NEW ECHOTA, WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1828.

NO. 14.

EDITED BY ELLIS BOUDINOTT PRINTED WEEKLY BY

ISAACH. HARRIS, FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION.

At \$2 50 if paid in advance, \$3 in six months, or \$3 50 if paid at the end of the To subscribers who can read only the

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

each continuance; tonger ones in propor-

GWY JOAHO A AD LSIJEC.G.J. POAGEOU TAAP UN JIGBAU F400. BOAE ANCHARY KTA DEP CONBA 40.1. TGZ TENO-P DONAGIA.I. TOTZ PUP TOOA TE DELBORAL, KT DOG OBJEJ FARJ. DOJAREZ TE YW Delagral, OVAT DSP OBJEL F481. GWYZ OGR JhChJay, WP4 D?4 (POIBA F400A PRABO, TOTZ TEMO-PO DO" JARKRA. KTAZ DSP YW &h 09ABA

AGENTS FOR THE CHEROKEE

HAR DOJAMFOA.

PHŒNIX. The following persons are authorized to receive subscriptions and payments for the Cherokee Phænix.

HENRY HILL, Esq. Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent of the A. B.

C. F. M. New York. Rev. A. D. EDDY, Cananda gua, N. Y. THOMAS HASTINGS, Utica, N. Y. POLLARD & CONVERSE, Richmond, Va.

ACT. JAMES CAMPBELL, D. aufort, S. C. WILLIAM MOULTTIE REID, Charleston, Col. George Smith, Statesville, W. T.

Rev. Bennet Roberts-Powal Me. Mr. Thos. R. Gold, an itinerant Gen-

CHEROKEE LAWS.

[CONTINUED.] New Town Nov. 12, 1825.

Resolved by the National Committee und Council, That mechanics of the several branches of trade, of good character and sobriety, and well skilled in their respective professions, are hereby privileged and admitted to come into the Cherokee nation for the term of four or five years, under the request & superintendence of such respectable individuals as are interested in the improvement of the youths of this country, who shall obtain from the proper authority a permit for them. Such mechanics when brought into the nation, shall be bound to set up a shop and carry on their trade regulary, for the time permitted, and shall further be bound to take under their care for instruction, as many apprentices as practicable, and to learn them their respective crafts; and

Be it further resolved, That the district courts be, and they are, hereby authorised to bind out such youths. with the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians as may apply for admission as apprentices to any of the aforesaid mechanics, such mechanics entering into bond and giving such person or persons introducing them into the nation as securities, that they will honestly and faithfully, instruct such appentices as may be bound under them, in their trade; and the mechanics and securities are authorised to call upon, and it shall be the duty of any public officer to arrest and return, any apprentice, that may run away; and further, the various mechanics introduced, under this law, shall be amenable to the authorities and laws of this nation, for any offence they may commit.

By order of the National Committee, JNO. ROSS, Pres't N. Committee. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker. PATH M KILLER. CHARLES HICKS. A. McCOY, Clerk of the N. Com.

E. BOUDINOTT, Clk. N. Coun.

New Town, Nov. 12, 1825.

Resolved by the National Committee and Council, That all persons who may be subprenaed by the clerk of Echeo. I FRT thehered toggtarany of the courts, to appear before any of the courts as evidence in any case, and such person or persons refusing to appear and bear evidence, and he, she or they being unable to make any reasonable or lawful excuse Every subscription will be considered as | for not appearing, such person or persens, upon conviction, shall pay a fine of twenty dollars for every such offence, to be collected for the benefit of the person or persons non-suited, or cast in consequence of the want of that person or person's testimony; and

> Be it further resolved, That such witnesses, attending agreeably to the summons, he, she or they, shall be entitled to receive seventy-five cents per day for each day's attendance, including the time for going and returning. and to be levied off the person or persons against whom judgment may be issued. These resolutions to be considered as amendments to the law passed Nov. 12th, 1824; and to supercede-the section embracing si-

By order of the National Committee, JNO. ROSS, Pres't. N. Com. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker. Approved,

PATH KILLER, mark. CHARLES R. HICKS. A. M'COY, Clerk N. Com. E. BOUDINOTT, Clerk N. Council,

New Town, Nov. 12, 1824.

Resolved by the National Committee and Council, That one hundred town lots of one acre square, be laid off, on the Oostenallah river, commencing below the mouth of the creek, nearly opposite to the mouth of Caunausauga river. The public square to cmbrace two acres of ground, which town shall be known and called Echota; there shall be a main street of sixty feet and the other streets shall be fifty feet wide.

Be it further resolved, That the lots. when laid off, be sold to the highest bidder. The purchaser's right shall merely be occupancy, and transferable only to lawful citizens of the Cherokee nation, and the proceeds arising from the sales of the lots shall be appropriated for the benefit of the pubic buildings in said town; and

Be it further resolved, That three commissioners be appointed to superintend the laying off the aforesaid lots. marking and numbering the same, and to act as chain-carriers, and a surveyor be employed to run off the lots and streets according to the plan prescrihed. The lots to be commenced running off on the second Monday in February next, and all the ground lying within the following bounds, not embraced by the lots, shall remain vacant as commons for the convenience of the town; viz: beginning at the mouth of the creek, opposite the mouth of Caunausauga, & up said creek to the mouth of the dry branch, on which George Hicks lives, up said branch to the point of the ridges, and thence in a circle round along said ridges, by the place occupied by Crying Wolf, I thence to the river.

By order of the N. Committee, JNO. ROSS, Pres't N. Com. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker.

Approved-PATH × KILLER. mark. A. M'COY, Clerk. National Com.

E. BOUDINOTT, Clk. N. Council ADOCTON GWY OFFIS.

BECO-P DE AMORA.

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R PSS. JAWPRY DHA. SWYO, JAWFOY SSWOI.

TT 884, 12 0-691, 1825.

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TV ss.c., 12 o-tsx, 1825.

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DO AD SHAY DAKT YE ADATA 1-4-ALGAY CHEOGEVY LAWARIS LOGGI, De Gay thranal, De todaral, De have paid the members for their ser-JUSTO DALA DE SAA DEGRY YE D- vices fully as much as they receive for ATA TE48A, GRYZ DGGIOF, De DRA4- attending at New Echota in General of AAWARAS, DE RURAS GRYE BY- Council, including the &c. &c. to ACE HEAGO. WPAWZ OBALWOADSP | which you refer in your letter of the DPC- to 00000 1 1421 DOGGRY hear- 27th of September. You "assure Z AD SAA ELG W HAGHER Gt JAW- us with profound sincerity," that no-AZ DAA GRY AFRA O'CAA FARA. O- tion or wish of the Representatives of WB Ohros souys own scal Deher- the Nation, than to treat the public AL, GRY4"Z LB ChPFS TELFBS AL; agents of the General Government ODATA I-B JUB Gt COLL HSAQ CAT- with disrespect or contempt." Com-AA; GAYWZ I-B TELPBSAA SC-LP AJor catal; to z Differ Gay so-tp to attend the call and invitation of Co ABS O'AWS Gt EJS&A, RATHATZ that government; with the language Goobal.

DPAY, Gh JORJO. SO-ULY. 0-ZoV-6.A. GP. R. PSS, ALUPRY DEP DHA.

TV 884, 12 0-191, 1825.

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Gh JORJO, АТЪЯСТ ОНЯ. R. 85%, JASPRY DSF OHA.

CORRESPONDENCE,

Between Gens. Gray, Davidson and Cocke, late Commissioners of the United States, and Messrs. John Ross and Ridge, on the part of the Cherokee Nation.

> [CONCLUDED.] CHEROKEE AGENCY, Ост. 4, 1827.

MESSRS. JOHN ROSS AND MAJOR RIDGE.

GENTLEMEN: - On yesterday your letter in answer to a reply made by the undersigned to yours of the 15th ult. was received, and we must express our surprise and regret, that every point by us laid down in that letter, is by you considered either erroneous, or not founded in fact: and that even the statements made by General Gocke respecting what took place on his visit at New Echota in July last, should be pointedly contradicted. The General is not versed in your language, and if he has not given the words made use of by Major Ridge, on his introduction to the Committee and Council, he avers he has given the words as explained to him

by your interpreter. You have the candour to acknowledge, that you were informed by newspaper reports, that Gen. Cocke and two others from North Carolina were appointed by the President of the United States to hold Councils with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and that the session of your Council was continued for one day, under an expectation that the General would make some communication to you on the subject of his mission; and as he did not, you thought proper to direct your Clerk not to furnish him with a list of the names of the Committee and Council. You could not suppose, or expect, that the General, without the consent or approbation of the other Commissioners, would attempt to open a negotiation with you, or explain the objects his government was desirous to effect by a treaty with the Nation: it would have been in direct opposition to the authority vested in him by his government, and disrespectful to those associated with him in

Gen. Cocke also avers it is not a fact that the application made to Mr. McCoy was on the eve of his departure from Echota; but that it was made some days before, by his Secretary Major Hyndes, and afterwards by himself; and not until the eve of his departure was the information re-

In our former letter we assured you that ample means had been afforded us by the President to defray EVERY EX-PENSE, and that the supplies were provided. We use the term every expense with the design to include every possible expense; nor should we have hesitated to employ cooks, or to ARAS HERO ER GRY EC. 50-32.44 \$5- thing is more remote from the intenpare this assurance with your refusal of your letters to her Representatives and Agents. Recollect the treatment of Gov. McMinn, and the Georgia Commissioners, when they attended your Council at and near New Echota. You inform us that the Cherokee Nation for eight years past have permanently established their seat of ARALEY TY, ASSPRYZ, CAZ LWW, every convenience for the accommo- Emperor at the Rattle Snake springs.

dation of strangers and the Members of Committee and Council, are provided, and conclude, should you meet at the place named in our invitation, you "would be exposed to the weather as a congregated assemblage of rude people on a hunting expedition." In this you are certainly mistaken. It is true there is no palace for the reception of a King or Emperor; but there are four taverns in the vicinity of the Agency, and one at it, where all the Committee and Council can be well accommodated, and their expenses paid by us.

We take leave to call your attenion to that part of our letter of the 23d of September, where we mention your establishment of an independent government. No expression was intended to find fault with your Constitution, or deprive your Nation of the enefit of social intercourse in civilized life. On the contrary we expect ere long to see you incorporated with the American family, enjoying the benefit arising from a well regulated government. Your construction of our remarks is not supported, when you seem to suppose we are disposed to find fault with your government.

It is useless longer to refrain from disclosing our knowledge of the object of your invitation to meet at New Echota. We are correctly informed that Mr. John Ross has used all of his influence with the Nation to thwart the views of the United States, and has been mainly instrumental in preventing their meeting agreeably to cur invitation of the 23d of August. You remark you have invited our attendance on the day appointed for the meeting of the approaching session of the General Council. Can you expect this subterfuge will avail, when you know that you have predetermined to reject every proposition that we are authorised to make to the Cherokee Nation? Why have you interposed to prevent their meeting us? Is it necessary to keep the Nation in 1gnorance of their true interest? What object then could we expect to attain? It has also been communicated to us, that Mr. Ross contemplates a trip to Washington City the ensuing winter, and this failure to hold Councils with the Commissioners of the United States is to be the ostensible cause of that enterprise.

Should our views be incorrect that the Cherokee Agency is the place proper to transact all business in which the United States are concerned with the Cherokee Nation, for what purpose are agents employed, and near five thousand dollars annually expended by the United States in defraving the expense of that Agency? The Secretary of War transacts all business with your Nation at that place, We are not advised that your seat of Government is established for any other purpose, than a place to regulate your own internal affairs. In this opinion we are confident we shall be supported by the Department of

Respectfully your ob't. serv'ts. JOHN COCKE, GEO. L. DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER GRAY.

NEW ECHOTA, CHEROKEE NATION. OCTOBER 11th 1827.

