MAN BY BLIAS BOUDINOUT

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Christian Philosophy.

Few things are notice indebuged than flattery a few men, who are above and still tower, who

TITUTION OF THE CHE-ROKEE NATION, d by a Convention of Delegates the several Districts, at New Ehota, July 1827

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF I of the Chenomer Nation ation assembled, in order to c tablish' justice, ensure tranquility, promote our common welfare, and secure to ourselves and our posterify the blessings of liberty; acknowledging with humility and gratitude the goodness of the sovereign Ruler of the Universe, in offering us an opportunity so favorable to the design, and imploring his aid and direction in its accomplishment, do orders and establish this Constitution for the Isovernment

Sec. 1. The Boundaries of this nation, embracing the lands solemnly guaranteed and reserved forever to the Cherokee Nation by the Treaties concluded with the United States, are as follows; and shall forever negative remain unafterably the same—to unit. Regioning on the North Roak of ter remain unafterably the same—to wit—Beginning on the North Bank of De accent foot, Deltare a view of the Chickseaw old fields; thence along the name channel of said river, including all the main channel of said river, including the name channel of said river, thence are the properties.

A GCOD COUNCEPICE.

What is there, in all the pump of the world, the emptyments of luxury the gratingation of wassion, compact the grating grating the properties of the chickses of the first section of the wassion of wassion, compact the grating grating the wassion of with—Beginning on the North Bank of Tempessee River at the upper part of the Chickses of the live same of the chickses of the properties The court is the seath of the mend. Including telends, to the junction of its, phawy prize to every performe, that diffuses the Gawee and Nanteyales; theree kerear, occase, the med with this, the gay pleasances world are like brilliants to a discovery make to a dual car, who is a cape. To like down on the case of the case of

to anound these are to discretely to a polit on the top of said ridge; thence due North to Camp Coffee on Temessee river, which is opposite the Chicksary Island; thence to the place of beginning. Sec. 2. The Sovereignty and in the island of the prince and of the prince and of the prince are and shall remain, the common property of the Nation, the common property of the Nation, and the knows the improvements made thereon, and the improvements made thereon, and the improvements made thereon, and the remains of the value is but a factor of the citizens of the Nation, are the exclusive and adefending the property of the Chicksary is to the solution of the citizens of the Nation, are the exclusive and adefending the property of the Chicksary is to the place of the Nation, are the exclusive and adefending the property of the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to their respective improvements as expected at this article, shall possess on sight not prove to dispose of their importance is not sight not power to dispose of their importance is not obtained the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to their respective improvements as expected at this article, shall possess on sight not power to dispose of their importance of the United States, individual stream to individual citizens where the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasible right to the citizens of the Nation, possessing exclusive and incereasing exclusi a parishioner, ivin highly other Government, all their rights and parishioner, ivin highly other Government, all their rights and privileges as eitigens of this Nation shall cease; Provided nevertheres, That the Levislature shall lawe power to regard by the total lawe power to regard by the total the lagits of citizenship, any such paradia persons who may of my time desire to return to the Nation on their desire to return to the Nation of their memori-

DE ELW DORTP ASAL ALOW, GWW 60-00 AFATAA, SCAP SYATELS, DA AA SYSTLORIS, DE AT TERMEALER PRESIDENT ASAL EN TERMEALER PRESIDENT ASAL EVACULTATION OF THE SEA BY, DE RIGH SOME ONLY TOWN AND TOWN OF THE SEA BY TOWN AND TOWN OF THE DRAW OF THE SEA BY TOWN OF THE SEA BY AD SOME THE SEA BY ADDRESS AND THE S

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readmission. Moreover, the Legisla-ture shall have power to adopt such laws and regulations, as its wisdom may deem expedient and proper, to prevent the citizens from monopoliz-ing improvements with the view of speculation.

ARTICLE IL. Sec. 1. The Power of this Government shall be divided into three distinct departments;—the Legislative the Executive, and the Judicial. Sec. 2. No person or persons, belonging to one of these Departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted

Anticle III.

Sec. I fire trecislative Powers shall be vested in two distinct branches; a Committee, and a Council; each to bave a negative on the other, and both to be styled, the General Council of the Cherokee Nation; and the style of their act. and the style of their acts and laws

shall be,

"Resolven by the Committee and
Council in General Council conver-

Sec. 2. The Cherokee Nation, as 2. NE. laid off into eight Districts, shall so resy by.

Sec. 3. The Committee shall consist of two members from each District, and the Council shall consist of three members from each District, to be chosen by the qualified electure of their respective Districts for two years; and the elections to be held in every District on the first work of the properties of their respective Districts for two years; and the elections to be held in every District on the first work of the properties of the prop

for two years; and the elections to be held in every District on the first-Monday in August for the year 1828, and every succeeding two years thereafter; and the treueral Council shall be held once a sear, to be convened on the second Monday of Octuber in each year, at New Echota.

