of the Sheriifs to deliver the sam To the Executive Oifice: Prooided nem , iuses, Tho General Coancil sian to regulate by law the precincts an superituendents and elerks of elec Sec. 7. All free Mate
excepting nerroes, and dec outizens white and lididium men by negro women

 at all publice elections:
Sec. B. Each House Council shall Juide or or of the General tions, eiections, and returns, of itis ow. members.
ral Council Each House of the Geneal Council may determine the rules for disorderly behaviour, and, with th concurrence of tive thrist, expel a Member; ;ut no
Sec. 10 . Each House of the Gen. oral Coancil, when assembled, shali ehoose its own officers; a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance or members ty, as each house may preseribe. Committee shall each receive from the public Treasury a compensation
for their services, which shall be two dollars and fifty cents pes day during cil; and the menter General Gouncil; and the members of the Council
shall each receive two dollors per day, for their services during their attendance at the General Counci:- Pro vided, That the same may be increas ed or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period esal Couneil, by whom such alteraSec. 12. The General Council in whal regulate by law, by whom an In what manner, writs of elections
shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in eitlier branch thereof.
Sec, 13. Each member of the General Council, before he takes hi seat, shall take the following oath, or
afirmation; to wit: 4, A. B. do 80 temly swear (or affirm abt the case may
be) that I have not obtained my election by Rribery, Treates, or any un due and unlawful means used by hiur self, or others by my desire or appro bation, for that purpose; that 1 con gider myself Constitutionally qualified
as a member of that, on all questio
that, on all questions and measure
which may come before me; I will so give my yote, and so conduct my self, as may, in my judgment, appea most conducive to the interest an prosperity of this Nation; and that
will bear true faith and allegiance will bear true faith and allegiance t the same, and to the utmost of my a
bility and power observe, conform support, and defend the Constitution support,
Sec. 14. No person who may b
convictea of felony before any court io this-Nation, shall be eligible to any of fice or appointment of honor, profit 0
trust, within this Nation. Sec. 15. The Generat Soc. 15. The General Council segulations, which they shall deem ne cessary and proper for the good of th Nasary, and proper for the good or the this Constitution.
Sec. 16. In shall be the duty of the General Conneif to pass such lañs a may be necessary and proper, to de
cide differences by arbitrators to appointed by the parties, who may choose that summary mode of adjust ment. 17. No power of suspending
Sec. 17. the laws of this Nationshall be exer
cised, unless by the Legislature or its cised, unle authority.
Sec. 1 any law imo retropective law, nor any law impairing the Sec. 19. The Legistature shats have power to make laws for laying and collecting taxes, for the purpose of raising a reverue.
See, 20. All bills making appropri
ations shall originate ir the Committee ations shall originate in the Commitfee
but the Council may propose amend but the Council may pro
ments or reject the same.
ments or reject the same:
Sec. 21. All other bills may originate in either house, subbiett to the concurfence or rejection of the other.
Sec, 22. All acknowledged Treaties shall be the Supreme law of the land. Sec. 2s. The General Council Sec. 23. The General Council
ofall have the sole power of deciding on the co
ilations.




8. CMCN thwoy your, solre tata
 HhAft hr oothambo, Do sctor ki



 10. oppo-ss wol thwey denvy se-



 ax kRT .
11. DAP Dolo-gay KTA DझP RyAB





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13. AW coror ybw of inwoy, DS O
 is scenare hatiot, si dithervivo.







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15. open \%wo thwoy idecema


15. como sivol thwny ofinta.

17. opmo sewver Niwoy Decr DS PhCe EChhonit zuã,
18. DBP DPAE if poetacix shama
19. orec senal athey ofista
 propisios.