To GENERALS, JOHN COCKE GEO. L. DAVIDSON & ALEX. GRAY.

GENTLEMEN: --- We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. We do not deem it essentially necessary to go over all the different points on which you have written;

therefore we must be brief. You wish us to recollect the treatment which Gov. McMinn and the Georgia Commissioners received from our Council at this place, we assure you that it is well recollected that they were treated with civility and politeness by the members of Com-

mittee and Council. And you also state that "there is no Government at New Echota, where | palace for the reception of a King or vicinity of the Agency." We do not understand the idea you intend to convey, in reference to a palace for the the State of North Carolina, propose reception of a King or Emperor, as the Cherokee Nation are governed by neither, and we were not informed that you had anticipated the arrival of any of the Crowned Heads from abroad. As to the four taverns spoken of we assure you that they are unknown to us, and that we were informed that the Rattle Snake Springs are situated in the wilderness, four miles off from the Agency.

You also state that you are correctly informed that "Mr. Jno. Ross has used all of his influence with the nation to thwart the views of the United States, and has been mainly instrumental in preventing their meeting agreeably to your invitation of the 23d August; and further that Mr. Ross contemplates a trip to Washington City the ensuing winter, and this failure to hold Councils with the Commissioners is to be the ostensible cause of that enterprise;" but you have not thought proper to state who gave you the information. We must therefore inform you that you have been intruded upon by those who were so expert in fabricating these misrepresentations, and we are sorry to discover that you are ready to believe every unfavorable report respecting us.

Very respectfully, Gentlemen, we are your ob't serv'ts.

JNO. ROSS. MAJOR MRIDGE.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, 4th Oct., 1827.

mark.

To THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION ASSEMBLED AT NEW E-

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS:-The President of the United States, on the 13th of March 1827, appointed the undersigned Commissioners to hold Councils with the Cherokee Indians. A copy of our letter of appointment we lay before you, which will shew you the desire of our father the President of the United States; and also the object of Congress in making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the expence only that should attend the holding of the Council directed. We now make the propositions to you in accordance with the desire expressed by Congress and the President; and have sent our Secretary, Mr. James R. Cocke, with directions to lay them before you, and receive your determination. We request your early attention and reply, to enable us to report the result to the Secretary of War by the meeting of Congress. We have been long detained with a desire to have met our friends the Cherokees, but without success, not occasioned, as we believe, by the act of the Nation, but through the influence of individu-

Respectfully your friends and Bro-

JOHN COCKE, GEO. L. DAVIDSON, ALEXANDER GRAY.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 13th March, 1827,

To GENERALS JOHN COCKE, G. L. DAVIDSON AND ALEXANDER GRAY, COMMISSIONERS, &C.

GENTLEMEN: - An appropriation of ten thousand dollars having been made by the late Congress to defray the expense of holding Councils with the Cherokee Indians, for the two fold purpose of procuring an extinguishment of their claims to lands held by their claim to as much land as will be necessary for a canal to connect the Hiwassee and Conasaga with each other-the President has appointed you joint commissioners to carry the objects of said appropriation into effect. No special instructions are esteemed to be necessary. The mode and preparations are left to your discretion. It is desirable that you act under this commission as early as you conveniently can, and report your negotiations and their result to the Department by the meeting of the next session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully your ob't. serv't. JAMES BARBOUR.

By virtue of the foregoing full power, Major General John Cocke of the I taining the interest of our nation.

but that there are four taverns in the | State of Tennessee, Brigadier General George Lee Davidson and Brigadier General Alexander Gray, both of to purchase, on behalf of the United States of America, from the Chiefs and Headmen of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and extinguish their claim to all that tract or parcel of land lying and being within the chartered limits of the State of North Carolina, one of the United States of America, containing by estimation about five hundred and four thousand acres, bounded on the North and West by the State of Tennessee, agreeable to a line run and marked by Commissioners of both States,and South by the State of Georgia. The above named Commissioners likewise propose to purchase and extinguish the claim of the Cherokee Nation to so much land as will be necessary for a Canal to connect the Hiwassee and Conasaga with each other. To hold Councils with the Cherokee Indians for the two fold purpose above stated the said John Cocke, George Lee Davidson and Alexander Gray, request the proper authorities of the Cherokee Nation to appoint Agents of said Nation to meet them without delay at the Cherokee Agency, where all Treaties and Documents are deposited.

JOHN COCKE, GEO. L. DAVIDSON. ALEXANDER GRAY.

NEW ECHOTA, CHEROKEE NATION, OCTOBER 11, 1827. In General Council Convened.

To GENERALS JOHN COCKE, GEO. L. DAVIDSON AND ALEXANDER

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS-Your Communication of the 4th Inst. together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War shewing the objects of your appointment, and also your propositions to purchase from us a tract of land, containing about five hundred & four thousand acres, bordering on the state of North Carolina, for the use and benefit of that state; and likewise as much land as would be necessary for a canal to connect the Hiwassee and Connasaga with each other, were received on the 9th inst. through your Secretary Mr. James R. Cocke; and in compliance with your request, we have bestowed our early attention to the subject, and return you this reply; that the representatives of this nation, in concluding the treaty of 1819, surveyed the past and present condition of their Nation, and, with a deliberate and serious consideration, looked to its future destiny, and solemly pledged themselves in General Council, that they would never dispose of one foot more of land again. This sentiment and determination have been repeatedly declared to the Agents and Commissioners of the United States, as well as to our Political Father the President of the United States; but it appears that our brethren of the bordering states would not willingly believe that the determination was made in soberness, and that the sentiment has been expressed with an unchangeable sincerity of heart, or why should they have so often and so urgently applied to the President and Congress for appropriations to hold Treaties with us on the subject? Surely our white brethren of the states who surround our small Territory possess too much magnanimity and charity of heart to disregard our unwillingness to part with our homes, the land of our birth. in order that their own aggrandizement may be raised upon the ruin and destruction of ourselves and our posthem within the limits of the State of terity!-The Cherokee Nation with North Carolina, and for extinguishing | great liberality have made cession after cession for the accommodation and extension of your states, and we had flattered ourselves that they, with the principle of liberality, would now have been silent on the subject of procuring further cessions from us.

> what has often been told to other Commissioners of the United States, that the Cherokee Nation has no more land to dispose of, and that we cannot accede to your propositions .- Therefore we do not deem it necessary to appoint Agents for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty with you on the bundantly blessed by the great Head subject, for the two-fold object pro- of the Church. prosed. In giving you this definitive reply, we do it with consideration and of Society. Some of whom are leadrespect, uninfluenced by any Individing men of the nation, and many fami-

tically your friends and Brethren.

Members of the Committee. JOHN Ross, President N. Com. Richard Taylor, Joseph Vann, George Lowrey, John Baldridge, Hair Conrad, Sleeping Rabbit, George Chambers, John Beamer, Thomas Pettit, Chuwalukee, Thomas Foreman,

A. M'Coy, Clk. N. Committee. Members of the Council. MAJOR RIDGE, Speaker of N. Coun. Going Snake,

> William Hicks, Tesateskee, Kelechulee, Tunateehee, The Feather, Walking Stick, Old Turkey, Dick, Rising Fawn Lee, The Bark, Little Turtle, The Beau, Chickasawteehee, Three Killer, Sicketawee, Chunoyikee, Tsquie, Oowanookee, Poor Bear, Skalola, Slim Fellow, Tahquoh, Ahclosenee, Kunusenee, The Hog, Charles, Ooclunotah, Suwakee, Kaahteehee.

E. BOUDINOTT, Clk. N. Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR .- I have noticed in your paper accounts of missionary operations, therefore, without intrusion, permit me to solicit in the columns of the Phænix a place for an authentic and true statement of the Cherokee Missions under the superintendence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There are four missionary stations, located as follows; Creekpath, Chattooga Courthouse, Oochgelogy and Pinelog. At each of these stations a school is taught, and the children are instructed in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetick and English Grammar. In these several branches of education, they are advancing with considerable facility. The aggregate number of scholars is about one hundred. The teachers of these schools are preachers, and employ themselves during the week in the business of instruction, and on the Sabbath administer the word of life. None of the stations are permanently fixed, but subjected to be continued or discon-

tinued as may be deemed expedient. Itinerating schools of this character are, in my opinion, the best possible means to improve and enlighten, and effectually civilize and christianize the rising generation; for they may embrace every family and neighborhood, and in the mean time not possess national identity with us; and when the whole nation shall have progressed so far in the arts and sciences as to supersede benevolent and charitable auxiliaries, the instructors may withdraw from the field of labor without leaving antiquated permanent establishments with their concomitant appendages. It is not my design in this remark to reflect upon the well meant exertions of other denominations, who have been successful in doing much good among the Cherokees, for I am very conscious there may be correctness of design and error in method.*

There are three large circuits embracing about sixty preaching places, upon two of which the gospel is regularly preached in English, and on the other in Cherokee. These circuits are We will now repeat again to you superintended by the Rev. James I. Trott, the Rev. Greenburry Garret, and Turtle Fields, the last of whom is well known to be a Cherokee. Under the labors of these pious and devotedly zealous men, the prospects of doing much good appear invitingly encouraging. May their labors be a-

There aret seven hundred members

the nation generally.

The whole work is under the general superintendence of the Rev. William M'Mahan, Presiding Elder of the Huntsville district, Tennessee Annual Conference, and a representative to the General Conference of Methodist of America; a Minister of known character, and a man of exalted talents.

Thus I have given you a specific account of our stations and schools, and shall conclude by observing that, with the visible effects of christianity presented to our view on all sides round, it is time that the enemies of Missionaries, should hush their objections and throw down their oppositions, that the gospel might have universal prevalency, and that its benign, salutary and heavenly influence might be diffused through all our social, political and religious institutions.

This is a day of events with us, we are merging from darkness to light .-Those clouds that have so long hovered over us, and shrouded us in ignorance, are about to be dispersed forever. May the sun of science in full orbed splendor shine upon our intellectual firmament, and may his piercing and meridian beems chase away the darkness of that night that has so long hung around our minds. While I contemplate the rapid improvement making among the Cherokees, from the apex of their present condition, I roll back the curtain of futurity, and cast mine eyes down the stream of time .-I perceive that it is at least within the range of possibility, that ere long, from our infant institutions, will go forth orators with flaming eloquence, defending their countrymen from the cupidity, chicanery, and deep laid ruin of their enemies; that men will be raised up to bear the good news, the glad tidings of salvation to other heathen nations, to carry the rays of the sun of righteousness to the dark caverns of ignorance, superstition, and idolatry, and to preach the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in all its grandear, and in the demonstration of the spirit and power of God. May Satan's Kingdom fall like lightning from the skies; and may the commissioned angels soon proclaim that the Cherokees have become subjects of saving grace and heirs of Glory

N. D. SCALES. * We are inclined to think that the writer is here incorrect, or at least, this assertion is not supported by facts or experience. It is not from Schools of this nature that an ignorant child will derive the greatest permanent benefit. In 'itinerating Schools,' children may be taught to speak the English language, (in neighborhoods where the Cherokee only is spoken even this will hardly be acquired,) they may learn to read and write, and perhaps acquire the rudiments of Grammar and Arithmetic, yet all this will but poorly qualify them as instructers to others; for the complete civilization of this people must depend in a great measure, upon the instrumentality of their own Citizens. It can hardly be expected that Missionaries will overrun this Country in order to civilize us-it must be done by preparing our own kindred for the work, whose labours will be by far more efficient, when properly and | believe it will be well with us. judiciously conducted. Itinerating preaching we consider an excellent method of truth drunkenness is exceedingly evil:diffusing the knowledge of religion. A | that which he [the criminal] especialpreacher ought, however, always to be ac- ly exhorts us to forsake. For it is companied by an intelligent interpreter, (whenever such can be obtained,) for those | drunkenness amongst us is the source who are ignorant of the English language of multiplied evils. For this man, will derive but little benefit from who was executed, explicitly states sermons which they do not understand,-We hope the exertions of benevolence, by means of the different Missionaries in this Nation, will particularly be directed to this, by far, the largest portion of our popu-

† The writer does not mean, we appre hend, by " Members of Society," Church Members in regular standing, but such as have intimated a desire to receive instruc-

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHŒNIX. Mr. Boudinott:-Perhaps the communication of Mr. Huss, (The Spirit,) contained in your paper of May 14, including the last words of the man who was executed for murder near Chickamauga Court House, may not be uninteresting to your English readers. I have, (with assistance,) prepared a translation, which I offer for insertion.