See 4 No person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Council, but a free Cherokee Male citizen, who shall have attained to the age of twenty-live years. The descendants of Cherokee men by all free women, except the African rave, whose parents may be or have been living together as man and wife, according to the customs and laws of this Nation, similial chilled to all the rights and privileges of this Nation, as well as the posterity of Cherokee, women by all free men. No person who is of negro or mulatto parentage, either by the father or mother side, shall be citally ble to hold any office of profit, honor or trust, under this Government.

Sec. 5 The Electors, and mombars of the the General Council shall.

at election, and at the General sil, and in going to, and returning

Sec. 6. In all elections by the peopie, the electors shall vote viva voce. Electors for members to the General Council for 1828, shall be held at the places of holding the several courts, and at the other two precincts in each District which are designated by the law under which the members of this Convention were placed and the District of the several courts are designated by the law under which the members of this convention were placed and the District of the several court of the several court of the several courts are several courts. Convention were elected; and the District Judges shall superintend the lections within the precincts of their respective Court Houses, and the Marshals & Sheriffs shall superintend within the precincts which may be assigned them by the Circuit Judges of their respective Districts, together with one other person, who shall be enpointed by the Circuit Judges for each the court Houses and proceed to established assertion the true state of the polis, and shall issue to each metaber, duly elected, a cortificate; and also make an official return of the state of the polis of election to the principal Chief, and it shall be the du-

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PART, JUNY GRIVE, CLERCE BIFZ OF AC ALORDANA ORT DRIVE, LA LAND BRY DRIVE, LA LAND BRY TOOLS, IN YOUR PROBLEM OF THE COLOR, IN YOUR DRIVE, TERMINA DRIVE, TE

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4. CYC COZA CEWEL ECEWIAN, APAGA, DAGWY DAGGO COLE, TOWA WYRA TO SARE DO CHARACO TRAGA, DAGWY DAGGO JAME TO Z JAME A IPHOT DIGNY DESCRIPTION OF R. TO DO DESCRIPTION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAME RASE COTTES FAM. DESCRIPTION OF DESCRI 174 5F40.X.

Sec. 5. The Electors, and mombers of the the General Council shall, were in the new recept those of treason, name, no orz unwer, ev no orz unw r, or breach of the peace, we pre- no addate; he have no research on the form arrest during their attention of the array on the contract of th

6. her tetremise DEAY POAR her chateat beent ofte alway 1928 Graphwait, lyaary mwoarle obtgomal berland province, wex JETA DEF OPACE SEWOCE, AD JOSE," PAJ DZERY BERART. WENZ OSAY ALAMOY, GOP TOTONY MAKI DELANTING JALIMY MAYOTALI, OT OR DE SSY OVELS BUT TEAZ ELY The sy winz say thoay say to coly beat we into a label say sisty but into a consisty but ipsal beat say where box THE OWN PROPERTY OF THE SAY ME Aday, dak azoray assiver taat. precinct within their respective Districts; and the Growt Judges shall also appoint a clock to each precinct.—

The superintendents and efects shall on the Wednesdry morning succeeding the elaction assemble at their respective.

of the Sheriffs to deliver the same to the Executive Office; Provided nev-ertheless, The General Council shall have power, after the election of 1828, to regulate by law the precincts and superintendents and clerks of elections in the several Districts.

Sec. 7. All free Male citizens. excepting negroes, and descendants of white and Indian men by negro women, who may have been set free,) who shall have attained to the age of eighteen years, shall be equally entitled to vote

at all public elections.
Sec. 8. Each House of the General Council shall Judge of the qualifica-tions, elections, and returns, of its own

Sec. 9. Each House of the General Council may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for

the same cause. Sec. 10. Each House of the General Council, when assembled, shall choose its own officers; a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and com-pel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalty, as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 11. The members of the Committee shall each receive from the public Treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be two dollars and fifty cents per day during their attendance at the General Council; and the members of the Council shall each receive two dollars per day, for their services during their attendance at the General Council:-Pro vided, That the same may be increased or diminished by law, but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the General Council, by whom such alteration shall have been made.

Sec. 12. The General Council shall regulate by law, by whom and in what manner, writs of elections shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch

thereof. Sec. 13. Each member of the General Council, before he takes his seat, shall take the following oath, or affirmation; to wit: "I, A. B. do solemly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I have not obtained my elec tion by Bribery, Treates, or any un-due and unlawful means used by himself, or others by my desire or approbation, for that purpose; that I consider myself Constitutionally qualified as a member of ; and that, on all questions and measures

which may come before me, I will so give my vote, and so conduct myself, as may, in my judgment, appear most conducive to the interest and prosperity of this Nation; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the utmost of my a-

this Constitution.
Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of the

General Council to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper, to de-cide differences by arbitrators to be appointed by the parties, who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

Sec. 17. No power of suspending the laws of this Nation shall be exer-cised, unless by the Legislature or its

suthority.

