; the dock stiff; going wide behind, for if the gambrels knock together, it shows that

when provoked, is a good sign. It is a Spanish proverb that "a dapple grey will sconer die than tire."

the horse is feeble; chewing the bit,

ON KILLING ANIMALS.

"That man has a right to destroy such animals as are noxious to him is undoubted. That he has a right also over the lives of such animals as are AD AND SGAP DZWAS, ASSANT GWY useful to him for food and other neces-

In the year 1804, the number of persons committed for trial in Eng-GATZ COMORALS SPORTO GIE OFFICES land and Wales was four thousand, ONCY OFF OCR LORE LECA ONLIAN three hundred and forty-six; in 1816 it had increased to nine thousand, and ninety-one; & in 1826, it amounted to sixteen thousand, one hundred and forty

New species of Brilliants .- At a ball in Calcutta, a lady, remarkable for the splendour of her dress and ornaments, attracted the eyes of all the company on entering the ball room. Rows of A. WEATENAGE YWATEN BEAT brilliants, which threw around her a light like that of the fabulous carbuncles of the Arabian Nights, glittered | except by due couse of law. myself: but the appointment of a Trea- | wet ywar TB socat Day TBO ALAST | down her dress, and eclipsed all the surer was made by a joint vote of both | spor, see sport ander jewels in the room. When the other

began to pry into the mystery, it was discovered that the ingenious fair one had imprisoned some hundreds of fire flies in little bags of muslin, the ventus dextilis of Petronius; and that proud to adorn so much beauty, they fluttered as she moved, & gave her the appearance of being decked out with jewels of living fire.

Matrimony .- One of the Philadel+ phia editors has been at the trouble and expense of embellishing the hymeneal department of his paper with the cut of a mouse-trap; and lest the reader should be at a loss to "smell his device," he has surmounted it with the adage, that "marriage is like a mousetrap, easy to get in, but hard to escape." The trap is represented to be full of prisoners, dissatisfied with their locus in quo; and, like Yorick's starling, they are trying to "get out," but "can't."-N. Y. States,

A Good Law .- A law has been passof Sumach. The name of the per- ed in South Carolina, that from and son killed is William Fallen, and of after the first day of May next, the shop-keepers or retailers of spirituous liquors shall not be admitted, allowset a .- IGE & ein set at & Gr yor. 6- ed, or received, as evidence in any of any debt contracted, or monies due for spirituous liquors, sold in less Horses .- The following remarks quantity than a quart .- New York Cb.

The anti slavery Society of Wash-The pulse of a horse in health is ington have addressed a memorial to from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and the citizens of the District of Columger gently upon the temporal artery for the total abolition of slavery in that

A SCENE IN AFRICA.

I stood on Cape Montserado-night had spread over it her shadows-silence reigned, broken only by the sound of the distant, dashing waters. As the bright and beautiful constellations moved through the heavens in their illustrious and unchanging courses, evidences of invisible glory-of an, eternal and immutable God-what scenes of norrer-of relentless crueltv. said I, have ye witnessed, along e whole border of this afficied, this injured land. Here every day for centuries, has the human body been bound in chains, the ties of kind fellowship, of nature's strongest affections, ruthlessly sundered, and hope, which smiles in death, made to perish by large and bright; the quirl high in the living agony. Here has manly courage been subdued by torture-parental love punished as a crime, and female tenderness rewarded by the keenest sufferings. If the pure spirits which inhabit you, can look upon human affairs, must they not suppose that knowledge and civilization harden the heart, and that sympathy lives only in the breasts of barbarians. Rejoice they must, that the fair planets roll so far above the unhely and contagious influences of our world .-What multitudes of human beings on this shore, have been immolated on the altars of avarice-how many have wished to die, as they bid a final farewell to their lovely homes, and saw for the last time their wives, children, and friends! My God! who can describe the miseries of those crowded to death in the dungeons of a slave ship? But shall everlasting night cover this land, and the records of Africanhistory forever contain nothing but mourning, lamentation, and woe?-Heaven forbid it. The Omnipotent will not suffer it. A universe beautiful and grand, arose at his word from chaos; from the ruins of human virtue and hope, his wisdom is displaying a new moral creation, and the exile, sufferings, and degradation of the Africans, may be succeeded by their return, felicity and honor .--- African Re-