TRANSLATION. I here transcribe the addresses of PSA FARA CONYET DIRAS. the man who was executed at Crawnited exert a happy influence over address, which I give below, he re- at 7F4&T,

With great respect, we are poli- | their relatives, friends, neighbor's and quested me to write for him, when he morning, while the sun was yet low, I penned it for him, on the same day on which he was to be hung at noon, April 18, 1828.

These are his words. "This day I address you, my Uncles, that you Episcopal Church in the United States | may abandon the practice of drunkenness. Forsake all evil, ye whom I leave behind. I desire you to believe that the practice of drunkenness which you follow is evil. Follow that which is good. Abandon drunkenness. If you believe, we shall meet again. I have relinquished my sins to God, who only, I believe, is able to save me .-Do ye also the same. Truly drunkenness is exceedingly evil, for you see before you the end of my life; my intemperance is the cause of it. Therefore it is that I request you to forsake it. Do not fail to regard what I say, now that I am delivering to you my last words; for this day I shall leave my present life.

To you also, my brothers, I say, follow that which is good. Regard my words. This also I say to you respecting our aged parents,-still provide for their support. Do not injure them, for I had promised to support them, and this is my end; forsake them not, but support our parents as long as they live.

Let this be all my address." The following address also he made when he was just about to be execut-

"I have thought, I will speak this day-let them remember my last words. My prayers only are present to my mind, [literally cleave fast to me,] I cannot put them away. I endeavor only after that which was spoken to us yesterday.* There is nothing in my heart which does not accord with that place of destination of which they speak. Should that be my destination, we shall meet again, if you believe. Now we are met for the last time. Truly the drunkenness which prevails is a great evil. Forsake it. Follow that which is good. Keep in mind such things as these.

I have also made a request to those who are left behind [my relatives] to forsake the evil of drunkenness. I wish they may regard it. But here is one standing by-he sees us .- This is all-I can now say no more."

Friends, Brethren, Let us read and meditate upon the admiciscs delivered at Crawfishtown, which are here printed. In his first address, made to his relations, his object evidently is to persuade them to forsake the evil of drunkenness, and to regard the commands of our maker. And again in his second address he exhorts us all to forsake the evil of drunkenness. Thus it is that when God directs his mercy towards any individual, he is then desirous of forsaking sin, and such is the language which he uses. For it is manifest that he must forsake sin who would obtain the mercy of God; for so God has said in his word. For the language of the beloved Son of God is such as this; "Forsake your sins, and I will give you eternal life and peace." But all the unbelieving our Maker will banish into hell. When we read, let us remember what God has said, that if we

This also let us remember, that in manifest that the great prevalence of that his intemperance was the cause. And it may easily be perceived, that, as drunkenness increases in our country, so the instances multiply in which men do injury to each other. This is our greatest enemy. Manifold are the evils of which drunkenness is the source. I also, therefore, entreat you to forsake this creator of mis-JOHN HUSS. chief.

May 3, 1828.

*I suppose Mr. Huss had made an address, after the trial on the preceding day:

> MATTHEW, CHAP. V. PS. DEAST V.

21. TGF'SO- AD INTERESTAGT RADAM, LAA GLAY; YEZ TDLA EGFSTFSA 14-AL ARLARYS.

22. DAZ DB AD hcw4of, yG Jetc-G Daskal aral garlaes Traal, Eсезтера важа адалжую, уст лов O-G GAJA" TA4PAL, 38WO: ECFSTP3A PARA; YEZ HELO-PO TA4PRA, EGPST-

23. FGZ TG DIPA PWOLVS SHAPOLI ual, but solely with the view of main- lies of first respectability. These u- fish-town a few days since. The first | GLAA, GLZ OFO-LAGEGA AGLEGG AF-

24. Gt AAGGFGA GLAA DIG FWаль, обворыл, тех бар нарагал ARTOG; YWZ AMPRA OFRA AJREod.I GLA.I.

25. QWW JAP HAPS GAPAA, DLW TRUTTET, AJAARYS OB ONGOLOS GAPA-A, AJAARYZ AthGRYS OSGOWS, ALas.Laz scasses.

26. OAAGTAR HEWART, IC BOWARA-T, Eh hs: of JBFO.C.

27. TGPSO- AD INTERSUGET RA DAA, Lad Glhaay;

28. DAZ DE AD hC=3340F, YG DFB t-Dharal olgsla osparal, scw ol-OFT OTHARA PARA.

29. TGZ ADAF ADAH GHRALAPRA, of togatarana, De Caral; obsz TG-POLAJ HOW GPEOLAP SGhraok, ICZ OZAF ASAT CAYZT OSGUTAOF.

30. тег кан эфин спальлемя, ARTERNA, De CIPRA; BBSZ TCPAL-AL HAWAY GPEOFO-P AGATAOF, IEZOZ-OF ASAT CONYZT OSCUTAOV.

31. ADZ OFATT, YE OUFT TEDA-@F@J, SC-AP@J ASP G@Y SOSCOST. 32. DAZ DB AD hcassaot, YG OUFT TSD&@F@J, Eh Jhbo A F4@J, Obha-ASA" HEHUMPRA; YEZ DEDO-A DUSEad Dunarad.

33. WPA TGPSO AD bhbbs:46 RA DAA, LOA Ghoto GAPLO GACT, SPCayh harafaa qar g4Pto- gact.

34. DAZ DE AD hcs. 9407, L. A. A. GA-TOURANT AFORT; LONE SAWA SCATOL-ARA, OAWOASZ OWAS; 35. Do RGA, JWLABSZ; Do LMLF-

H, SAWACTSZ OFFCA OTP SSAT; 36. Lai De Jaap Beatalaal, ESZ SP HW YP O'AE DO ELFT SOF-

37. DAZ THAET AD QARAA, II II, IC IC, APRISZ OG HEAT OHP ALGO-

38. TGPSC- AD JPATT, DOW DOWvectoral orsz orsw, vector-

39. DAZ DE AD ECAUAOF, LOJ AS-LVPRA OFO- TCAA; YERYH ADAU GA-OMBORON, AT GOW AOFORGLOPON; 40. yez ospakal captala, De

SUCO CORIA, OPZA ORU ACAPRA; 41. YEZ POEL TOSCONAS hOMPON, WP TEGGE TASKAA.

42. GWh4A AAPRA, GARRAZ OS-Pay Lai dalo-ray.

43. TGPSO, AD JEATT, ARCHARA ei tarbuw, de arsprai grsy.

44. DAZ DB AD hcw4or, 3hrc4001 Phasy; day sharral Phayolay. dan highlight know, do dan to-OFAGALA TGGAFALAFAL SAAY FEZ-Pay Do shhaplay.

4J. GOLYZ AIPHF SAWARA THAT STI hgfalaral; gay \$2 ovr 0-1 seeq1-04 O'hat Do Dzar, Do uszunot o'ele.A Do Oh.AJhr.

46. TGSZ 3hrG4@A PhrGA, SA \$GJELL? LOAZ GOY SOOPAF DSF DSA

47. TO DOTGLO-GO OOR SAIGHPOF. AZ OG HOPAN! COAZ GOY BOOPAF DSP DSA DhGb&Y.

48. БАЯУБ БРЯЗОН 1481 СЯУЯ THAT SAWA RA BOSO-B HY TOOA.

NEW ECHOTA:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1828.

We publish to day, the closing part of the correspondence with the late United States' Commissioners. We appeal now to every intelligent reader whether there is any thing in the conduct of the Cherokees, which may be construed as offering contempt to the United States. The letter from the Council, which closes the correspondence, is dignified, yet respectful, and affords a specimen of the feelings of our Citizens at large as regards their country. It will be seen that the propositions of the honorable Commissioners were unanimously rejected, and this is what they might have expected.

We are rather at a loss to know why these Gentlemen in their circulars, thought proper to address themselves to 'Warriors,' when they might have known that we have no more such characters amongst us, and if there are a few such men who may consider such an appellation applicable to them, ty of London requires-while it conthey have no voice in our Councils, and are therefore not the proper persons to treat act in every thing that concerns its with. We hope the Savage appellation spirit and execution, will find means, which we have determined to cast behind with the aid of God, to obtain the inus, will no more be thrown upon us.

himself up to the Marshal of Chickamauga they require, and to its injured subday. The pernicious effects of intemper- have a right to claim." ance, which prevails to an alarming extent in this Country and elsewhere, stand in their naked order, divested of all palliating circumstances, when instances similar to his Academical course, whether he the case of the above person, are consider - be a lawyer or a divine, is entirely in ed. We announced not long since, the the hands of the government. His present session. The quantity of land those non-descripts called a Dandy,

vert its progress? It is high time that every individual well wisher to his country should employ his influence to discountenance the use of intoxicating liquors, Let the intemperate beware, & the dealerin spirits reflect and see whether they have not been fostering an evil of no ordinary magnitude.

From the New-York Advertiser. LATEST FROM LONDON.

Yesterday the ship Columbia, Captain Delano, arrived from London, bringing the papers to the 1st of April, inclusive. We have availed ourselves of extracts made for the evening papers, and are indebted to the editor of the Courier for the use of London papers to the latest dates.

The intelligence from London by the Columbia, which is to the 1st of April, leaves the great subjects of peace and war, between Russia and Turkey, still in uncertainty. Preparations appear to be vigorusly prosecuted on both sides. Whether this indicates a determination on the part of either, or both, to push things to erned by the rules which influence | Universities in his territory, particuand controul the conduct of other nations. If a war takes place, we have his own expense, as we are credibly no doubt it will prove a sanguinary one. An army made up of a Mahometan rabble, commanded by officers of very little skill or experience,an army without discipline, infuriated by religious animosity, and contending for their very existence against the enemies of their faith, and the foes of | to read, and be in possession of a Bito the combat burning with rage, and thirsting for revenge. That the shock will be terrible, we are prepared to expect. That the Ottomans will sink under the conflict, we entertain very little doubt. That there will be a war may be probable; but according to present appearances, it is in our apprehension not absolutely certain .-Time will disclose the result.

of March 28th, says-We have this Journal of March 11th (old style,) which contains what may be considerhostilities. The following is an extract from this document-the whole is not published in the Globe; and as the London papers of a later date, down to 1st April, do not appear to consider it as a formal declaration of war, nor was it, as far as we have seen, considered as such by the British Government, we presume the question remains as it did at the last

"Such acts, provocations so serious, and the measures which they render necessary, give rise to the most lively regret; but the causes of complaint which the Porte seems to have studied to furnish us with, require, on the other hand, a complete and speedy reparation; and Russia, while it prosecutes with its allies the negotiations which the accomplishment of the treaforms to the letter and spirit of that after the ashes had been removed, in family in the village, so many does he dispensable reparation; it will find means to secure to the commerce of We mentioned some time since that the Black Sea, the inviolable liberty Bear's Paw, who committed murder at which is the first condition of its exis-Sumach, was permitted to run at large .- tence, to the treaties with the Porte We understand that he has lately given the respect and the stability which District and was to be tried on last Satur- jects all the compensation which they

AUSTRIAN DESPOTISM.