Sec. 18. No retrospective law, nor any law impairing the obligations of contracts shall be passed.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall for laying

have power to make laws for laying and collecting taxes, for the purpose of raising a revenue.

Sec. 20. All bills making appropri-ations shall originate in the Committee, but the Council may propose amend-

ments or reject the same. Sec. 21. All other bills may origin pate in either house, subject to the concurrence or rejection of the other.

Sec. 22. All acknowledged Treaties shall be the Supreme law of the

23. The General Council shall have the sole power of deciding en the construction of all Treaty stip-ulations.

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able (and none other should be offered to them) and last home, for these unfortunate people; and second—In providing suitable means and support for their transportation, and taking them kindly but firmly by the hand and telling they must go and APESTRAA AVORW KOLPSE OAAVAA LE SAPOF.

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the sole power of impeaching.

Sec. 25. All impeachments shall be tried by the Committee;—when sitting for that purpose, the members shall be upon oath or effirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the

members present.

See 25. The Principal Chief, assistant principal Chief, and all civil officers, under this nation, shall be fiable to impeachment for any misdementor in office; but Judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than assess and from office, and disamilified. removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this Nation. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

INDIAN EMIGRATION. Extract of a letter from Thomas L. M Kinney, to the Secretary of War, du-

Nov. 29, 1827. I have come to the conclusion, (I refer now mainly to the Creeks,) and from close and personal observation, that no treaty can be concluded with these people, as such, and that whatever may be attempted in this way will be with persons not of the Creek na-tion, but such as have artfully insinuated themselve into their confidence,

and who govern their councils.

From this may be interred the ignorance and weakness of the Creeks, and the inference is just. Conscious of their own inefficiency to manage for themselves their concerns, they have yielded to this State of dependence on others. But this is not all. They are a wretched people. Poverty and distress are visible every where; and these have become entailed upon them by habitual drunkemess. No man by habitual drunkenness. No man who has the feelings of a man, can go through their country, and see their total abandonment to this vice, without emotions of the most painful kind. 1 hold their recovery from it, and from its long train of miseries, whilst the retain their present relations to the States, to be hopeless. No human agency can reform them as a people. It is vain to try — They are a devoted people, and destruction just before them. Husy, he is you by sace one occurs manity and justice unite in calling loudly upon the government as a parent promptly to interfere and save

They feel the miseries of their condition; and many of them look most imploringly for help. I believe they would submit cheerfully to be guided by the government, in regard to any new relations which it might be tho't. proper to establish for them. But e influences, under the direction of which they have placed themselves, would counteract the kindest designs,

enjoyit; and

Lastly—In letting those persons who
interfere in such matters know, that
the object of the government being
kind to the Indians, and intended wholly to better their condition, its deter-mination is final, and that no persons will be permitted with impunity to in-terfere in it. To sustain this last po-

sition, the presence of a few troops only would be required.

I would have it distinctly understood that a reasonable number of reservations should be granted, and that they should be given in fee simple to those who might prefer to remain.

This policy applies in its fullest

This policy applies, in its fullest extent, to the Creeks. I confine it, in this extent, to this people: not because it is not in a great degree appli-cable to others, but because I consider the way to be wide open for the Chickasaws and Choctaws; and therefore; no illustrations in reference to them are needed.

In regard to these, (the Chickasaws

Sec. 24. The Council shall have 24. JAW Tesy Abwer COR Peter рьмя веся, тех ус взр былуч тв яверемя.

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[DE OZA.]

and Choctaws) I believe it will only and Choctaws) I believe it will only be required to make the provision, as has been more fully explained in my reports of the 17th and 18th October, marked A. H. and C. and they will go. I believe also, the greater portion of the Cherokees would follower. low, upon a bare exposition of the plan which has been recommended he establishment of a suitable system for their transportation, and an invita-tion to them to go and join their broth-

I did not, as you are aware, visit the Cherokees. 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 I found would not hold out: and if it had been longer, I must have arrived in their country at the period when the commissioners were period when the commissioners were engaged in negotiating for the privilege of uniting, by means of a canal throtheir country, the waters of Consagnand Highwassee, and I should have deemed it prudent, even with time enough to have visited them, not to distract their councils, by calling off their attention to any other subject.