A LL persons are hereby forewarned agiven by the Subscriber to James Cunning. ham, of Ten, for the sum of \$14 with a credit of five dollars; dated the 19th day of February 1828. Also a Due Bill of thirty four dollars given by Alexander McCov in favour of Michael A. Remley with a credit of about two dollars and twenty five cents. made over to said James Cunningham by

As the consideration for which the said Note and Due Bill were given, has proved to be unsound, I am determined not to pay EDWARD ADAIR,

March 6, 1828. - 3-tf

POETRY.

HUMAN LIFE-BY BERNARD BARTON Esq. "In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and - JEGGA Dhera Ohalber OSWAART, A withereth."-Psalm xc. 6.

I walk'd the fields at morning's prime, The grass was ripe for mowing, The sky-lark sang his matin chime, And all was brightly glowing.

"And thus." I cried, "the ardent-boy, His pulse with rapture beating, Deems Life's inheritance is joy-The future proudly greeting."

I wandered forth at noon:-alas! On earth's maternal bosom The sythe had left the withering gras, And stretch'd the fading blossom.

And thus, I thought with many a sigh, The hopes we fondly cherish, Like flowers which blossom but to die, Seem only born to perish.

Once more, at eve, abroad I stray'd, Through lonely havfields musing; While every breeze that round me play'd Rich fragrance was diffusing.

The perfumed air, the hush of eve, To purer hopes appealing O'er tho'ts perchance too prone to grieve, Scatter'd the balm of healing.

For thus "the actions of the just," When Memory hath inshrined them, E'en from the dark and silent dust, Their odour leave behind them.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. oft when the glowing tints of Autumn's

Have o'er the west their golden radiance Soft as that hallowed light that burst from

Heaven, When seraph minstrels to the shepherds

When not a cloud has on the horizon hung; When stillness has her peaceful mantle And calmed e'en whispering zephr into

Hushed each discordant note, and gently Her holy, happy influence o'er the breast;

Thus have I thought the righteous seek

Thus shine refulgent ere their labours close.

But dearer far to me the evening hour, When, from the earth in massive columns High up the blue empyrean, vapours low-

And leave below a glorious space of gold; For thus I've hop'd, though clogg'd with earthy mould,

Tho' Sin her cloudy veil around me cast,-When all my little hour of life is told, And all my errings and repentings past-Thus have I hop'd shall Faith disperse the

And thus with peaceful promise gild the tomb. C. DELWYNNE.

SCRIPTURE TRANSLATION. The Parable of the Prodigal Son, Luke 15: 11-31; with Remarks.

LE OCHRA, MS OCONVO-A, OFFI ASP AG600.

Ms XV.

11. ADZ QUAT. YE WP JUR DRASE QWA RA OAL JOA OSCOAT. DAPT.

12. 3hz RA AD 9845 OAL, RAL, DIFF TEFRAL BY JEGGA GRILAPT REB. FRZ hei JECON OUT SCAPOT. 13. AQRYWZ QRQ Bh RA OWH IST

POGRAT, OM OLYAT, TO OSO 4T, OLZ APUAGE RET STOACT JECGA OUT. 14. herez roo ooth sat oga oa

MG4T; 04" O'COPT O'SAO-AT. 15. OBO-4TZ OF RA DASS OPAACT;

RIGHRIZ BE AFGA OC-4T. OSFAR JUSAAM DAZ YA LASO-APT.