execution of one, who publicly declared past life and conduct serve his superi-

that intemperance was his ruin. Ere this ors as a guide. Has he given the 258,377,667 acres. The quantity yet | plain dealing farmer at the bottom. probably, another has been condemned to least cause of suspicion, shown the to be purchased, lying within the pressuffer the demands of justice. Can the least penchant towards liberal ideas? ent limits of our States and Territopeople of this country look at the prevalence | then he may be sure that the higher | ries, is 55,947,453 acres. The a of such an evil with indifference? Will his talents, the less is his capacity to mount of land surveyed to 1st January the Patriots of the Cherokee Nation see one | serve his Emperor, or to obtain a li- 1826, is 138,988,224 acres. Amoun victim after another falling before that per- cense as an attorney. Should he ap- of land sold to 1st January 1826, nicious vice and not exert themselves to a- ply to the government, for a non-com- 19,239,412 acres. Amount of cash missioned office, his immediate super received to 1st Jan. 1826, is \$31,riors become his watchmen. An 345,968. Amount of land debt is unguarded word is sufficient not only to \$7,955.831. Total of sales of land preclude his advancement, but to de- is \$40,351,880 19. The amount paid prive him even of his station. He for the public domain, including the cannot expect indulgence or forbear- purchase of Louisiana, \$15,000,000 ance on the part of his superiors; it and of Florida, 5,000,000. The awould be looked upon as a connivance, mount paid to Georgia and Yazoo and, if repeated, deprive them of claim, Indian cessions, and for surveytheir places Francis may be said to | ing 139,000,000 acres, and for expenhave trained his subjects, during the ses sale of 19.229,412 acres, is thirty-four years of his reign, to a \$32,911,813 .- Corresp. of the Comblind obedience, which has absorbed mercial. principle, honor, and all noble sentiments. One is really horror-struck at the sight of the moral havoc caused by the short-sighted simplicity of a prince, who in order to bear down all dispute of his right and supremacy, has, in fact, overturned honour, morin Austria what pleases the emperorhis will; wrong, what displeases .--Austria as it is.

KING OF PRUSSIA. "We cannot help doing honor to the the last extremity, or is only intended | King of Prussia and his ministry, as by either, or both, to secure a peaceful | well as to the Royal Academy at Bertermination, time alone can deter- lin, for the generous support which mine. If it were an abstract question | they have given to a scientific expewith Russia, we have very little dition. Nor is this the only noble doubt that hostilities would almost | transaction in which the King of Pruscertainly take place. But there are | sia has been deeply concerned. Within undoubtedly considerations of great, a few years, he has made freemen of if not of paramount importance, which a large portion of his subjects, by mamust be regarded before the last king them lords of the soil which they blow is struck, and war kindled which | cultivate, possessors by mere fee-simmay deeply effect all the powers of ple. He has raised up the second, if Europe. There is no safe reasoning not the first University of learning, upon ordinary principles, in relation to | now in existence. We refer to that | larly that of Halle. He supports, at informed, 25 theological students at Wittenburg, on the very spot where Luther taught, and where three professors of theology still remain, one of whom is the well known Schleusner. children of his realm shall be taught their country, will be likely to rush | ble. He every year bestows some distinguished honour or privilege on literary men, who contribute to the honour of his kingdom, and the instruction of his subjects. All this, sources, Prussia having scarcely any commerce with foreign countries .-

N. A. Review. A sign of War in Georgia .- If the The London Globe of the evening | present executive of Georgia, is outstripped in gasconade and turbulence morning received the St. Petersburgh | by his predecessor, he will not be surpassed by him in activity and preparations for mortal strife, The names of ed the Russian declaration of separate | twenty-three gentlemen are published, whom he has selected to serve as his Aids-de-camp. An European Emperor seldom has but three; but his excellency probably anticipates more extensive and varied military operations than any in which they are ever engaged .- Farmer's Register, (Troy.)

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) April 22.

Straw Paper .- We have, in our possession, a specimen of paper manufactexture is finer than common wrapping paper, for which, we conceive, it will answer as an excellent substitute. It is, like many other excellent the same material. The inventor a fortune.

bers of Congress, I have made a sy- become a citizen of our happy repubnopsis of the report of the Commis- lic. The Austrian youth, having finished sioner of the General Land Office, and which accompanied the President's Message at the opening of the purchased by the United States is was seated at the top, and an honest,

From the Sacket's Harbor Gazette. HORRID MURDER .- It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most shocking and appalling murders that ever blackene the catalogue of human crime, which occurred at Brownville, in this county, on the 15th inst. A misunderstanding had long ality, religion and principle. Right is subsisted between four individuals of that place by the names of Joseph and Heber Rodgers, Henry Dimon and Henry Evans, neighbors, all of whom were concerned in this bloody tragedy. Evans was living upon a piece of land which he held by contract, and had often stated that he should quit it this spring, upon learning which, one of the Rodgers went to the owner of the land and obtained a new contract for it and informed Evans what he had done. Evans then swore he would not leave the premises till he got ready. This fanned the embers of the old feud existing between them to a flame, and a consultation was held between the two Rodgers and Dimon to devise how they should dispossess Evans of the place. A brother of the Rodgers, who was the particular friend of Evans, overhearing the conversation respecting putting Evans out of the house on the promises in question, went to him on the evening of the 15th inst. and told him what his brother Joseph and Heber and Dimon were determined to do, and remained with him in the house during the consummation of the horrid and bloody the probable conduct of a Turk. The of Berlin, which is not yet 20 years act which en ued. He says Evans barred Sublime Porte have never been gov- old. He has greatly improved other the door to keep his brothers and Dimon out, but Heber Rodgers and Dimon, who still survive, say the door was not barred when they entered the house. Sometime in the evening, Joseph Rodgers went to the house, his brother Heber and Dimon following after at some distance. Joseph entered the door and was instantly struck to the floor by Evans, by a blow on the head with an axe, and soon expired. Shortly after Dimon and Heber came up to the house; He has made provision, that all the and Dimon went in and was met by Evans with a blow upon the head with the axe with which he was armed, which brought him to the floor, but which has not as yet proved mortal. Heber then entered the house, ignorant, (as it would seem) of the the fate of his brother Joseph and Dimon, but on discovering their shocking condition he attempted to retreat, and was pursued by Evans, who gave him a violent blow uptoo, with very moderate pecuniary on the back with the edge of the axe which felled him to the ground, from which, however hopes are entertained that he will recover. Evans then went to a distillery near by and informed the owner, a Mr. Peck, that he had killed the Rogers, and he was glad of it. He said he had long desired to kill them, and requested Peck to go with him to his house. On arriving at the house, & ascertaining that only one of the unfortunate men upon whom Evans had wreaked his premeditated vengeance, was dead, he said he was sorry, and regretted that he had not despatched all three of them. He has been lodged in jail at Watertown to to await his trial, and to receive the inflictions of the law due to his crimes. We are informed that since in Jail he boasts with stoic hardihood of the bloody and depraved deeds his hands have done, and says he is

> Joseph Bonaparte.—The citizens' line of coaches through New-Jersey, pass the residence of the late King of Spain, at Bordentown, on the Delatured at Magaw's Paper Mill, near ware. His estate occupies a large Meadville, Pa. from Oat straw. Its | territory. His house is in the French style, but not splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes improvements in domestic manufac- liberally-something like four thoustures, the result of accident, the and dollars, I am told, he paid on one discoverer taking the hint from the road. He is much beloved, and his circumstance of observing the oats | memory will be ever dear to the vilstraw at the bottom of the leach tub, lagers. There is scarcely now a poor | without my consent. I am therefore dea glutinous and adhesive state. We employ on his lands. He pays libershould not be surprised if this circum- ally, punctually fulfilling all his constance should eventuate in the manu- tracts-no law suits-no disputes, and facture of good writing paper from the intemperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in has obtained letters patent, which we the season of agriculture, in the fields have but little doubt will warrant him | with his men, and is constantly with | an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake Public Lands .-- For the informa- liberally of his hospitality. He has tion of those who never see the doc- thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for uments piled on the tables of the mem- that of a peaceful agriculturalist, and

not sorry for it, and regrets only that he did

not kill the other two.

New system of Punctuation .- At a dinner table a short time since, one of

Juring dinner time, a great many afectedly polite speeches were made y the beau, and a great many coarse nes by the farmer. When cheese as introduced, the fop, in an affectdly mincing tone, asked the company whether they prefered the pure or impure? On asking the farmer this question, the old man replied- Hang your pure or impure give me some of he musty."

'Sir" says the dandy, "I must beg leave to tell you, that you have made very many insolent speeches during dinner; and, sir, if I have any repetition of your insolence, I shall place my thumb and finger on each side of your nose and make a parenthesis of it." "A parenthesis! shall you?" says the old man-"then I shall put my fist in your face, and make a full stop."

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

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

The following are Candidates for the ene suing Legislature of the Cherokee Nation/ to represent the District of Chattooga.

FOR THE COMMITTEE; RICHARD FIELDS, THOMAS WILSON. DANIEL GRIFFIN, JE 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 Cherokes Nation, to represent the District of Chicks

FOR THE COMMITTEE DANIEL McCOY. RICHARD TAYLOR, JOHN F. RALDRIDGE 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 Gan neral Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Ahmoe.

THOMAS FOREMAN, GEO. FIELDS, JOHN MILLER YOUNG WOLF, JOHN WATTS, CRAWLING SNAKE, DE-SQUAH-NE, DEER IN THE WATER

A dry de de l'allabated use grand

ACOW SOAIT. SPKS DABAA. -Gh @SPG@Y CAZ E the OFELL.

Jhwoyz .- so-LLY, Jusay, LCTP

GSYZ DOGAOPARY.

SPKS DABAA. - OSPP, JAC, OCOP.I. DV FJY, A.I JUO-ZA RA, VALYZ. Jhwoyz .- Oolmy, Dhw, Oon Jay, DETART, DEEP DECEARDY, EYD, APA

ay, Dreaz. herez Delaeraay. SPKS DABAA. - AGAB, GYJ, JCZ&

Jhwoyz .- Joy, hosspor, Dhihy, Cahr, OSW80, OPBOIZATZ.

DEAZ DOLAOPARY. Deasgayay, opware, cohe, to TOT, AOTH, OFOES, DATE IS SEC-W.

HEREBY forewarn all persons against crediting my wife, Delilah McCon-NELL, on my account, as she has absconded termined to pay none of her contracts. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

May 15, 1828.

TGPES.

Dh Z-W hay, her Bo Tgrad. L. 24 YE SOSARA DE DEJEA PRT, DEG-PT AWP JATO. DWAGO SZ here DI-PARA. Layh Dijba by, zo hay; DE DIJBA OSAR GESHAGT.

ог оуьол. SYSSEA TO DO-SELL, 1828.

FINAKEN 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. 11-9.

POETRY.

CHEROKEE HYMNS.

ADZYQA. Come let us praise. S. M. 1. Law, TSPT, R.1-9443 80.1 OFFGGA TSTP,

SAWA RA.

2. HH SGAM, ARY Shus ADZY 00 JUS SAWATA.

3. F JOSAG hthw KR; hata Grag ING 44 JOF.

4. 00000 DB 3CHZY@JOV; TCF424 DC 04 hA.99.

Meeting of Christians. S. M.

1. ASTEGA, ZASBYA; SAWA OGRA AFO-R KR.

2. CBGAAL -03759744 TYAL OSAQ 94W.I KR.

3. Hy scar TSJBPT; SIZYRIRKRIZ R&JB&A.

4. LY sawa OVO.PAP towz hagar 0372J KR.

5. 89WA PA, ayasparale; AKAT Chea STWA KR.

INDIAN EMIGRATION. SPEECH OF MR. WOODS.