Of the Cherokees it is due that I should speak from my knowledge, obtained, however, otherwise than by personal observation, in terms of high commendation. They have done much for themselves. It has been their

for themselves. It has been the good fortune to have had born among good fortune to have had born among them, some great men; of these, the late Charles Hicks stood pre-eminent. Under his wisdom, which was guided by virtues of a rare quality, these people have been elevated in privileges of every local description, high above their neighbors. They seek to be a people, and to maintain by law, and good government, those principles which people, and to maintain by law, and good government, those principles which maintain the security of persons, defend the rights of property, &c.—
They deserve to be respected, and to be helped. But with the kindest regards to them and with a firm conviction in the propriety and truth of the remark, they ought not to be encouraged in forming a constitution and government within a State of the Republic, to exist and operate independently of our laws. would counteract the kindest designs, unless the measures which may be adopted for bettering their condition thereof."

Sec. 14. No person who may be convicted of felony before any court of this Nation, shall be eligible to any office or appointment of honor, profit or trust, within this Nation.

Sec. 15. The General Council shall have power to make all laws and regulations, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the Nation, which shall not be contrary to this Constitution.

Would counteract the kindest designs, unless the measures which may be adopted for bettering their condition shall be accompanied by a power that shell cause those interested people to cause their interfering, agencies, and this, in my opinion is within the range of a sound policy; nor will the exercise of it conflict with any one of the great principles upon which rest justice, or mercy, or the freedom of regulations, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the Nation, which shall not be contrary to this Constitution.

Would counteract the kindest designs, unless the measures which may be adopted for bettering their condition shall be accompanied by a power that shell cause those interested people to the assurance of the Republic, to exist and operate independently of our laws. The sooner they have the assurance given them, that this cannot be permitted, the better it will be for them. If they will agree to come at once under our laws, and he merged as citizens in our privileges, would it be observed as citizens in our privileges, would it be observed as citizens in our privileges, would it be observed as citizens in our privileges, would it be observed as citizens. It will be found to lie, the proper that shell cause those interested people to the reconstitution in the properties and operate made people to the remain and operate made operate made operate within a state of the Republic, to jected against? But if they will not, then no people, of all the Indians within our limits, are better qualified to go into a territory, such as it is proposed to provide for our Indians, and by their superior lights, confer, under the suit, able form of government, benefits upon the Indian race. They are wise enough, I think, to see this, & magnanmous enough to undertake it. For my own part, I am solicitous for their nappiness and presperity; and being conscious that their hopes must rest ultimately, upon such a home as the Chickasaws have, with such a display of wiscom, determined to go and provide for themselves. I cannot but believe that a great majority of the Cherokees will consent to join them.

We cannot but express our regret, the

We cannot but express our regret, the Col. M'Kinney should believe that the gretter partion of the Ch rokers would follow the Creeks, Chickens as and Choclews, in the emigration to, we know not where, whe we are confident that this belief is founde upon no evidence whatever. He did no pay us a visit, and of course could not of pay us a visit, and of course could not obtain the views of our people in regard to the present policy of the General Covernment, in its intercourse with the Indians; and we presume that there, with whom he might have hold an interview, never assured him any thing of this nature. We have formed our opinion on the subject from person

observation, and would not besitate to exthink ununimously) are averse to remov The public are already aware that we ha equently made known our reluctance to not be west of Mississippi. And let it here be stated that this reluctance, on our part, is not a thing of late origin, as it has been inlelphia in 1792 between Gen. Knox Ser. of War, & a deputation of the Cherology, Ak-neenesdoo-yah (or Bloody Fellow) deliver-ed a speech, of which the following is an tract, which will shew the disposition of he Cherokees on this matter at that early period. The speeches of the Deputation, and the answers of the President and the Secretary of War will be given in future

numbers of our paper.
"When I found Governor Blonnt want-ed to purchase our lands, I told him that I loved my lands, and would not part with them, that I came there not to treat of selling land, but on public business of friendship between the white and red people. I tell you truly what I said to Governor Blount, nd I am come to ask of you, whether be

was authorized to purchase our lands?

We remained seven days at the place of treaty, on this business, and Governor Blount still urging us to sell our lands the thought of which made tears come into my

On the seventh day, finding Governor Blount still urging the sale of lands, I told him, I was desirous of going to General-Washington and Congress, to see whether I could not obtain better satisfaction; to which Governor Blount replied that he was fully authorized for the purpose, therefore it would be unnecessary for any Indians to

I however persevered in my wishes to go to Philadelphia, when Governor Blount asked me, whether I had money to defray the expenses of my journey—this struck me forcibly—and reflecting that our people young and old were in his power, I then told him that if he would not demand so the him that of my me would give him a small much land of us, we would give him a small piece, without any consideration whatever, if he would let us and our children return to our own country in peace and safety,"

If such were the feelings of a Cherok Chief, more than thirty years ago, when his countrymen were yet in a rude state, what may not be expected from his success, whose minds have in some measure b enlightened & who depend on the proof their lands for their support.