17. ON Z OLORUO AD QUAT; Shel RAT JOST OGW DESCRIPT OF OF DEZ DAG DYAOF!

18. ALSCH, RAA LEB, AD HIRWAF; BAL, 30780-T SAWA H080-74,

19. CZ ed SP Dah Pod to Sy JO-R.W DC 00 J holes. 20. FGZ SEAT, CAAS CMTT. D4Z

DE TO-A GTAT, OAG OAFT; OWAFTT, SETAGAT, DYFFH OWERTT, OUNAL

IZ OW SP DOG FROW 4J SY, OFA D

22. DAZ RSBFF AD hs.046 JO-bt AL; BAP DAU OHBY, ThAUG, De RharaAs, TGWPASZ.

23. SPKLO-Z CS DYO Oh-30, ThMS, Tipalba, dar Tilo-11.

24. AD 3Z DOW OFFR FRY, WEA TROP, REFERA DE PRY DICEPA, BOPZ OBTOLEST OBCOMPT.

25. OTHPHZ THE WAPT; JOHO-Z e: DLAQ OMC, THEYRE DEFRYREZ OFFRAT.

26. HAYZ DIE O-BLOCK SEROFT, OFF AZ BRY OSAPT.

27. OAVEZ [OO-BLOAT:] RGO-GRY COMCE. GALZ SPRIO GS DYO O'A, AAS Sthac TG .A.I.

28. OPO-TOT [OPEO, SPREZ] 9BQ QUO NAT: BRYZ TORAL OAL JAATT OF

29. OAGZ AD AU46 OA6. 8, AD

OG BRACE SOL TALARPART BLEE BOOM SERSO-VET, DAZ LAGAC DYO OWNYM Y ARYSAGT BOT BELO-LAGAA SEFT. 30. ADENT THE OMKO-A-, GRASA

APA SPKLO CS DYO. 31. AD 9.046 [OAL;] DOM, Tow h

AAA, ThAA GTF4" De hei DyGT. 32. db pr dar delotient, der-FFRANZ AD SZ RGC-G CHIR PRY, WFA

TROF; REWE DE PRY DECEM.

ONY AD TYNGFRY HE SGAM OCHR A. BACTAYN RWATAFT OBLEST JAM DAA GOFWA, GOLGA GOTGA, DE AL RSYC PAT Ohalho. ORY DAAG C SAWAAPT, DO DOPOLLEGOE C SOLW-JOET. HUNTH OHA LINGHAP OHAT JEP, De Stehkalt, De bar Janya thad Edwhb, Jeraw P4T, Do et J While 4T. OSFARSZ JZALAS OBFAS ANA PR, DO JONASAAN OSFORT DOSK Jhhadas, De Octor TGF 2015. D4-Z OPPANA JAS DAS DESCIT ORSHAT ADA Ohalho tthas, Do Departone Dewlor, Dolart. oay one het sz-AST RWA OBRAHA, BRAD JCORAS DI ash Bo. oay sz Toal PWIAF DA AG, BRA TOFFRUALS DYAFT; DCZ SAWA RADO DELBAS SAWA DAA, DE-PPPA TG Z Eww Daso Do Ishaa Oas CCT, OPAT. GRYRYH AD SPHT OC HR SAWAP OAC JESCHA.

AD Dasa hontake, Dhwr Dhoo-Chat, sawa Ra sgead, haisz bo ss-

AI TYAL. oh RA Dec DB T.Jash 38GGAJ; h.li \$Z TY@50-CA.

BAY DOO JAYAT OAL SAAT JAATT, Onwayh DB SAWA RA ROSCA, RANS 0-7-9.A.

OZ ASI JECGA OL OALW OARA HE 4T, 000 WOYN DB ASI TYOTHAP SQW" AW RA TYAUTYAGA. DE CAU JEC. GA COT JOUNT, ON WAY DE THOORA JUGOT SAWARA TYAU TSAGRET, RAT asceret. Do appres hist, east MYN TENERA RUPRETAN SAWA RA T SAWO-A.

harwalar be ofth ooten, the DOLGA CA ASOQAE TAP, OGYZ BT. UAT WOLLOAT. ONLYNYH AD DAG Chlock JUSAIN OSPART; DAZ BAW SERW, DO BRY SECTORT, EZ SE ECTARA ASP4T. 600 Wayh DB, or Tspolaid TYPE DIM RAY PAR DAZ TAGARAM TESPÃE TŒPÃAJA, DO GAY TESPÃE TACP, IC SYPLAIT. SANZ OWET JE CGA OC, SGAP BB OLO-LARLZT?