[CONCLUDED.] I must claim the indulgence of gentlemen for a moment, while I refer to the documents now in my hand, for the purpose of holding up to their reprobation, and the reprobation, the practice of our government in its intercourse with the Indians. It is time, sir, to arrest this policy, if ever it is done. Procastination in our decision will put it out of our power to remedy the evil. Look, sir, through this diplomacy. Look at the practice which is here avowed, or but too slightly concealed, and ask yourselfask the American People-whether they will, for one moment longer, tolerate this vile treachery? We have arrived at a point from which we cannot go forward in this course, without the most glaring light to the nation, and to the world. Sir, need I turn to the irresistible evidence which these oppressed People have given of their unwillingness to leave the country in which they live—the homes of their ancestors; and the masterly arguments by which they have defended their rights, and covered our agents and commissioners with disgrace, by exposing our insincerity and injustice? Read, Sir, the Choctaws and Chickasaws to our Commissioners, in 1826, who had in their hands "the large amount of means as an auxiliary aid,' and answer whether there is nothing in these negotiations deserving the reprobation of the American People. If one set of Commissioners have not money enough, they are followed by others with more. Agents are employed, and sent to prepare the minds of the Indians for the operations of the Commissioners. They are sent from are induced, by your arts and money, to sell their countrymen and brethren.

Sir, we have been told by the gentleman at the head of the Indian bureau, who has lately visited several of the tribes, that he was "aware of "the settled dislike of these People" "to any thing in the shape of a direct "proposition for their country, and "that recent negotiations, though con- a free and happy People. "ducted by three distinguished citi-"zens, chosen no less on account of in-"telligence, than for their admitted try, and spurned all the kind, humane, "had totally failed, and that the large have been made to them, and have, "amount of means placed at their dis- "strange as it appeared" to our

which the Commissiouers, with all dopt, and which experience has proof the Indian character, and the auxfailed to accomplish. Sir, what does | tablish schools in their country, to edthe Indians has been marked by fraud, baseness.

The Commissioners who were sent

to treat with the Chickasaws and

Choctaws, and proposed directly to purchase their country, and to give them, West of the Mississippi, acre for acre, were met by a prompt, decided, and manly negative to all their propositions, not only from the Chiefs, but by the Indian People, to whom they appealed. But if, by the management of our Agents, the Chiefs and leading men can be prevailed on, by any means, to sell their Country and Nation, retaining to themselves, within the States, reservations, our object and wishes would be effected. Such a conditional agreement, it appears, has been made with one of the Nations. But with all the diplomatic skill and ingenuity of this gentleman, no way, not even a solitary avenue could be found, by which he could approach the Choctaws, with any proposition, for the sale of their country. Yet, from motives of pure and disinterested friendship, he proposed to enable six of their Chiefs to take a tour of pleasure, and at the expense of the United States, with a suite of the way of the Missouri, and the Northwestern Territory, to see their friends and brothers in the Arkansas, Territory! "The Chiefs" and representatives of the Nation "were bound "to reject openly any proposition to 'sell their Country, or bring upon "themselves the rebuke, if not the 'chastisement of the Nation." Yet, sir, "under cover of this pretext, "ground is to be broken!!" We are by this appropriation unblushingly to sanction, the secret agreement or understanding, by which the Chiefs, "under cover of this pretext," are to take measures for selling to us their country. Look, sir, at the report of the Commissioners, sent during last year, to the Cherokees and Choctaws, one of whom was formerly a member of this House, and at the head of the Committee on Indian affairs, [Mr. Cocke.] The proposition was openly made these Nations to sell only a small part of their country, and every possible argument used to induce them to do so; but our Commissioners met a prompt and decided refusal from the Indians. These Nations are not "gov-"erned by a few white men and half breeds," of whose intelligence and influence we have heard great complaint, by the friends of this project. but by the Indian People themselves. who exercise the elective franchise: and have turned out and disgraced the Chiefs whom we had corrupted by our Agents and base instruments .--Yes, sir, we have been told by the proper representatives of the Indian People, that they will not sell their country-their homes-the graves of their fathers. Yet, in spite of all this, gentlemen urge us to adopt this system, and appropriate one hundred thousand dollars (the sum asked by the amendment now offered by the gentleman from South Carolina) to purchase the country of these very Nations. To me the bold and daring course of violence, which openly a vows its object, is preferable far preferable, to the false, deceitful, insidious policy, by which we degrade the Indians and disgrace ourselves. We house to house, to buy off the allegi- have even heard loud complaints beance of these sons of the forest, who cause one of these Nations has formed propriety, after a full examination of a Government & written Constitution for themselves upon free and liberal principles. This Constitution is itself | proposed. a full triumphant refutation of the assertion that these Indians are in a wretched and degraded situation, and can be saved by removing them. It proves that, if we do justice, and cease to oppress them, they will be

While the Indians in the most positive manner, refused to sell their coun-"knowledge of the Indian character, and disinterested propositions which project. But, if all the arguments of those for whose benefit gentlemen plaintiff struck off \$9000leaving Mr. "posal as an auxiliary aid, had been Commissioners, refused even to look answered, still it may be proper to ex thousand now among us, enjoying the "equally inoperative." Yet, Sir, this at the proffered "last home." though amine the subject in relation to its de- comforts of their homes and native gentleman is sent as a special agent | we propose to pay them well for their | mands upon the Treasury, and our dis- land, into the country, where they ! Neatly printed and for sale at this Office. to these very nations, to effect, in | trouble, there is one plan which they position to meet these demands. I can meet nothing but death, either by

their intelligence and great knowledge | ved to be the only one which will save them from extinction. The Indians iliary aid in their hands, had totally have not refused to permit you to esthis mean? Is this the open, frank, ucate their children. They have not and manly policy of a great and mag- refused to permit you to send farmers nanimous nation, towards these weak, and mechanics among them, to teach scattered, and dependent tribes? Oh them husbandry and the mechanical no, sir; I repeat it, our policy towards arts. They have sanctioned and approved of the system commenced by and insincerity, and treachery, and the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for these objects. This is, in my opinion the only correct system which we can pursue. The sums expended under the act of 1819, for the civilization of the Indians, have been producthe whole sum of \$250,000 paid to of this small sum is more honorable to the nation than five times the amount paid for the support of your Military Academy, and many other objects of appropriations. Sir, by this expenditure more than one thousand two hundred Indian children are taught whatever is valuable, or necessary to be learned by the common classes in society. They are taught to read and write, to plow and reap, and all the branches of business necessary for the prosperity of a new country.-The females are taught all the domestic duties which belong to their station. The advantages derived from this small appropriation bave been much enhanced by the "auxiliary aid" of the Missionary Establishments existing in the Indian country. By a proper increase of this fund, and "with "proper and vigorous efforts, under our Agents at their heels, to travel by "the system, of education which has "been adopted, and which ought to be "put into extensive and active opera-"tion, the Indians may receive an ed-"ucation equal to that of the laboring 'portion of our own community. Does. of 1821-2, vol. 4, Doc. 59.

This, Sir, is the sytem adopted and put into active operation, (so far as the limited appropriation would admit,) by the gentleman then at the head of the War Department [Mr. Calhoun.] It is the system in which ! most cordially concur. I am willing to appropriate whatever sum may be necessary to give complete success to the benevolent and liberal views and wishes of the American People, in behalf of the original lords of this Continent. Two or three years ago, the Committee on Indian Affairs were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law making the annual appropriation to which I have alluded. And what, sir, was the report on the subject presented. I believe, by my friend and colleague [Mr. M'LEAN] who is now at the head of that committee? In that report, we are told that "it requires but "little research to convince every "candid mind, that the prospect of ci-'vilizing the Indians was never so 'promising as at this time; never were means for the accomplishment "of this object so judiciously devised, "and faithfully applied, as provided in "the above act, and the aids which it "has encouraged." The committee are assured "that the continuation of the appropriation, seconded by the "liberal and increasing aids which "are afforded by volutary con-"tribution, will, gradually 'most effectually, extend the be-"nefit of the law to the remotest "tribes who inhabit our extensive do-"main." The progress of this work 'may be more rapid than any person can now venture to anticipate. No one will be bold enough to denounce "him as a visionary enthusiast who, "under such auspices, will look with "great confidence to the entire accom-"plishment of the object." This, Sir, is the deliberate opinion of the committee, expressed with great force and the subject. It is to me an irresistible argument against the scheme now

expense which will attend this mea- vote for this measure. But, Sir, sure. Ifadopted, whether successful while I know and have the evidence or not, the expense must be incurred. before me, to prove that the most pow-This experiment is to be made at the erful of the Indian nations, now West hazard of human life. The happi- of the Mississippi, living upon the ve- was lately tried in Georgia. The ness, may, Sir, the existence of one ry territory to which these are to be hundred thousand People, depends up- removed, are still more miserable on the doubtful success of this untried and destitute than the most degraded inability to pay so large a sum, the and reasons opposed to the scheme and are urging us to adopt this measure, I its practicability can be successfully will not consent to drive the eighty

some way, the very same object | have not refused to sanction and a- | will present to the Committee the es- | the hand of their enemies or by the reign State.

numbers, as that of the Chickasaws, it will require more than six millions of dollars for this part of the expense. "hunger and cold." The estimate made for the subsis- I have now, Mr. Chairman, in a tence of the emigrating Creeks, is disconnected and imperfect manner, tribution and security of their property. Sir, m the language of the late Secretary of War, let "the system "which has been adopted, be put "into extensive and active operation," and the result will be infinitely more honorable to us; the prosperity and happiness of the Indians will be more effectually promoted and secured, than by any new invention for their

benefit. Before we carry the eighty thousand Indians, now on this side of the Mississippi, over that river, I conjure gentlemen to look at the situation of have made themselves a constitution the two hundred thousand which are already there. I ask the friends of this measure to prove the correctness of their theory, by organizing these tribes under their new system of Government, by teaching them to respect | interior of this county, consisting of your laws, and by learning them to eight persons, all arose one day last pursue the occupations, and adopt the week, in a state of mental derangelaws and habits of civilized man. Let | ment, and, from the last accounts, gentlemen do this, and come with the still continue so. The case is wor-Mr. Chairman, I wish to turn the evidence of their success, and I will thy of the most scrutinizing investigaattention of the Committee to the ex- | then believe in their theory; I will then

timates which are made by the friends lingering sufferings of famine. Our utand advocates of this scheme, & will | most efforts could not preserve them then ask gentlemen whether they are in this wilderness; which is already prepared to go forward. I will not filled with all the horrors of Indian take into consideration the expendi- wretchedness. The Indians already ture necessary to purchase the Indian in that region are enjoying the fruits title to the lands which they still hold of our benevolence and humanity, by in Georgia. This matter has been an accumulation of misery and sufferpressed upon the Committee, but I ing beyond a parallel. Sir, I draw no will not stop to examine it. I am rea- imaginary picture. I cannot portray, dy and willing to fulfil all our obliga- in language sufficiently strong, the tions to Georgia, so far as we can do wretchedness of these People, now in justice to others, and without the West of the Missisippi, where we violation of other rights. If, sir, I a- promise their brethren "a last home," gree with my neighbor to convey to where they may flourish in peace and him a clear title, in fee, for your farm, happiness! I will read to the Comand you should obstinately refuse to mittee an extract of a letter from tive of more beneficial effects than | sell your land to me, what am I to do? | Gov. Clark, superintendent of the In-Have I a right to turn you off your dians West of the Mississippi. He them in annuities. The expenditure land, and out of your house, and to says, "the situation of the Indians seize upon your property? No, Sir; "West of the Mississippi is the most I become responsible to my neighbor | "pitiable that can be imagined. Dufor the damage he may have sustained. ring several seasons in every year I will forfeit the penalty of my obli- "they are distressed by famine, of gation; but your title remains good .- | "which many die for want of food, and I am ready to pay Georgia the penalty | "during which the living child is often of our obligation, if we have violated "buried with the dead mother, beit. But I will not do flagrant injustice | "cause none can spare it as much to the Indians, even to gratify a sove- | "food as would sustain it thro" its "helpless infancy. This description The estimate now presented to us of | "applies to the Sioux, Osages, and the expense of removing the Chicka- "many others; but I mention these, saw Nation of 4000 persons, amounts | "because they are powerful tribes, to nearly half a million. This embra- "and live near our borders; and my ces the sum proposed to be paid for | "official station enables me to know their houses, farms, shops, horses, "the exact truth. It is in vain to and other articles of personal property; | "talk to people in this situation about and if we calculate that the farms, clearning and religion. They want a houses, & property, of other tribes, is | "regular supply; and, until this is obas valuable, in proportion to their "tained, the operations of the mind "must take the instinct of mere ani-"mals, and be confined to warding off