There is no one amongst us, who have any objection to hear a bure ex of the plan which Col. M'Kinney Bas commended; but we would protest again the employment of coercive measures, the means of civilizing us. Such medical as will appear evident even to the mea-perficial observer of human nature, inst of proving beneficial to us, will render all the former attempts for our good completes

It has been repeatedly and storgly urgd by some of our white brethren, among whom appears to be Col. M'Kinney, who onnection with Indian affairs and the Gr nral Government, would seem to establish uthority on his opinion, that the Cherokees ught not to be permitted to form a Concitation of their own, which they have he ly done. It is well known that we a selves, and regulating our affairs; or at this right has never been as we know, de ed us. Why is this cry made now at this late hour? Is it because we have given the principles of Government? If that is the eason, we are willing to dispense with the same, and in its stead substitute lines. Is name, and in its stead substitute these. Is it said that our Government "exists and acts independently of the laws of the United States? Such has always been the case in a great measure, and if we are in any way bound to her, (which we do not deny) it will easily be discovered in the several treaties, between the General Government, and the Cherolegies. These treaties we re treaties, between the General Government, and the Cherokees. These treaties we regard with sacred respect, as being the bases of our safety, and would upon no consideration whatever, infringe upon them.—When a determination was made for forming a constitution, we helieve it was the universal understanding that it should be formed agreeably to the general and state constitutions, the intercourse law, and the treaties by which this Nation is, and his been connected with the United States. been connected with the United States. If there is any article, section or clause in this constitution, which clashes with all or ei-ther of the above instruments, the framers of thereof the above instruments, the framers of thave unintentionally committed eract, and claim rather the indulgence of the pub-lic, than deserve its severe censure. We are very fearful that the policy and measures of the General Government, in

vivilizing the Indians, is about to take a to embrace the useful arts, education a

religion, in the land of their forefathers, which has formerly been done to the honor of Washington, Jepperson and others, they are now gravely told that their case in hopeless, whilst they retain their present relation to the States." We have always thought that we were related to the General Government, and not to the states, and let it be remembered that our relation with the Wester States has been one of the most the United States has been one of the most efficient causes in bringing to pass the im-provement amongst us, which Col. M'Kin-ney, in the above extract, has publicly ac-knowledged. To show the policy which the General Government formerly employ-ed towards the Indians, and the interest she took in their welfare, we present to our readers the following speech of Thomas e United States has been one of the most she took in their weltare, we present to our readers the following speech of Thomas Jefferson, one of the Presidents of the United States, delivered Jan. 9, 1809, to a deputation of the upper Towns. We give the speech entire, so that there may not be any imputation of favoring ourselves.—We beg that the same kind spirit which this speech breathes, may be extended to us and to our children.

My Children, Deputies of the Cherokee

Upper Towns,
I have maturely considered the speeches you have delivered me, and will now give you answers to the several matters they contain.

You inform me of your anxious desires to engage in the industrious pursuits of agriculture and civilized life; that finding it impracticable to induce the nation at large to join in this, you wish a line of separation to be established between the upper and lower towns, so as to include all the waters of the Hiwassee in your part; and that having thus contracted your society within narrower limits, you propose, within those to begin the establishment of fixed laws and of regular government. You say that the lower towns are satisfied with the division you propose, and on these several matyou ask my advice and aid.

With respect to the line of division between yourselves and the lower towns, it must rest on the joint consent of both parties. The one you propose appears moderate, reasonable and well defined; we are willing to recognize those on each side of that line as distinct societies and if our aid should be necessary to mark it more plainly that nature has done, you shall have it. I think with you that on this reduced scale, it will be more easy for you to introduce the regular administration of

In proceeding to the establishment of laws you wish to adopt them from ours, and such only for the present as suit your present condition; chiefly indeed those for the punishment of crimes and the protection of property. But who is to determine which of our laws suit your condition, and shall be in force with you? All of you being equally free no one has a right to say what shall be law for the others .-Our way is to put these questions to the vote, and to consider that as law for which the majority votes-the fool has as great a right to express his opinion by vote as the wise, because he is equally free, and equally master of himself. But as it would be inconvenient for all your men to meet in one place, would it not be better for every town to do as we do——that is to say: Choose by the vote of the majority of the town and of the country people one, two, three or more, according to the size of the town, of those whom each voter thinks the wisest and hon-estest men of their place, and let these meet together and agree which of our laws suit them. But these men know nothing of our laws. How then can they know which to adopt? Let them ell from under his etermine too, who e inflicted for eve punishment shall ry crime. In our e punish murder olitary confin

When you shall dopted laws, when you shall have adopted laws, the are to execute them? Perhaps, may be best to permit every town and the settlers in its neighborhood tached to it, to select some of their st men, by a majority of its voters, be judges in all differences, and to ecute the law according to their on judgment. Your council of re-

r mode as may best suit you. these things, my children, consideration of the Upper of your nation, to be decided they think best, and I sincerely ou may succeed in your laudaoccupations and a government of regular law. In this you may always rely on the council and assistance of the government of the United States. Deliver these words to your people in my name, and assure them of my friendship.