DAZ DOG OAL JGB JET DERLEA, DC has ospor ogod brat oat saat, towayh Tyans sawa RA ogt heit, Do dbg Tsto-todal.

BOY DOO O'COLUMNT DAOF, ASSAT, J. AZJON TOWN LEGGON, CONZ DE he YAZJAA TGAJ SPA SAWA RA TJAS OWFT? LOAZ OLONG BY? SAZ SAT SECTOF? LORAZ JAP HARR SEYSAL SY! LOA SLOSTE RIGSOTAS!

DAZ DOO- O'LO-AKAT. ORWAYA D aso bo Dio abad, Toz oaso coht G Dioli. Doo OAAS SGAT OLONIE C. Gawayh Bo Dasot, SCAP Oht-G D\$40 0 280-CT, 64° Shan Dash, 8

RAL, Saysot sawa hasova, ora Dec. eawayh eay and ochada, DESO ER OSCER SAWA RA CATAT.

OGWO-ARYL STRATT OAL OBRALA! DE TO-ACT GT4 SETAWA OSTAT, DYF Ph GESATT, OPPFTT; AD DOR OHER PRY, WEATRON, RETCH DO PRY DE C.P.A. SWORT OLZ BLAN DAA ShWO T, COPAN COPPETT. OR WRY SAWA RA JUNGTON ON DESCRIPTION OF AST O-CT, Ot JOS TAP DOSW; OF Z SAWA 16. SP4hZ COLFO BI COFREA RA DILEAZ SAWA DAA, COFAA CO

DAZ DOO- OHF OHO-VOT OAL STAG-СТ. ӨМУМУН АВ ОӨГӨМЛ ЛЛА ВЛА SESCENT, JETO-VET TYRSPRY BU SC AP, Dhase Bo buthaff. TGoyh SCAP COLOLG BEAT, SOPPERT. 84 W.I DAA DHEWAS DOFFFA, DO ORW SAWA RA O'CR DEPEAT, TGZ BO DO

D. HSACTOYN SQWA RA AARSO TAA. JOAT OLSW. AD hAO; RAL, SOLYSOT ERSO-74; CZ OW SP DOW FRW44 AY. TYAFRAS. DSEFFRYH hirsAFAT JUH ORYRYH SAWA RA TYAFRA. YE OMTEA SHEAAST. TYALSYL F 4001, DBZ SAWA RA JOH F400A.

> Dhood A DB. [SWYO OAPLO-A.] HYMN. C. M. THE PRODIGAL SON. ADZY &A.

1. DOO- REO-LE 00000 cm 00h, Jhhode, Jspode, BI COPPOSEA.

2. D4Z 0 to-140-AD 9.534T; RAL JO-BLOOJ O-GW O'ItoF.

S. RAA THE AD hthwaF.

RAG E . 300-79. OPAWOWAZ.

C 04 SP Dale 1.2444. AY; JORN TGOOL, RAL, horas.

5. PACZ, PAAS LY OMTT: PAGZ OAFT DE GT4T.

6. OWH OWAFT; SOUTALAT; OGG OFGAT; AD 9.84T.

7. Dale Thace ous Dau, BOPZ TEGO-LG DB hAiT.

8. OTHERS PRY, WFA TROF: RISCEA PRY Dir Cow Z.

9. 027 046 954, OWAFFT. Bawayh TYAL O'GAPGG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER. The following beautiful remarks are from the pen of Washington Inving, originally published in the Anelec-

TIC MAGIZINE. "In the piesent times, when popular feeling a gradually becomeing hargened by wir, and selfish by the frequent jeopardy of life or property, it is certainly an insuspicious moment to speak in behalf of a race of beings, whose very existence has been pronounced det imental to public security. But it s good at all times to raise the voice oftruth, however feeble; to endeavor if possible to mitigate the fury of passion and prejudice, and to turn aside the bloody hand of violence. Little interest, however, can probably be awarened at present, in favor of the misguided tribes of Indians that have been drawn into the present war. The rights of the savage have seldom been deeply appreciated by the white man-in reace he is the dupe of mercenary rapacity; in war he is regarded as a ferocious animal, whose death is a question of mere precaution and convenience. Man is cruelly wasteful of life when his own safety is endangered and he is sheltered by impunity-and little mercy is to he expected from him who feels the sting of the reptile, and is conscious of the power

to destroy. "It has been the lot of the unfortudoubly wronged by the white menfirst, drived from their native soil by torian. The former has treated them