> twenty cents per day, or \$73 per an- urged the reasons which induce me to num for each individual. The a- oppose this measure. I have endeavmount of this item of the expense ored to prove that the evils to which would be about four millions of dol- the Indians are now exposed would be lars. Thus we have the sum of more | increased by their removal; and that than ten millions of dollars as a com- we may, by justice on our part, and mencement; without including "con- the establishment of a liberal policy tingencies;" and the whole expense of | towards them, secure their prospersupporting the Government to be crea- ity. I have not failed, Sir, to exted in this new territory; and the ar- | press, in decided terms, my opinion of my to be sustained for its defence; - | the conduct which our Government without adding the sum necessary for | and its Agents has pursued towards the establishment of schools and other | these people. I have shewn, that the means of education. This is not my execution of this scheme, if at all calculation. It is furnished to us by practicable, would involve us in a the Indian Bureau; by the friends of most prodigal expenditure of millions this scheme -as the foundation or da- of the public treasure; a dar I have ta upon which we are to make this ap- | proved the wretchedness and want of propriation. I refer gentlemen, who the Indians already inhabiting the wish to examine this subject in detail, | country West of the Mississippi .to the report of the Commissioners | Firmly convinced of the correctness sent to treat with the Chickasaws and of the views and arguments which I Choctaws in 1826, printed by the have presented to the Committee, I Senate, pages 13 and 14; and to the cannot vote for this measure; I cannot documents accompanying the Presi- agree to send the remnant of our Indent's message, page 177; also, to do- | dians to share the fate of those beyond cument 44, page 6. I ask in behalf | the Mississippi. Sir, let us rather do of the Indians only for a pittance of | them justice; let us allow them a part, these enormous sums, to be expended | not of what we have already taken in establishing schools among the In- from them-no, Sir, but of the little dians, in teaching them the pursuits of | they have yet left. Our interests, the agriculture and the mechanical arts, appeals of the States, the "settled poand in establishing proper regulations | licy," of the Government, may be urgfor their government, and for the dis- ed in favor of the measure here, but not at the bar of justice, or before the world. If we sanction this measure, the blood of these People, reduced by us to the condition of wretchedness and horror, in which "the living child "is buried with the dead mother," will be upon our heads.

> > More Troup-ism .- Governor Forsyth, the successor of Governor Troup, has isued a proclamation calling upon the constituted powers of the state of Georgia to resist the operations of the Cherokee Indians, who of government, and have thence assumed an attitude of independence.-Tuscaloosa.

> > Extraordinary Calamity .- The family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the tion of the medical faculty .- Dutchess True American.

Slander .- A case of slander, Captain A. Pullen vs. John Donaldson, jury gave verdict of \$10,000 damages. The defendant having announced his Donaldson \$1000 to pay for slandering his neighbor.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET. GWY ASGERA Dh SZA,

the morning they commence fighting. of our young men towards each other. I cannot give them up. For I remember that you said last Summer, house the dancing is, be fined the sum of five dollars. I am however told, by the people of Cedar-creek, that ask your decision. Let the word come from you. But let your answer be sent to me in a letter. I wish to hear speedily. Whenever your letter arrives, I shall assemble all the young

> ALEX. GARVICK, JOHN BEAMER, WA-LA-NE-TUH, SI-KA-WEE, CHAS. MOORE, OLD FIELD, ___ LEE TAH-NU-WY, TE-NA-QUOO-LAW-SUH.

* My assembling. The singular for the plural. The same idiom will be observed in other sentences.

The following is the answer of the principal Chiefs to the preceding letter. FORK, CHEROKEE NATION,

June 10, 1828. FRIENDS: - We have received your letter, and we are sorry to hear, that some of the young people of your Town were convicted before the late court in your district, for stealing, and been punished according to law; and that the commission of this abominable crime is attributed to intemperance brought upon them by certain women trafficking whiskey to them on all pubcontinued .- If those women who engage in this business would seriously reflect upon the evil and disgrace which they are instrumental in bringing upon the young men, and if they possess any of the natural affections which mothers feel towards their off-

dealing in whiskey. tell you that there is a law in existence, passed nearly six years ago, which prohibits any person or perin three miles of the General Council | ma Draconis or Gamma of the Dragon. house, or to any of the court houses General Council or the sitting of the Courts, under the penalty of forfeitmarshals, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and sible to human sight. laws in your town, we do not think it stars above mentioned.

they by whom we are nurtured, treat at the same time advise and admonish exhibit the moon as seen by a person appearance on the sod, are, that they less than if I had let it alone; and, us thus. Whenever the time of my* them to refrain from all evil practices. only 240 miles distant from her. The would have been required to be near-therefore, when some year's experiassembling in Council arrives, whiskey By this course you may succeed in re- object-glass of the telescope forms an ly as numerous as the whole popula- ence, upon a most attentive and vigilis uniformly assembled by the women, claiming some of the evil disposed image of the moon, and then the eye- tion of Indiana, on one tract between ant observation, had given me this inand there the young men drink. Then young People. As a good example glass magnifies that image, as a com- the Grand and Elksheart rivers; that struction, I grew peremtorily resolved when they have consumed their little set on the part of the aged, cannot fail mon microscope magnifies the image the French did not spread over the never in this way to make a breach upproperty, they begin to think by what to command respect, we hope that of a fly, or any other object submitted interior where these remains are ob- on the Lord's day, which I have now means they shall replace it; and those | they will distinguish themselves by a | to its powers. Galileo was the first | served; and that the period is too | strictly observed for above thirty means they find in stealing horses .- | circumspect deportment. Should it | astronomer who used the telescope: Accordingly they steal, and are con- be thought necessary and expedient his telescope magnified about thirty victed, and thus punished. Also when | that some amendments, or new laws | times; but being the first reaper in the they have been dancing all night, in should be made for the better regula- rich field of astronomical science, his tion of the Nation, on any particular | toil was amply rewarded, and he made | more and more facts to excite our Sometimes they nearly kill each oth- subject, the new members who will be with this small instrument several er. I see them covered with blood. | elected to the next General Conneil, | most important discoveries; in about Whiskey is the cause of these doings | ought to be instructed on the subject; | a year, amongst other things, he disclaim the particular attention of your "If any one thinks, 'This is the source | immediate representatives, and if the | ances similar to our moon. of my trouble,' laws can be enacted majority of the members of the Gene-[respecting it."] Now these are my ral Council approves the recommentho'ts. As it respects dancing after | dation, a law would be passed to emthe fiddle, let every person, in whose brace the object. You will discover from this that, the General Council alone possess the sole power of making public laws. Consequently we have no this cannot be done. Nevertheless I power to impose a fine of five dollars on those who indulge in dancing after the fiddle, agreeably to your suggestion. Before we close this letter, we will again entreat you earnestly to admonish the young people of your town from engaging in all evil associations, and especially to shun the company of white men who are known for their bad characters in the adjoining states, as such men may lead them in the path to trouble, shame and disgrace, through the craftiness of their wicked designs. We are respectfully, your friends

> and fellow countrymen. WILLIAM HICKS, JOHN ROSS.

To Messrs. ALEX. GARVICK, JOHN BEAMER, WAL-EH-NETAH, CE-KAH-WE, TE-SAH-TA-SKEE, CLAW-KEH-SE-KAH-YEH-LEE, OO-NE-QUO-NOO, TAH-NOO-WEE, and TVH, NA-QUOO-

Etowa Town, Cherokee Nation.

ASTRONOMY.

Fixed Stars .-- Astronomers suppose that the fixed stars are to other systems of planets what our sun is to this; that each has revolving around it planets similar to those in our system; and that many of these planets again have moons revolving around them, which perform the same duties towards their lie occasions. It is sincerely to be primary planets, which moons, or sehoped that this practice will not be | condary planets, discharge in our sys-

Constellations .-- The fixed stars may be distinguished from the planets by their emitting a twinkling, tremulous light. For the convenience of reference, the stars are divided into groups called Constellations; those conspring, they cannot but drop a tear of stellations have little resemblance to a most intolerable burthen .- Jour. sympathy, and abandon the practice of the figure of the animal, &c. after which they are named. Large stars For your better information, we will have generally proper names of their lown as Sirius, &c. others are only named by joining one of the letters of the Greek alphabet to the name of

Number of Fixed Stars .- Of the fixto the naked eye, on a fine night; but the number which may be seen by ing the whiskey, (which is to be de- means of a very powerful telescope is stroyed) for disposing of the same so almost incredible, and certainly incalas to intoxicate any person whatsoev- | culable. Dr. Herschel, in a quarter er? And about four years ago there of an hour, saw 116,000 stars pass was an amendment made to the above | through a telescope, which only covlaw, which we will also tell you. It | ered a round spot equal in diameter to prohibits all persons whatsoever, from | 1-360th part of the whole distance disposing of in any manner ardent spir- from the horizon to the zenith.-Evits at ball plays, all night dances and ery improvement in telescopes has renother public gatherings, under the pen- | dered visible stars not seen before: alty of having all their spirits wasted; and therefore we may conclude, that and it is made the special duty of the | the whole of the creation is not acces-

constables to take cognizance of such | Velocity of Sight .- The fixed stars offences and to execute this law; and | are at an immeasurable distance from any of these officers failing or neglect- us; we will take an instance from the in America; and that the soil, in some ful. ing to take cognizance of any violation | small stars just visible in Dr. Her- places for acres together, exhibits session of the fact of such violation, deavour to give an idea of their dis- thrown up for tillage, and old allies the officers upon conviction, before tance, as follows:-The earth moves and beds arranged in a style of the fine to be imposed at the discretion of 320 feet per second, i. c. fifty times surface has preserved this form for benefit of the National Treasury, and feet per second. But the velocity neighbouring or intervening tracts it the officer subjected to be removed of light is about 10,400 times greater appears to have lost such traces, from office by the National Council. | than that of this earth, it travels, in | where there is no herbage. The From these laws you will see that if eight minutes, a space that the earth writer of the account says that he has they are strictly observed and enforc- would take near two months to trav- cut down a white oak tree in the midst ed, the evil complained of, would in a el; yet Dr. Herschel supposed that of such remains, which was three great degree be diminished. As we light had taken two millions of years hundred and twenty five years old, acbelieve you have a copy of the public to come to the earth from the small cording to the usual rule of estimating

necessary to quote any more passages | Telescopes .- Telescopes for astro- ing and fallen timber in such situafrom them, but we will earnestly nomical purposes magnify 1000 times, tions presents the same aspect as in erwise. But on the other hand, if I recommend to you, on all proper occa- or upward; i. c. objects appear so other parts of the forest. The rea- had at any time borrowed from this SPES DECAS. -- ACTAL, C.YJ, JCZL-

and if you were to submit a memorial | covered the satellites of Jupiter, and before the General Council, it would the nebula in Orion, and observed that the planet Venus exhibited appear-

> Mint .- The coinage of the United States mint last year, was \$3,022,-675 32 cents, viz. 131,565 00 of gold, 2,869,200 of silver, and 21,910 32 of copper. The total amount coined since the establishment of the mint, is 30,525,13828, of which probably not ten millions remain in the country the residue having been forced abroad. by the substitution of bank paper as a circulating medium.