TH: JEFFERSON. January 9th, 1809.

Gh RA O'EOGA, Ahwoy Gh DA 98Ch ARE AD how ourse.

"JU OUVP SAA, GH DGGT EJT TAAA TOVE hipato, gwyayh over stead TARA TOPP TOPRALIS O'CR O'ZA TGU OTAL, ART STOTAE DB, EZYC DC E herta haat; ez eyagbaa sy. ag TE SZ IR TIWOW AD AGAG AYGAWA hishaq, gwyz over this qof. Addyh TOVP FRT IC C'ATT, DZFF SOUADWO-De overte ad jette hensot, De Ays tara tare in seagest, indee beta GBO OZAGO LERO SY GL DAA, EL SA WA RACTAGER. CACAWL CWY O'CTF AA STER, CAACER SAGA SGLO-LOV; Do eayar teraa, tor br repataas a hoteral. Toppayh ert ic becht DO BUT OAGAWL TYPRA TGLOTA, TOTA Shaws, Dost sahmes seseins. 02 CWY ALOGAS FRT ASAPAASA FR O' GR. ILAO ASAFOA IN BEHOAL AGA WARA PR SA GOVP Shagor. 640, Do OORY OBLOTA, JAMARAS SA PAGA 40F; D43Z A9AG ** Jhhaa.1, 00. D4 QUEPRED SY; CRYLID DAWN, OCLF жун вылл фотрые De трелл. AD 3Z OOTP JISQ OHPLOAM. OG DO Th' OF PINA, ICYA DO HERE, BOAE DO ECOUPBA HERO FRT, DO OOR OF OF OFF OF TGOPAL, OAHZAFL GAFR, D& OAH CHE GAPR. BOY AD AGA PETOTE DIGWY, GRY DO D4 TGFRAM. YO GTOT AD, IL JEGA SEY DIGWY, CDd SECTOP, DC C SECSP OR TG OF SEAT .1.3."

oay aas och4 ch RA OEOGA. in AYAZO DE OFOCA AY, ORY OCHRA DAZ OLAGBALO-A BAY& PAA OLO-T AS DE COSTA AL AS ST TYL SZAP. OG to-Aayh D4 Resar et; ade obawy PAFAL BY OCAL GH DAA, 1889APP OG Ohsad. Layh Brillay, TGZ O' LOW Shees Tayea PRT; TGZ UW Sh eo-0 by telo-pt; do sallinesa wear Shill Aystanga Tyat. Asing амун му, огнул» об мунсты вы TYRTHAPT, IC O'HEOGA BSPYPAL; Ot SZ O'EGG THINBA, OA GHA RA O'EGG A STLAGA.

Eher has ane an oyeara gaot og kr sa gygaðu gað; læyh shec A MARRATO SE ROJO, OCCORDA LO St hyd, az segtpæ aa og thær st DO OR ONTER THENA HOA, SOW MYH TSTPSA OHEGGA THEARA AD SE БУЖТЬАЛ, CZ ОС ТСТРЬУМ ВЕНЛУ. ВО AE DO ECOUPBA HERO ER OAFHAA, InDA, ILOYH AAO4A SY BOAE, D4 \$Z Theritalian Bone an Drep ocoa. TOW DOZ 01 OYGARA HDA HOAS, TER-WZ TEPSRA CHZAFT SHER DO OAHG PL SHER. LOAZ GOEZ SOW TSPSR AYGEARAS, TOEZ OZ4 TYART? ORW \$2 TO: TOP OSJERS OURLEAD \$2. өфум ях нафрагаф ачас бесесo-m. Doz catal dan deni ay islw T.IRWOF, TGTZ TOP PEOCT.IOF.

NEW ECHOTA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1828.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are happy in being able, at length, associate in their council our beloved to issue the first number of our paper, alman living with them. Col. Meigs, and though after a longer delay than we anticipated. This delay has been owing to unany point they desired. He will inform them also of our methods of doing butter a longer delay than we anticipated. This delay has been owing to unany point they desired. He will inform will be sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should do only the sufficient to acquit us, and though at times, we should be sufficient to acquit us, and the sufficient to issue the first number of our paper, al- As we have no particular interest in the though after a longer delay than we antici- concerns of the surrounding states, we shall siness in our councils, so as to preserve order, and obtain the vote of every member fairly. This council can make a law for giving to every head of a family a separate parcel of land, which, when he has built upon and improved it, shall belong to him and his descendants forever, and which he nation itself shall have no right to ticularly from those who consider learning ticularly from those who consider learning et. They will and science necessary to the merits of newspapers: Such must not expect to be gratified here, for the merits, (if merits they can be called,) on which our paper is expect other crimes by ed to exist, are not alike with those which keep alive the political and religious papers of the day, We lay no claim to extensive information; and we sincerely hope, this public disclosure will save us from the severe criticisms, to which our ignorance of many things, will frequently expose us, in the future course of our editorial labors .-Let the public but consider our motives, and the design of this paper, which is, the benefit of the Cherokees, and we are sure,