21. her dhintari wam rive, Dgan
 Decaronx Amsh veso $x$.
23. come astet theyey coter in ax lua, $x$ gan spe hil jzid lyant

Sec. 24. The Council shall have) the sole puwer of jmpeaching,
Sec. 25 . All impeachments sholl Sec, 25. All impeachments shal!
be tried by the Committer;-when
sitting for that purpose, the members sitting for that purpose, the member
shall be upon oath or effirmation; and shan oe upon sal be convicted without
in person she
the concurrence of two thirds of the the concurrence of
members present.
members present.
Secer 2 The Principal Chief, as-
sistant principal Chief, and all oivilof-
ficers, under this nation, shall be haficers, under this nation, shall be hator in office, but Judgment, in such
cases, shall not extend further thar removal from office, and disqualifico
tion to hold any office of honor, trus tion to hold any office of honor,
or profit, under lhis Nation, parcy, whether convicted or acquitted ment, trial, judgment and punishment ment, tria, jugg
according to law.
INDIAN EMUGRATION:
Hatract of a letter from Thonds ?
M Kinney, to the Secretiry of War, di Mr Kin
1 have Nov. 29, 1827 . refer now mainly to the Creeks,) and rom close and personal observation these people, as stich, and that whate er may be attempted in this way will
be with pervons not of the Creek nabe with perbins not of the Creek na-
tion, but sich as have artfully insinua ted themselve into their confidence and who govern their councils.
From this may be inferred the rance andwealiness of the Creels, and the inference is just. Conscious heir own inefficiency to manage fo hemselves their concerns, they have yielded to this State of dependence on others, But this is not all. They are a wretched people. Poverty and dis-
tress are visihle every where; and these have hecome entailed upon them by habitual drunkenness. No ma through their country, and see their cotal abondoument to this vice, with out enotions of the most painflul kind. Thold their recovery from it, and from is long train of miseries, whilst they
etain thieir present relations to the Stotes, tian thieir present relations to thie States, reform them as a people, It is vain to ty: Them are a a devoted people, and
lestruction iust before them. Hin manity and justice unite in calling oualy upon the goverment as a pa ent promptly to interfere and save They feel the miseries of their cunition; and many of them yook most
mploringly for help. I believe the would submit cheerfully to be guided by the government, in regard to any ew relations which it might be tho't
proper to establish for them. But hose influences, under the direction of
which they have placed themselyes, would counteract the kindest designs,
unless the measures which mat bo dopted for bettering their condition dhall cause those interested people to cease their interfertng agencies, and
this, in my opinion is within the range of at sound policy, nor will the
exercise ovituconflict with any one of xercise ofitconflict with any one of
the great principles upon which rest
ustice, or mercy or tne freedom of the citizen. It will be found to lie. Ftral-In the prepration to lie, able (and none other shandit be offered to
them) and last home, for these unfortunate people; and
Second-In providing suitable means
and suport. for theive transportation,
sad taking them kindly but firmby by
the hand and telling they moiot of and ne hand and
njpy its and interfere in such matters know, that he object of the government being and to the Indians, and intended whiolnimation is final, and that no persons terfere in it. To sustain this last po sition, the presence of a few troons onI woufd have it distinctly underlood that a reasonabie number of reservations should be granted, ard ohat
they slould be given in fee simple to hose who might prefer to remain. This policy applies, in ts fullest
extent, on the Creeks. I confine it in this extent, to this peoples not because it is not in a great degree appli-
cable to others. but hecouse cable to others, but beeause I consichor the way to be wide open for the Ohickasaivs and Choctawa; and there ore, no illustratio
them tire needed
In regard to these, (the Chickasnw's