"The same prejudices seem to exble hordes that infest our frontiers .-These, however, are degenerate beings, enfeebled by the vices of society, lar of their character, has been completely prostrated, and the whole moral fabric lies in ruins. Their spirits are debased by conscious inferiority, and their native courage completely daunted by the superior knowledge & power of their enlightened neighbours. Society has advanced upon them like a many-headed monster, breathing every variety of misery. Before it, went forth pestilence, famine and the sword; and in its train came the slow, but exterminating curse of trade. What the former did not sweep away, the latter has gradually blighted. It has increased their wants, without increasing the means of gratification. It has enervated their strength, multiplied their diseases, blasted the powers of their minds. and superinduced on their original barbarity the low vices of civilization.

ty-a canker of the mind unknown the Facine were rolling, in ever-varyto sylvan life-corrodes their very ing and snowy brightness; while fathhearts .- They loiter like vagrants er still, the blue waters of the ocean cious habitations replete with artifi- ly midway between heaven and earth, ury spreads its ample board before | scarcely discernible horizon. their eyes, but they are expelled To the right and to the left, within from the banquet. The forest which | a stone's throw of the rock on which I once furnished them with ample means | stood, two richly covered peaks rose of subsistence has been levelled to the many thousand let above my heads ground-waving fields of grain have white beyond them, on either side, sprung up in its place; but they have summit after summit of mountains. no participation in the harvest; plenty revels around them, but they are valley below, appeared in long perstarving amidst its stores; the whole spective, still with a semicircle sweep wilderness blossoms like a garden, but they feel like the reptiles that infest it.

while yet the undisputed lords of the round them sharing the same lot, enduring the same hardships, living in again rose "the illimitable sea." the same cabins, feeding on the same aliments, arrayed in the same rude garments. No roof then rose, but what was open to the houseless stranger, no smoke curled among the trees, but he was welcome to sit down by its fire, and join the hunter in his repast. "For," says an old historian of of care, and they are so loving also. that they make use of those things they compassionate that rather than one time merrily, not regarding our wild plants that thrive best in the regions beneath our feet. shades of the forests, but which shrink ish beneath the influence of the sun.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRECIPICE OF KOLAU.

recently publishedthe eye rested only on objects of gran- that THOU visitest him?" deur and beauty, and the ear caught

dashing of the distant cascade.

like beasts of the forest; the latter has the scenery became more and more latter to spuse than to discriminate .- witnessed. The mountains are so The indeots appellations of savage & lofty and so graceful in their outlines; pagan, were sufficient to sanction the | so rich and beautiful in their foliage; | depths below!- West. Rec. deadly hostilities of both; and the poor | so diversified by dark grottos, projectwanderers of the forests were persecu- ing cliffs and spouting waterfallsted and dishonored, not because they while all below presents an exubewere guilty, but because they were ig- rance of vegetation almost incredible; that I cannot but think it among the finest of the exhibitions of nature, in ist, in common circulation, at the pre- a state of undisturbed simplicity and sent day. We form our opinions of wildness. Such was the character the Indian character from the misera- of the scenery for the two last miles of the walk, while our path led successively through glade, copse, and dell, and was frequently, for long diswithout being benefited by its arts of tances together, entirely embowered living. The Independence of thought by the interlacing branches of the easy and gradual, until it reaches the

After ascending from one of these dark passages, Mr. Bingham suddenly cautioned me against the violence of the wind we should soon meet. At the same time, the rushing of heavy blasts was heard, intimating, like the roarings of a cataract, or the murmerings of a volcano, an approach to one of the most sublime phenomena of nature; and on abruptly turning the angle of a projecting rock—with an adcurrents of air, on the brink of a precipice, little less than a thousand feet in perpendicular descent, without the parapet of a single stone to guard against the fatal consequences of a false step. Immediately before me, at the foot of this tremendous offset, in most perfect bird's-eve view. lav a widely extended, cultivated and thickly in habited country, against whose dis-