an Indian country, and under the direction of some of the remnants of those, who by the most mysterious course of providence, have le endeavors to save the remains of dwindled into oblivion. To prevent us our nation, by adopting industrious from the like destiny, is certainly a laudable undertaking, which the Christian, the Patriot, and the Philanthropist will not be ashamed to aid. Many are now engaged, by various means and with various success, in attempting to rescue, not only us, but all our kindred tribes, from the impending the public already. danger which has been so fatal to our forefathers; and we are happy to be in a situation to tender them our public acknowledgments for their unwearied efforts. Our present undertaking is intended to be nothing more than a feeble auxiliary to these efforts. Those therefore, who are engaged for the good of the Indians of every tribe, and who pray that salvation, peace, and the comforts of civilized life may be extended to every Iudian fire side on this continent, will consider us as co-workers together in their benevolent labors. To them we make our appeal for patronage, and pledge ourselves to encourage and assist them, in whatever appears to be for the

benefit of the Aborigines. In the commencement of our labours, it is due to our readers that we should acquaint them with the general principles, which we have prescribed to ourselves as rules in conducting this paper. These principles we shall accordingly state briefly. It may, however, he proper to observe that the establishment which has been lately purchased, principally with the charities of our white brethren, is the property of the Nation, and that the paper, which is now offered the to the public, is patronized by, and under the direction of, the Cherokee Legislature, as will be seen in the Prospectus already before the public. As servants we are bound to that body, from which, however, we have not received any instructions, but are left at liberty to form such regulations for our conduct as will appear to us most conducive to the interests of the people, for whose benefit, this paper has been established.

As the Phonix is a national paper, we shall feel ourselves bound to devote it to national purposes. "The laws and public documents of the Nation," and matters relating to the welfare and condition of the Cherokees as a people, will be faithfully published in English and Cherokee.

As the liberty of the press is so essential to the improvement of the mind, we shall consider our paper, a free paper, with, however, proper and usual restrictions. We shall reserve to ourselves the liberty of rejecting such communications as tend to evil and such as are too intemperate and too per sonal. But the columns of this paper shall always be open to free and temperate dis-

cussions on matters of politics, religion, &c. We shall avoid as much as possible, controversy on disputed doctrinal points in religion. Though we have our particular belief on this important subject, and perhaps are as strepuous upon it, as some of our brethren of a different faith, yet we conscientiously think, & in this thought we are supported by men of judgment that it would be injudicious, perhaps highly pernicious, to introduce to this people, the various minor differences of Christians. Our object is not sectarian; and if we had a wish to support, in our paper, the denomination with which we have the honor and privilege of being connected, yet we know our incompetency for the task.

We will not unnecessarily intermeddle with the politics and affairs of our neighbors cule by improper intrusion. And though lic, praying that God will attend them with at times, we should do ourselves injustice, to be silent, on matters of great interest to the Cherokees, yet we will not return railwe have been taught to believe, that "A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger." The unpleasant controversy existing with the state of Georgia, of which many of our readers are aware, will frequently make our situation trying, by having hard sayings and threatenings thrown out against us, a specimen of which will be found in our next. We pray God that we may be delivered from such

In regard to the controversy with Georgia, and the present policy of the General Government, in removing, and concentrating the Indians, out of the limits of any state, which, by the way, appears to be gaining strength, we will invariably and of our people. - Our views, as a people, on

in the land of their forefathers, presentatives will decide on this or those who wish well to the Indian race, will sented. These views we do not wish to TAGWY SELECT, DECEMBER 1 YALLES keep out of view all the failings and defi- conceal, but are willing that the public ciences of the Editor, and give a prompt should know what we think of this policy, support to the first paper ever published in which, in our opinion, if carried into effect, will prove pernicious to us.

We have been asked which side of the Presidential question we should take. Our answer is, we think best to take a neutral stand, and we know that such a course is most prudent, as we have no vote on the question, and although we have our individual choice, yet it would be folly for us to spend words and time on a subject, which has engrossed very much, the attention of

In fine, we shall pay a sacred regard to truth, and avoid, as much as possible, that partiality to which we shall be exposed .-In relating facts of a local nature, whether political, moral, or religious, we shall take care that exaggeration shall not be our crime. We shall also feel ourselves bound to correct all mistatements, relating to the present condition of the Cherokees.