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 trixgef which will shew, the disposition of The Cherokegs on this matter at that early
priod. Whe specelles of the Deputation, and the ensefs of the President and the
Secretary of Wor will be given it future
and Choctaws) Ibelieve it will only d. In my reports ofthe 17 thy and 18 th 0 c -
tober, marked A. $\mathbf{H}$. and C . and they will go. Whelieve also, the geater portion of the Cherokees would fol
low, upon a hare exposition of the plan which has been recommended,
the establishment of a suitable system or their transportation, and an invitaion to them to go and join their broth-
ers I did not, as you are aware, visit the I did not, as yourare aware, visil the
herokees. It was my wish to have seen them, and in pursuance of your instructions, made known the views and wishes of the government to them
also. My time Ifound would not hold ut: and if it had feen longer, I must period when the commissioner at the ngaged in negotiating for the privilege uniting, hy meahs of a canal ther and Mirhwassee, and Ishonld have eemed it prudent, even with time eough to have yisited them, not to ilistract their councils, by alling of Of the Cherokees it is die thet hould speak from my knowledge, ob-
dined, hoveyer, otherwise than bv personal otservation, in terime of ligh or themation. They have done monch
It has been then good cortane to have had born among
them, some great men; of these, the ate Charles Hicks stood pre ninent vider his wisdom, which was guided
b virtues of a rare quality, these people have been elevated in privileges of every local desceiption, high aboye
heir neighbors. They see people, and to maintain by law and good government, those principles which
maintain the security of person, de fend the rights of property, \&e-
They deserve to be respected, and to They deserve to be respected, and to
be helped. But with the kindest of gards to them and with a firm eonvic tion in the propriety and truth of the
remark, they ought not to te encourragen informing a constitution aod governmen!
vithin a State of the Republic, to exis! and operate independently of our laws.
The sooner they bave the assurance given then, that this cannot bepor
mitted, the better it will be for cherr If they will agree to come at ance un der our laws, and be merged as citizens in our privileces, would it be ob
iected against? But if they wil hot then no people, of all fie indians with in our limits, are hetter qualified togo
into a tevitory , such ao it is propoca oprovide or our Indians, and by thei
ouperior lighti, confer, under the thit The Indian gave They the wise
the mols enougho undertake it. Formy
own par i am sollciteur for their hap piness and ptesp erity, and being cot
peious that their hones must reit mately, ippon such a home as th th Chickasays liaye, withisuch a displa wiscont, determined to go and pre ieve that a great maiosity of the Che rokees will consent to join themi.
We cannot but exprefs our regret, the
Ca. MJKinney shoula believe that the grea er portion of thich whkeave would follow h Crects, Chickas aor and Choctouns, in the)
enigration to, tre know not where, whet we are confilent that this belier is fondec
upon no evidence whatever. He diat ne upon no evidence whatever. He did ne
pay us a visit, and of course conte not oi ciuy the viess of oun people in regaratoth'
presout poicy of the General Enverument in its intercourse, with the Indiansy and wo prosume that thoig, with whom he notht
haveliad an intorview, nevar chsured bit any thing af this naturd, We lave forane
our opinion on the sultien frem

Whbers of sup paper.
When found Governor Blount wanted to purchase our lands, It told him thayt I
loved my lands, and would notepart with them, bat © came there not to treat of selling

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$\square$
家 reu truly what I said to Covernor Blount, Was authorizized to purcetase our lands ?
We remained seten al We remained seten days at the place of
reaty, on this business, and Governo Blont still uging usisto to all our lands the
thought of which made tears conie into thought of w.
eyes daily.
On the seventh day, finding Governon him, I was deing the sale of fands, I told Washington and Congress to see whether
could not olitain bit I could not olitain better satisfaction;-10,
which Governor Blount replied that lie war which Governor Blount replied that he has
fally authorized for the purpose, therefore fully authorized for the purpose, thenefore
if vould be unnecessary for any lidians to
Ihowever persevered in my wishos to $\varepsilon_{0}$ o. Philadetphia, when Governor Blount
asked me, whether I had money to defray the expenses or my journey-this struck me
forcibly-and rellecting that our people young and old wenecting his hat our people
oofd hin that if the would not d then ofd him that if he woild not demand so
much land of as, we would sive him liece, withoutany conside gation whatever, Whe would let ws and our childoren return to
gur own eountra ar own eountry in peace and safety"
If soch were fhe feefings of a Cherokeo
Chief, more tian thirty years Chief more thian thity years ago, when his
countrymen were yet a rude etate, what
may rot be expected from his succesors,
whose minds dave in some measire boen Whose minds hape in some measure been

 the former attempts for our good completco.
It has been reyeatedy and sox g ly urged by some of our white bretiren, among
Whom appears to be Col. MPKinnes, whose comem appears to be Cor Mr Kinney, waos
conection with In ian affars and the Genrah covernment, youid seem to evauisn
authority on bis ppinion, that the Cherpkeen authority on bis spinion, that the Cherokeen.
ought not to be pernited to form a Con Nottition of therrown, which they hare bitc.
ly done, It is well known that we aly
baye had the rieht of passing lawn dit sekes, and tregulating oun faire; or allowt, this right has never been as we laow, dent
ed us. Why is this ory mode now at this ed us. Why is this ory mode anow at this
late hourt. (rit tecause we have given the mane of Conitityion to oun frinamen ia
prinoigles of Government? If that is the