Poverty, repining and hopeless pover- | tant shores the peaceful billo ws o through the settlements, among spa- rose in gradual ascent, still apparentcial comforts, which only render them | they met the sky, in a haziness that sensible of the comparative wretch- rendered either distinguishable from edness of their own condition. Lux- the other, only by the regularity of a

whose broad bases were planted in the both terminated in the sea by bold and romantic head-lands, rendered more picturesqe by a partial continuation of "How different was their case detached cliffs & islets. In full view behind, was the bautiful valley thro' soil. Their wants were few, and which we had ascended, gradually the means of gratifying them within sinking, from the very spot on which their reach. They saw every one a- | we stood, to the now miniature town and port of Honorurur, beyond which

The sublimity of the whole was not a little increased by the almost overwhelming sounds of the trade wind, as it swept along the mountains, which resisted its progress to this narrow pass, and through which it rushed with irresistible velocity and power, bearing in its broad current and whirl-New-England, "their life is so void ing eddies, leaves, sand and even pebbles; which might claim the name of stones. Such was the effect of this, enjoy as common goods, and therein so | that though every thing far and near gleamed in the brightness of a cloudshould starve throughout, they would less sky and noon-day sun, I could not starve all: thus do they pass their resist the impression that we were standing amidst the ragings of a tempomp, but are better content with pest; an illusion not diminished by the their own, which some men esteem so harsh screams of the sea-gull and cry meanly of," Such were the Indians of the tropic bird, as they passed us while in the pride and energy of primi- on rapid wing to the lof y peaks above tive simplicity: they resemble those or hastened again to sail in the calmer

None but an atheist could have kept from the hand of cultivation, and per- his thoughts from rising to that Being of majesty and power, who "founded the earth and hnng it upon nothing;" "who formed the mountains and created the wind;"-" who shut up the From the Journal of Mr. Stewart, late | sea, and said, hitherto shall thou come, Missionary to the Sandwich Islands, but no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be staid." And in the It seemed like enchantment, to find lively contemplation of the marvellous myself transported, in the short space | wisdom and omnipotence that overof an hour, from the dusty plain, stag- looks and upholds the mighty wonders. nant pools, dreary beach, and various of the universe, we could not but feel. desolations of the sea-side, to the fresh- the force of humbling interrogative, ness and verdure, luxuriance and "O Lord, what is man, that THOU bloom of a woodland region, where art mindful of him, or the son of man,

The battle that decided the fate of no sounds amid the solitude of the for- Oahu, in the conquests of Tamehameest, but the chirping of birds, the mur- ha, in which he gained the victory nate aborigines of this country, to be | mars of the mountain stream, or the | that made him the sole monarch of the group, was fought in the valley lead-The path we took led up the valley, ing from Honoroun to this pass. The the sword of the invader, and then immediately in the rear of the village. king Oahu, after a desperate conflict, darkly slandered by the pen of the his- As this gradually contracted from a fell bravely at the head of his army; upwidth of three to that of one mile, on which a complete rout ensued. One party of mone than three hundred written volumes to justify him in his picturesque and delightful till at a warriors, fled towards this precipice. outrages. The former found it easi- distance of five miles from Honoruru, and were pursued so closely and with er to exterminate than to civilize; the it far surpasses any thing I have ever such releatless purpose, as to have been plunged, without an exception, from the tremendous offsett to the

Mount Ararat .- Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features-no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is 21. RAL, 32850-T. sawa 1280-Ta, TSAWO-ASTA OUPAZATO ASLINATEDAS, and action, that formed the main pil- spreading hau-tree, species of hybiscus. regions of snow, where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a small hill rises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other si untion entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat. For the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No mancertainly has ascended it in modern times. When the adventurous Tourne! miration approaching to terror-I found fort failed, it is not probable that any myself balancing in strongly conflicting one else has succeeded .- Asiatic Jour-

ANECDOTE.

"Make way, gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representatives to the populace, who were crowding him out of his place in the procession on election day, "make way; we are the representatives of the people."-"Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."