> The net amount chargeable to the mint, since its establishment; including the cost of lands building and machinery, is only \$523, 470 49.

> > CAMDEN, MAY 10.

North Carolina Bank .- The crisis of this institution seems to be approaching. Under a conviction, that general inconvenience would be experienced, we called (on the 26th January) the attention of our readers to the subject. We were especially led so to do, from a report in a Fayetteville paper of the 27th Dec. 1827, that "the mother Bank at Ralegh had sent an agent to cheraw to purchase Cotton to a large extent and at high prices." The report seems to have been correct. It is now said that large quantities of Cotton, as much as 500 bales at a time, have been sent to Charleston to be sold on account of the State of North Carolina-the object, the redemption of bank paper .-In Charleston it is now from 8 to 10 per cent discount. The reaction begins to be felt in North Carolina.

The people of Granville have unanimously declared that the Charters quire an independent Legislatureleigh or some central place, to relieve the State from what will prove to be

pril .- There are several articles in | concerns, these three things: 1. whenthis number which contain matter of ever I have undertaken any secular voted to the Indians; and we are glad | not absolutely and indispensably necessons from bringing ardent spirits with- the constellation; for example, Gam- to find, as we conceive, traces of the sary,) that business never succeeded same able pen, which has heretofore | well with me. written on the same subject. The within the several districts, during the ed stars there are about 2000 visible travels of Mr. Schoolcraft in the Misthe ground work of this article.

soil, at some long past period, was exthe age of trees; and that the stand-

telligent men, we are supplied with persons, as I now declare it to you." curiosity on the original population of the country. An Indian tradition re- was one of the members appointed by lating to these appearances, attributes | the House of Commons to enforce the them to a people who were driven charges of crime against Mr. Warren far away to the west, by three combined nations.

with comments on specimens given by Mr. Heckewelder, of words belonging to the Delaware language. It is certainly of importance, as the reviewer | ing terms:- "When I look round this thinks, that errors should not be per- glorious circle, bright with all that is mitted to go uncorrected even in 1e- high in rank, all that is powerful in lation to a subject of so little general talent, all that is amiable in virtue, interest as this; but in his zeal for all that is brilliant in beauty, and then setting right that venerable missiona- turn my eyes to the criminal at the ry, the writer has repeated a blunder | bar, my mind is convulsed with horror, which we noticed in one of his previ- and I sicken at the sight." The oraous papers in the 'North American:' | tor then placed his hands on the table he did not reflect that Mr. Hecke- before him, and dropped his head into welder spelt the Indian words with them, as if overwhelmed by the dreadthe German alphabet. Now although ful contemplation. On coming out of there appear to be repeated instan- Westminster hall, after this splendid ces in which he was mistaken, yet oration, Burke could not find his carbut the writer should not have committed so inexcusable a fault twice. He knows a great deal more of the Indian than of the German language.

most popular Indian characters intropeople. - N. Y. Advertiser.

SIR MATTHEW HALE'S RE-MARKS ON THE SABBATH.

"I will acquaint you"-said this eminent Jurist and Judge in a production of his preserved in his works-"I will acquaint you with a truth that above forty years experience and have been violated-that the evils strict observation of myself has ashave arisen to such a height as to re- | suredly taught me. I have been near fifty years a man as much conversant that county meetings be first called, in business and that of moment and and finally a General Assembly a Ra- importance, as most men; and I will assure you, I was never under any inclination to fanaticism, enthusiasm or superstition.

"In all this time, I have most indus-The North American Review for A- triously observed, in myself and my general interest. A long one is de- business on the Lord's day (which was

Nay, if I had set myself that day but to forecast or design any temporal sissippi Valley, published in 1825, and | business, to be done or performed af-Mr. Heckewelder's book, are made terwards, though such forecast were just and honest in themselves, and had We find here one fact of no small | as fair a prospect as could be expectinterest, which we had not before ed, yet I have been always disappointseen; that there are traces existing | ed in the effecting of it, or in the sucin Michigan, which prove that the cess of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importensively cultivated by "some people | tuned me to any secular business that greatly advanced in civilization .- | day, to answer them, that if they ex-The Principal of the Missionary sta- pected to succeed amiss, then they tion on the river St. Joseph of Lake | might desire an undertaking of it upon Michigan, has furnished a map of that | that day. And this was so certain an region, and drawn up an account des- observation of me, that I feared to cribing it. He says that there are | think of any secular business that day, ancient works there differing essen- because the resolution then taken tially from any heretofore discovered | would be disappointed or unsuccess-

"That always, the more closely I of this law, after being put in full pos- schel's forty-foot telescope, and en- regular ridges which must have been applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employany of the courts, are liable to pay a round the sun with a velocity of 100,- greatest neatness and elegance. The ment of the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict obthe court, one half for the benefit of faster than a cannon ball, as the great- centuries, in consequence of being in servance of that day, take a just prosthe informer and the other half for the est velocity of a cannon ball is only 2000 many places covered with turf. In pect and a true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week.

"Though my hands and mind have to OPELA. been as full of secular business both before and since I was a Judge, bh, JZBY, CSAZ. as it may be any man's in England, yet I never wanted time in six days to ripen and fit myself for the business and FJY, A.I JEO-ZARA, FREEZ. employments I had to do, though I berrowed not one minute from the Lord's DATAST, DORF DEGRARY, EYD, APAday to prepare for it, by study or oth- ay, Decaz. sions, to have the laws read in public, much nearer than when seen by the sons why the French are considered day any time for my secular employ- avz.

pal cause of this is, that the women, for the information of the people, and naked eye; such a telescope would as having had no hand in producing this ments, I found that it did further me remote. Thus, as our extensive wes- years. This relation is most certaintern regions become better known and ly and experimentally true, and has more thoroughly investigated by in- been declared by me to hundreds of

> The celebrated Edmund Burke Hastings, and one day, when he had been pouring out all his splendid tal-A portion of this article is taken up ents in a rich display of oratory against the accused, he addressed the splendid assembly of peers, ladies, and gentlemen, before him, in the followthere are many in which his words if riage, and Lord Yarborough's having pronounced by his countrymen would just drawn up, the Peer offered to have precisely the same sound with take him home. The ebullition of the supposed corrections made by Burke's mind had not subsided, and on the reviewer. The communications | the way, without considering the infrom this source are always valuable; delicacy of appealing to one who was ultimately to pronounce judgement in the case, he proceeded to re-urge the arguments of his speech on his noble auditor, concluding with the eager in-Strictures, somewhat severe, and quiry, "Do you not think this man a we have no doubt well merited, are | great criminal?" Lord Yarborough, made in this article on some of the whose correctness of intellect was known to all who had the opportunity duced by Mr. Cooper into his novels. of knowing him, immediately answer-He makes them talk, says the review, ed-"Burke, all I can say at present like neither red men or any other is, that either you or Hastings deserves to be hanged; but I cannot now tell which of the two."-Verulom.

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

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

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

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

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

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 General Council of the Cherokee Nation to rea present the District of Ahmoe.

THOMAS FOREMAN, GEO. FIELDS, JOHN MILLER YOUNG WOLF. JOHN WATTS, CRAWLING SNAKE, DE-SQUAH-NE, DEER IN THE WATER.

JENAS SSA DOLAGOLAN AD OFOLIPS-ASW SOAIT. SPKS DABAA. -- Ch aspear Caz E-

Jhwoyz .- so-bly, Jusay, bgp-

GSYZ DOGAOPARY. SPKS DERAA. - OFFI, JAC, OCAL, W-JhWOYZ .- OOFMY, DhW, OOA JSY,

ESPSZ DOGAOPJAY.

POETRY.

THE OCEAN. Beautiful, sublime, and glorious, Mild, majestic, foaming, free, Over time itself victorious, Image of eternity.

Epithet-exhausting ocean, "I were as easy to control, In the storm, thy billowy motion, As thy wonders to unroll.

Sun, and moon, and stars shine o'er thee, See thy surface ebb and flow, Yet attempt not to explore thee, In thy soundless depths below.

Whether morning's splendors steep thee With the rainbow's glowing grace, Tempests rouse, or navies sweep thee, 'Tis but for a moment's space.

Earth-her valleys and her mountains Mortal man's behests obey; Thy unfathomable fountains Scoff his search and scorn his way.

Such art thou, stupendous ocean! But, if overwhelm'd by thee, Can we think without emotion What must thy CREATOR be? B. Barton.

CONSCIENCE. Tis not the babling of a busy world, Where praise and censure are at random hurl'd,

Which can the meanest of my thoughts control, Or shake one settled purpose of my soul. Free and at large might their wild curses

If all, if all, alas! were well at home. No-itis the tale which angry Conscience

When she with more than tragic horror

Each circumstance of guilt; when stern, She brings bad actions forth into review; And, like the dread hand-writing on the

Bids late Remorse awake at Reason's call; Arm'd at all points, bids scorpion vengeance pass,

And to the mind holds up Reflection's The mind, which, starting, heaves the heartfelt groan, And hates that form she knows to be her

> CHEROKEE HYMNS. Evening Hymn. S. M.

1. TS SEROEL. RZS OLG.I; TELO-POPE DAIN LS TS&T.

2. OF STAJ BZS G.Bba.Ale, AND CONTROLD SAA COBP.

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Morning Hymn. C. M. 1. O'LGARE RZA treve DLO-0, 2 JOO town TA BGARLE.

> 3. SILI TSTOP SShPO-Y, TYAUTPUP TLALEY.

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0-ZA Ehr OSBRAET Do Dhehre Dhe-

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PRAT, OhRYh TE Sh DUPRAT. TE IC BATO BELOTS.

A, Do Dha C.10-1. 20. Alkohayh qar Delraet. 21. Layh thi, GEOGA, GEOGA, E-

4"4A, SAWAOTFAA Sheqataa ay, J-ADDLAAMAYH OGR ARP RAL SAWA RA DIO-THET. 22. GAG TS O'HGA AD O-LEYSUAF,

GEOGA, GEOGA, 3GAIDH KCARE KG-SCHOOL, DOOR SGA: KCARE DIRYO h-AGGAAGASY, DOOD TGAI KCLARE OGA OWTHANG HAYGOLACY. 23. towz AD O-68hw4F, f Taac 3-

CSWPT, OG ONGA ON ANDROGUA. 24. Gay TGAA hai YGAD HAE D-TYRY DO GRY OF APRIA, DSGO: DRSR

AtheGGodh, oha JAGRET; 20. tw z setar, Do szreat, Do JZAAT, Gt DLAA hSAGGT; D4Z CGhTT, O-hASZ SOPT.

26. ASIZ YE AD HAE DOYAY, DE GAY SOPAGE TEARI, ONI DASS GS-GERAA ZEA JARRET.

27. towz Jatant, Do JZFSAT, Do JZAAT, Gt DEAR ESSECT, DO SHITT, Do Oassale harawat ohe.

28. twz ad arawat, hu carr Gay DAET BO OhaThA4T tehdaET, 29. OFFSESZ HUShada TOWN P4-T, icz Azwrwyw beboshown Towa BF4T.

From the Providence Literary Cadet. MR. ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. Rothschild is, by religion, a Jew, and sprung from an humble origin. He is, if we mistake not, a native of Amsterdam, and in his earlier days pursued an humble vocation .-Some years ago, having accumulated a small fortune, he took advantage of the political affairs of Europe, and, removing to Manchester, entered into extensive linen speculations, and as the tides turned in his favour, he amassed a princely fortune. From Manchester he proceeded to London, and became an extensive dealer in stocks, and met with almost uparalleled success. His reputed wealth soon introduced him to the most powerful princes of Europe, who, in their emergencies, called on him for loans, and after the lapse of a few years, many of the States of the continent, as well as England, were regulated by his nod .-At present, though proscribed for his religion, he is by far the most important personage of Europe. His society is courted, from the sovereign to the plebian, and they who affect to despise him for his creed, are compelled to admit his power, and to succumb to his greatness.