 Te Satates? SNab has arways heen the cose,
an a great messure, and if we are in any Wayb bound to hee, (wfice, we do not (Ceny)
it wile easily the discovered in the kever it whl easily the discovered in the several
treaties hetween the General Goveriment. and the Cherokees These treaties we re
gard with sacred reppect, as being the biswe oor safety, arid would upon no conside-
sition whitever, infringe upon them.When A determination was nude for form ing a constitution, wh heliete it was the pirecsit anderstad dint that it hiould be
formed agreealy to the generai und stale constitutions, the intercourse taw and the treaties by which this Nation if, ghathers
bicen connected with the Unit bieen connected with the United States. If
There is sny arficto, section or dlaus ${ }^{2}$ ot this constitution, which claches with fil or ei-
ther oi the ahove instruments, the framers of thave nointentionally comniffed erifr,
ind elaim rather the indulgence of the pub. e, Than deserve its severe cenfure
Wo are very fearful that tho
We are very fearfil that thf poliey and
Weaneses of the General ctose viliging the lidions is afouzt to tale a
dew turn. Thiteat of encorraging them

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| t that we were reatad to | hey dinink best, and | cmnants ofthose who by the W |  |  |
| vernment, and not to the |  |  |  |  |
|  | four nation, by adopting industrious drom | dwinded into obilivon. To prevent us answ |  |  |
| cau |  |  |  |  |
| te above extrect, hae poibictey of |  |  |  |  |
| 隹 | rely on the council and assistance of asi | vidu | vide |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | in my name, and assure them of my all |  |  | ada |
|  |  | danger which has been so fatal to our fore- | I |  |
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| We beg that the ame ki.i.d spirit which |  |  |  |  |
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| ches you have deilivered me, and ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| aaters they contain. |  |  |  |  |
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| racted your society |  |  |  |  |
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| is, it must rest on the joint consent |  |  |  |  |
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| those on each side of that line as |  |  |  |  |
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| be nee essary to mark it more phaily that nature) as done, youn hall heve eit. |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  | Cherokees as a people, will he faithfilly |  |  |
| (en such ony for the present |  |  |  |  |
| indeed those for the punistment of |  |  |  |  |
| crimes and the protention of property. |  |  | ment |  |
| Sut wnois oiderernine which of our |  |  |  |  |
| in fore with you' All of you being ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | je |  |  |  |
| equalls shel he lave for the others.- |  |  |  | araza |
| Our way is to put these questions to ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| de vote, and to consider that as law |  |  |  |  |
| \% |  |  |  |  |
| ondy vote as the wise, because he |  |  |  |  |
| (se equaly free, and equaly master of |  | beiciefon this important subject, and perhays |  |  |
| nient for ill y yor men to meet in ine |  |  |  |  |
| Place, woild it not be better for very. |  |  |  |  |
| ave hoose by the we do do |  | ported by men of judgment that it would |  |  |
| the town ond of the county people | aycriad | be |  |  |
| naserer to that than to any other to one, two, three or mory | S2 Yit row on, | $2 \begin{gathered} \text { to in } \\ \text { nor } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
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| estest men oftheir | NEW ECHOTA. |  |  |  |
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| nothing | To the public. |  |  |  |
| mo |  |  |  |  |
| livin |  |  |  |  |
| he will tell them what fur lasw is on | an pated. This delay has been owing to max- |  |  |  |
| - | wil | cule by improper intrusion. And though -1 |  |  |
| - | ou | (t) |  | frai |
|  |  | merin |  | W. has our thanks for his communi- |
| eea | hope their patience will not te so ex hast- | we have been taught to believe, |  |  |
|  |  | soft answer turneth |  |  |
| mproved it, shall horong to him and |  |  |  |  |
|  | to wit |  |  | omm ondence on the Cherokee La |
| ${ }_{\text {The }}$ |  |  |  |  |
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## PONTRY

## FOR THE CHEROKEE PhGNI, <br> Dtapotait he seran jehora. <br>  <br>  <br> 

the lokd's prater versified.
Tune, Dalstom 1. s.aw PA ,
 GEOGRART
on onipar
Og hispad.

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Rhyiz

Literal Translation of the Lord's Pray
er from Cherokee into Enslish. Our Father, who dwellest above, honored be thy name. Let thy em pire spring to light. Let thy will be Our food day by day bestow upon us Pity us in regard to our having sinned against thee, as we pity those who
sin against us. And lead us not into any place of straying, but, on the other hand, restrain us from sin. For thine is the empire, and the strength, an the honor forever. So let it be The above is perhaps as literal transiation, as can well be given in
English of the Lord's prayer in Cher okee, as it stands at the head this of co
lumn. As, hower cannot be said to be a strictly literal transtation from the original, so neith er is the Enghish widely different from that of the oth er, that literal translations appear
be an impossibility.

From the "Manus ipt."
GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE. When the American army was sta
tioned at West Point, during the revo lutionary war, the British head quar ters were not many miles distant, on
the Hudson; and each were waiting like the figures on a chess board, for some favorable movement, to disconcert and thwart the operations of the n frequent skirmishes; and wargons provisions, ammunition and clothing would fall into, the power of those superior in number and address. Onone lish uniform was seized by an Ameri can detachment; and several notable advantages, obtained by the latter, in-
spired the enemy with a desire to re taliate. About this time, while a West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resi dent from the army, in whose family he
enjoyed the kindest hospitality, enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as
well as relief from many of those sterner engagements which harassed h; weary mind. As every circu wisit like this not many miles from their camp, of the Endlish escapie the cognizanc oner like Gen. Washington, would tena, in their opinion, to shorten the king was difficult: there were alway advanced guards to cover the American commander, and there was no mode
of discovaring his visits, except by
vinning over some one of the family. The friend whom the general visited was once thought British, but he had ta-
interests of the Brese en a decided stand in favor of Amer fessed the strictest neutrality he proassed the strictest neutrality alleging nt family.
During
During the intimacy of the Genearmy, that his friend had been seen of ten rumning from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and, apparently, minthe family, and, apparently, min-
gled as cordially with the host, as if no suspicion had crossed his mind.-At length, one day, as the General was
taking his leave, his friend earnestly requested him to dine with him the fol lowing afternoon, emphatically nam ing the hour of two, as the moment
expecting him. He reminded him expecting him. He reminded him of
the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred, begged him to lay a side every formaiit, \& regard his nouse general did not consider it in that light, as the guard that always accompaned iting a friend. "By no means, dear "there is no man I esteem more than yourself; and as a proof of the con-
fidence which I repose in you, I will visit you alone to-moriow, and
pledge my sacred word of honor, that not a soldier shail aecompany me."-
"Pardon me, general," cried the host; "but why so serious on so triting
subject? I merely jested." "I am aware of it," said the hero, smiling,
but what of that? I have long consid ered the planting of these outposts uilnecessary, inasmuch as they may ex-
cite the suspicion of the enemy; and although it be a trifle shall not sport with the friendship you indulge for me."-
"But then-the hour, general?"- "Oh es, two o'clock you said."
At one o'clock on the following day, the general mounted his favorite hor and proceeded alone, upon a bye-road
which conducted him to the hospitable mansion. It was about half an hour before the time, and the bustling hos eceived him with open arms, in addi-
ion to the greetings of the delighte amily. "How punctual, kind sir,"
"greetings of the delighted xclaimed his warm hearted frien 'Punctuality,' replied W ashington, n angel virtue, embracing minor vell as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doub is integrity." The host started: but ours is a proof that we enjoy your hen yours is a proof that we enjoy your full-
est confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dimner. It overlooked rough country several miles in extent fields of grain, here and there sweep ing beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grassshallow rivulets of the uneven wastethen hidden by woodlands intercepting prospect of the country beyond-spo of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds helow, and chequere
on both sides by the dim, purple High ands, frowning sometimes into hoal battlements, and tapering again into
gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by he sun. "This is fine, bold scenery! exclaimed the general, apparenty ab "Yes, sir," replied his friend, looking vishfully around, as if expecting som one's approach; but catching the pierc were fastened confusedly on the floor "I must rally you, my friend," ob onder point, that rises from the wat and suddenly is lost behind that hill which obstinately checks the view?" engaged apparently in something else han the subject of inquiry. "There,"
continued the hero, "my enemy lie continued the hero, "my enemy lies
nncamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark, that
cammon! do you think it proceeds rom the head-quarters of the ene" While
While pointing out to bis friend the rofile of the country, the face of the vay, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the bouse He was not mistaken, it was a troop eemingly, of British horse, that were
lescending a distant hill, winding thro' a labyrinth of numerous projections and trees, until they were seen gallop-
ing through the valley below -and then again they were hidden by a field of for-