Exchange during the bustle of the day, and, if he were not pointed out to the spectator, as the famous banker, no man would, on gazing at his person, suppose it to be that of Mr. Rothschild. He is careless of his attire, which is not of the richest order, least semblance to extravagance, or

2. Gaysz aar Totwosa De Gar him a ludicrous appearance, whilst, favor, and his mercy." This would, | larity of its name. But, as if this was A4, 04 ZEHERTG GACOPA 1-400A A4- Which is very dark, possesses great variety, with facility, and occasional-6. Las Aras saws ye sharp, the multitudes that address him, and age of twelve, and thenceforward he LAADE BE SAGAAA FEFA TETF, Ste- to examine and decide at the instant, had a remarkable fluency in prayer, JAF DC. AGAT, YEZ OWERF GEGSTRET. rous engagements with the world, and take a part beyond that of reading the 9. De sa Dasa ortes and harro, notwithstanding he belongs to that scriptures; or of reciting a hymn, in ARAIA ATE, OGRYL GAACAS THAT benevolent and charitable as he is from home, he always devolved upon 12. Gay Toral his Aral sessor meliorating the condition of the poor, prayer, for which he was himself so во троглав, смую выс взогляма; whether they be Jews or Gentiles .- | well qualified. In his manners he is mild and never as-13. Dean scall тьвет. Desh- sumes that aristocratical demeanor, which is often observable in the department of those minor lords of crea-14. DEAFG 3Z SCARAS DE DEAFG tion, who grow purse-proud and austere, and seem to think the world was made for their entire use and disposal. His example is worthy of the imitation of Christians, and by adopting his line of conduct, and practising 16. ALKPH 920 DOLFEET. BA upon his rules of action, they might ! render themselves far more useful to 19. hsiwyh TE Oh Duray, schon- not wealth alone that can purchase happiness.

> From the Vermont Chronicle. MEDLEY.

Children should early be taught to pray. Shall they use a form of prayer? No-if prayer is rightly defined "an offering up of our desires to God." For the experience of most of us testifies that a form prevents or destroys these desires, and the service is in great danger of becoming a mere hab-

Rather take the child in your lap, and teach him plainly and familiarly his dependence on God, and what he needs from God, and then let him express them in his own imperfect language. In a short time a surprising degree of thoughtfulness will be manifest, a surprising degree of appropriateness in the selection of topics, and not unfrequently an earnestness, which is deeply affecting to a parent's heart. To attain this, however, the child should be continually watched and instructed .-The child then feels the need of that for which it asks God, & when it thus feels, will express itself with an appropriateness and fervor, that other words then its own will not permit.

Every parent should keep in mind the example of Durant, mentioned page 29th of his Memoirs. Mr. Editor, will you publish the paragraph?

* Most willingly-if we can get it. It will not do to presume much on the extent of a country editor's library .- Ed.

rant in our possession, we insert the paragraph alluded to above .- Ed. Cher. Ph.

William daily heard the scriptures read in the family, and as constantly knelt with us at our family altar .-But we felt it extremely difficult to determine on the right method of teaching him how to pray. Though no enemies to forms of prayer in the abstract, we thought that when children learn to pray by a form, they too frequently pass through the task, without any exercise of the understandingwithout attention. At this time, Mrs. D. met with a passage in Zollikofer's Sermons, which instantly approved itself to our understandings; and on which we proceeded to act. It was this:-"Let your children be taught, in general its relation to God, its de-He is generally seen at the London | him, &c. &c. then let it form a prayer for itself. This will require thought, recollection, views of the future,"-her knee, and say, "Now, my dear, think how good God has been to you to-day, in continuing to you your dear papa, and me, and aunt, and other and partakes of nothing that has the friends; in giving you health, opportunity for learning, &c. Think of what even ordinary richness. A drab hat has been amiss with you. Consider slovenly flapped over his eyes, gives | what you need, his protection, his always remember it, from the singu-

class of the world's population, with the devotional exercises of the family. rich, and yearly expends vast sums in his aunt the task of conducting family

> ANECDOTES OF REV. J. HAL-LOCK.

From the Memoir. an offender in the church, informed and unless he was drunk all the time." Mr. Hallock of his ill-success, and asked if he should make a second effort. "Stay," said the affectionate pastor, "and let me first go and see him.', He went, and addresed the offender nearly in these words: "My themselves and society. The boun- dear brother, I have an unusual affec-17. eawayh has sar DE ties of heaven were never bestowed tion for you. I can scarce tell you, upon a more meritorious individual, how much I love you. I have been ancholy, disastrous, terrible, frightful, 18. DE IL O'S BELT'S, DE O'S and, by the manner in which he makes thinking about you, of late, night and use of them, he teaches us that it is day. My love to you has seemed stronger, within a short time, than ever before." The man burst into tears-he could let him proceed no farther-his heart melted-he confessed his fault, and engaged to make requisite satisfaction to the church.

> When his people erected a house for public worship, there was a difference of opinion, and some warmth of feeling, as to the form of the seats .-Some were in favor of pews; others, of slips. To settle the question, a meeting of the Society was called .-On the Sabbath preceeding this meeting, Mr. Hallock, ever anxious to avert evil, closed one of his sermons

> with the following anecdotes: "I was, last week, at C---, and saw a poor sinner in great distress for his soul. He informed me that he received his first deep impressions under a particular sermon. I said to him, 'I want to ask you one question. Was you, when the arrow from God's quiver reached your heart, sitting in a slip or in a pew?' 'O, sir,' said the astonished man, I cannot tell. My mind was so overwhelmed with what the preacher said, I paid no attention to other objects.'

"I found another person in transports of joy. His tongue was loosed in the praises of God. He spake in rapture of the love of Christ. I said to this man, 'Dear sir, will you tell me the fashion of the meeting-house where you was seated when you found | ties. this precious Saviour? Had it pews or slips? He replied, with some impatience, 'I neither know nor care about that matter. It is enough for me that God was pleased, in his great As we happen to have the remains of Du- mercy, to appear there for my sinking soul.

[The effect was peculiarly happy. When the hour of meeting came, a spirit of concession was every where apparent; and after a solemn prayer by the pastor, it was voted with great unanimity to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the builders .-- N. Y. Ob. 7

nature of the sinner's inability was the topic of discussion, instead of his exact views he stated the following fact: "A man in my parish, who is no long endure it. sailor, lately made an attempt to cross a mill-pond, in a small boat. The water was high, and to his dismay he found himself gradually carried down who, after a long confinement, conclutoward the dam. In this extremity, ded to try the experiment of preachpendence upon him, its obligations to not knowing how to manage the boat, he called to some persons on the shore. They cried out, 'Row on the other hour each. Upon his return to the side.' All agitation, he replied, 'I &c. His mother would take him on | can't.' They cried more earnestly, 'row on the other side.' He still said, tremblingly, 'I can't.' They added, Well, then, go over the dam."

> From the Troy Budget. Troy beats Penn Yan!- Every body who has once heard of Penn Yan, will Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

PRINWOAF, De and Totogra God P- the legs of his trowsers, which are at times, lead to a long conversation. not sufficient to establish its celebrigenerally pushed up and hung over the At length he would kneel upon her ty, the inhabitants of that noted place 3. SAZ DO TARGARA OPEGO OSPA tops of his boots, renders his whole ap- lap, with his face in her bosom, and once voted the devil out of its pre-.IALLOG, AFREEZ TERT OZAP DE CER pearance rather offensive than other- offer his prayers. They were at first, cincts; and on another occasion, one of wise. But it is when the contour of short, singularly simple, but always its juries decided, that "a man was 4. SAZ AD horassar Asster G, S te- the face is examined, that the mighti- conducted with the greatest serious- not a habitual drunkard, unless he was ARP OPLAT GSPAT, ELGWZ OZAT DE ness of the mind within is displayed, ness. Exercise improved his talents; drunk more than half the time."and seen to discover its energies to and at the age of eight or nine, he One would think, that a decision of 5. GFORA! TES OZEP DECER GSP& the attentive spectator. His eye, could and did pray with considerable this kind, might, at least in the present refined generation, stand unrivallvivacity, and is sure to glance among ly, with pathos and eloquence. At the ed for its eccentricity, or rather for its deviation from the principles of common sense. But a verdict which on the merits of the numerous appli- though it was never heard by any hu- was lately rendered in this city upon 7. The Whot D4 65har, That D4 to cants who appeal to this modern Cras- man being except his mother, and my- the same subject, proves the uncersus for the use of his treasures. Mr. self. On no occasion could he be pre- tainty of all human calculation, and 8. 15: \$Z YG GWASE DEAFT, YGZ Rothschild, notwithstanding his nume- vailed upon, even to his last hour, to compels even Penn Yan to yield the palm of superiority for its jury decisions, and forever after to hold its peace concerning habitual drunkards. 10. Do DG.I EWHART FA TOP ASC- Which we are too apt to associ- It was, I believe, pure modesty; but It was proved on the trial of the case ate sordidness and all the offensive it was carried to an almost criminal referred to in this city, that the alqualities of the professed miser, is as length. In my occasional absence ledged drunkard would become intoxicated whenever he had the means of procuring ardent spirits of any kind; that in fact he was drunk more than half the time, and in consequence thereof was incapacitated from managing the affairs of his family. The jury retired, and after a few minutes' deliberation, returned with a verdict, A brother who had been to talk with | " that a man was not a habitual drunk-

> Fool's Gazette.-We remember to have seen a notice sometime since, that a paper was about to be established in Germany, called the "Fool's Gazette." There is much matter affoat that would be every way appropriate to its columns. All the wonderful, melhorrid and atrocious, will of course be gathered up, and will form a rare treat for the fools and their cousins. The following bill of fare was posted up at the window of a London paper not long since: "The paper of this evening will contain one crim. con. (by a clergyman,) one elopement, two seductions, and one murder." That must have been a "Fool's Gazette."

> In politics the Fool's Gazette should wrap party spirit around it as a garment; and the more it can succeed in identifying parties with the interests of individuals and the excitement of personal and local feeling, the better it will succeed with the "Fools."-What do they care for principles? And what do they care whether it is a new lie or a repeated one, that flatters their vanity, gratifies their prejudices, and adds fuel to the flame of partizan zeal? A residence in this country at the present time would furnish the Editor with a fine opportunity for learning how to manage this department. But it would require no little talent in him to surpass some men in his line that are now flourishing among

If he has any thing at all to do with religion, he must pursue an analogous course. He must aim at exciting and gratifying sectarian feeling-slander other denominations-puff his ownand always prefer a trifling anecdote of an idividual, to valuable facts that bear on the well-being of communi-

Then let him garnish his advertising columns with cuts of houses, horses, ships, steamboats, &c. &c. so as to give it the appearance of a stray leaf from some huge toy book, and the work is done. How can the reader understand the subject, unless something illustrative meets the eye? Ver. Chron.

Camphor .- The purposes to which his useful article may be applied, are not, perhaps, sufficiently known. Put in the bottom of a trunk where there are woollen goods, it will pre-In a circle of ministers, where the vent moths from entering. Sewed in small bags and fastened at the inner corners of bedsteds, it is effectual against bugs. In fact no insect can-

> Cure for Dyspepsia .-- We have heard of a dysyeptic clergyman, at the south, ing once; and accordingly he delivered three discourses in one day, of an house, he told his negro servant that he felt much better for preaching .-The servant replied, "I thought you would massa, to get so much trash off you tomach."-N. Y. D. Adv.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET GWY ASSTRA DI WZA.