When an English scholar recolfects
the tedious. months oceupied in his the tedious months occupied in his
spellingthook, he regards it as a
matter of asionishment, and nearly inmatter of astonishment, and nearly in-
credible, that an active Cherokee boy
may leann to read his own language in
a day, and that not more than two or a day, and that not more than two or
three days is ordinarily requisite.
Yet such is believed to be the wict. Yet such is believed to be the frict.
Nor is it so great a mystery to one
why has learned to read both languawhy has learned to read both langua-
ges, and who reflects a little on the
subject. When an English child has
. Wer learned the names of his letters, he
has but just begun learning to read.-
The main thing is to learn the combina. The main thing is to learn the combinastill more difficult task, to divest himself of the idea that he must pronounce
the name of each successive letter in the name of each successive letter in
order to read. If, for illustration, $b a$, were to be pronounced be-a, he would pronounce the letter be, thento detach from the consonant sound that of the one instance, $i$ in another, and so on,
and ir the same manner to learn a thousand other and some of them extremely complicated combinations, is a task indeed. But the Cherokee boy has not a single combination to learn except that of of $s$ with a succeding consonant; \& the name of each character is the syliable which it represents. To
read is only to repeat successively the names of the several letters. When, ters, he can read a word composed of those two; when he has learned three, hose three, and when he has learried I say he can read, not perfectly, but he can spell out the meaning, and

But another very age which this alphabet has over the Roman, as applied to the writing of the
English language, is that, excepting the variations of longer or shorter, harder
or softer, as from ( $d$ to $t$, and more or less aspirated sounds each coaracter is the invariable representative of the
same sound; while in English the same same sound, while in English the same
sound may Wive half a dozen different
signs, or the same sign may represent, signs, or the same sign may represent,
as many different sou ds. The slphabet
used by Mr. Pickering in his Cherokee Grammar, and some other modi-
fications of the Roman alphabet, as fications of the Roman alphabet, as
applied to languages till lately unwrit-
ten, possess the same advantage. -

Hence it is, that a Sandwich Islander,
though, as I suppose, he cannot equal the Cherokee with his syllabic alphabet, will yet, in the rapidity with which he acquires the at of reading, Another source of wonder in regar few syllabic characters are sufficient to write a language. Certainly they are eason implied in the last paragrap in a manner vastly mor the English language is written by
means of the Roman alphabet, of let.
ters. Two things account for the few ters. First the fewness of consonan ounds in the language Secondly
and chiefly, the circumstance that ev
ery syllable in the langugge ends with ary syllable in the langudge ends with r
vowel sound. A little calculation wili
shew what a yast difference the latte shew what a vast difference the latt
circumstance makes in the number
possible syllables. Sappose, for e possible syllables: pound consonant s languages to be
of vowel sounds

## stitute



Cherokee,) -in a vowel sound, glish, a syllable may either b
end, or both, with a consonant. hough the

## et , if my

$\qquad$ only 96 . On this account the s bic method Sea Jslands, example, i
o an impo
een mad
to an made
beentioned
residing i
swelled the

ests that swelled along the bosom of the
landscape. "Would it not be strange," landscape. "Would it not be strange," observed the general, apparently un-
conscious of the movements behind him, "that after all my toils America should forfeit her liberty?" "Heaven served, and entering more warmly into
the feelngs of the other. "But", umed Washington, "I have heard o treachery in the heart of one's own camp: and, doubtless, you know that it
is possible 'to be wounded even in the house of one's friend." "Sir," de-
manded the downcast host, unable to manded the downcast host, unable to
meet the searching glance of his commeet the searching glance of his com-
pamion, "who can possibly intend so pamion, "who can possibly intend
daring a crime?" "I only meant," r pied the other, "that treachery was he most hideous of crimes: for, Judas ney!" "Very true, dear sir," responded the anxious host, as he gazed upround the hill, and riding with post "Is it not two o'clock yet?" demanded Washington; "for I have an engagement this afternoon at the isit must therefore be shorter than I intended." "It lacks a full quarter yet!" said his friend, seming
doubtful of his wateh, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me, sir What cavalry are those that are so ra-
pidly approaching the house!" "Oh, they may possibly be a party of British colly, "whioh mean no companion coolly, "whioh mean no harm; and, if I mistake not, they have been sent for
the purpose of protecting me." As vas seen dismounting from the troop vas seen dismounting from his horse
and his example was followed by the rest of the party. "General," returned the false friend, walking to him vey familiarly, and tapping him on the houlder, "General, you are my prisington, looking calmly at the men who were approaching the steps; "but,
friend," exclaimed he, slapping him in return on the arm, "I know that you
are mine! Here, officer, carry this reacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the
The British General had secretly offered an immense sum to this man, to make an appointment with the hero, at
two o'clock, at which time he was to send a troop of horse, to secure him in heir possession. suspecting his in own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour prected
They pursued heir way to the camp commander at the sagacity of thei defeated the machinations of the British General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of
ustice. Overcome and tears of the family, he pardoned his treacherous friend, on conditon of
his leaving the country forever, which he accordingly did; and his name wa ever afterwards sunk in oblivion.

## FOR THE ChEROKEE PHGNIX. CHEROKEE ALPHABET

 Wr. Bouninott-As your paper i the public, and is to be printed as your Prospectus informs us, partly in the and see language, and in the new Mr. Guess, I presume that some re marks on that character will not be nacceptable to some of your Englishreaders. I submit the following to your disposal with the simple remark that if any mistakes should occur in representing the sounds of the several
letters you will be able to make the cessary corrections.
The following is the Cherokee Al phabet in the order in which it was rranged by its inventor.


The number of characters is 85 .The original number was 86 ,
which has since been omitted, ing too little distinct in the sound The arrangement, like that of all other alphabets of which 1 have any Thowledge, is entirely without system he characters appear to have been sented.themselves to the wind or to the eye of the inventor, when he was
putting the finishing stroke to his work,


Those syllables which are writte with the consonant g , except $\& \mathrm{ga}$
sometimes have the sound of $\mathrm{k} . ~$
d $s \mathrm{du}, \infty \mathrm{dv}$, are souretimes sounded to, Those written with tl, excep its, might be written ds, but the dis tinction is not very perceptible. A
German would write with sufficient German would write
accuracy za, za, \&c.
Each character expresses a sylla e by itself, with the exception of $\hat{a}$ which has precisely the power of the Roman s, and is never used but as prefix to a syllable beginning with the ally, before $\circ$ ga, w ta, t te, and $x$ tih To dispense with this character, and substitute in its stead a separate char would require the addition of 14 new would require the adarion make the whole number amount to 102 , an

This circumstance of the alphabe eing syllabic, and the number of sylwhy the task of learning to read th Cherokee language is so vastly easie
than that of learning to read English

## Those persons who are acquainted with

 ering of Boston, in his Cherokee. Gram-mar, [yet unfinished,] will perceive the fol given above. vowelo which, in his alphabet, is express-
ed by means of a new character; and the ed by means of a new character; and the
sound of $o$ in tone or short as in intonate is omitted. I have not used the new char
acter for want of type: and have taken the letter o in its stead, as not heing necessary
for the expression of the other sound, which

## appears neve syllable $q u 0$

2. The sound of $u$ in dumb, also ex
pressed in Mr. Pickering's Grammar by new character, is here omitted. It does in-
deed at first heacing apnear to be of fre deed at first heacing appear to be of fre-
quent recurrence; but critical observation especially when the words are sung, or
when, by a change of location, the syllable
in in question becomes accented, will discover
the sound to be that of a in father only
chartened. Indeed an English ear will fini it hard to discriminate between the soun $u$ in dumb, and that of $a$
the second syllable of Adam. 3. The letter $v$ is usedt instead of anoth
new character of Mr. Piekering's
3. The combir

## 



g

otw, as being more fors nulimiar.