How far we shall be successful in advancing the improvement of our people, is not now for us to decide. We hope, however, our efforts will not be altogether in vain .-Now is the moment when mere speculation on the practicability of civilizing us is out of the question. Sufficient and repeated evidence has been given, that Indians can be reclaimed from a savage state, and that with proper advantages, they are as capable of improvement in mind as any other people; and let it be remembered, notwithstanding the assertions of those who talk to the contrary, that this improvement can be made, not only by the Cherokees, but by all the Indians, in their present locations. We are rendered bold in making this assertion, by considering the history of our people within the last fifteen years. There was a time within our remembrance, when darkness was sadly prevalent, and ignorance abounded amongst us—when strong and de p rooted prejudices were directed are ust n.3ny things relating to civilized and and when it was thought a disgrace, for a Cherokee to appear in the costume of a white man. We mention these things not by way of boasting, but to shew to our readers that it is not a visionary thing to attempt to civilize and christianize all the Indians, but highly practicable.

It is necessary for our white patrons to know that this paper is not intended to be a source of profit, and that its continuance must depend, in a great measure, on the liberal support which they may be pleased to grant us. Though our object is not gain, yet we wish as much patronage. as will enable us to support the establishment without subjecting it to pecuniary difficulties. Those of our friends, who have done so much already for us by instructing us in the arts of civilized life, and enabling us to enjoy the blessings of education, and the comforts of religion, and to whose exertions may be attributed the present means of improvement in this Nation, will not think it a hard matter that their aid should now be respectfully requested. In order that our paper may have an extensive circulation in this Nation and out of it, we have fixed upon the most liberal terms possible; such, in our opinion, as will render it as cheap as most of the Southern papers; and in order that our subscribers may be prompt in their remittances, we have made considerable difference between the first and the last payments. Those who have any experience in the management of periodicals will be sensible how important it is, that the payments of subscribers should be prompt and regular, particularly where the existence of a paper depends upon its own income. We sincerely hope that we shall never have any occasion to complain of the delinquency of any of our patrons.

We would now commit our feeble efforts the good will and indulgence of t his blessings, and hoping for that happy period, when all the Indian tribes of America shall arise, Phonix like, from their ashes, ing for railing, but consult mildness, for and when the terms, "Indian depredation," "war whoop," "scalping knife" and the like, shall become obsolete, and for ever be "buried deep under ground."

GWY ICAHOA.

AAY EC. 600 P Deto-baa Dheo. 60or ar to opalal cospay, De Dhass. КЖЬ ТВУГАЛ DAA, БЬ ТРВРЖЬАЛ РК. TEZ AMP ASHEBUC, TEPPAA, DE TER TYCHARA FRT. ORYRYN TGAFR, OH EOGA DE DEP DOLO-BAY, DE LAW TS SY JAWOY, SORAT AMP SZPP DAAA, Ehwada somi sawip, iyaraa ssw OI SZPP ASCBAA DYGAAS, OWAD SC O-L 09COLL TEFT, De DITF GWY.

sawadyh Ra Tocheoa sp Tsti TYCHARA JEYCHAA AUP HIPRIO BRAYH TSPALAJA RYSAGAST TJEWY faithfully state the feelings of the majority VWTBP OLOSER AND OCR Chenaga HR BHF44. AGAG LEGICOP L 380 this subject, have been most sadly misrepre- 82 Dabos serp sabourt. Deayn

TEZ OAAGR AL AVAA, DE AD ASCELO ALVOHAA hespoths. ANTES the er, de tzebadem, ayap boae hei tom heyappa. Days agagn he sar quas dulal, aup athlere p4T; TOP W DAA FAT; SASW DO 1090 FAT, De than headen pat. Anz some TASWOTO HEAGT TOP She, De TOPA LE A4, De sheler, De her Dow shites TWA DE BETHAIF, DE OWN OFTHAI ther Do hand Dheada, sp E414. here. Awfwayhohosar, Ascend

ADAYL KGOO WALLER CWY SCAU OA, TABORA OR TEPRUARS SYSQ. ORY OF HAAR AMDOCALOA. O'CW T 663P 64 E39A. Dh Drad F4@A 96 CR DPAE DSL-OSAAW SZ ORY TGRA DOAJS. HUTYGEOW SZ PR DSP DF AE AFST-QAAAA, O'GO AGAG hispac AFT DOSAGBOW AGAG TSPSZ GAAG ROW AARYH SGAP DSP DPJE OFAA PARA YE GWY ICAUPAHOY RPRA, 54 WARA DO OAG hthoogre ozia 14aa DEAWE COFAS DEAL FARA DE SOF OZAGR DO Choogar of Declara F4" al D43Z bay aall; De ohewar D4 ORY TERA COPANA COSPRY AMFZ SALOGOE SAWER, GWY JCAUGA OZPA raal baw De hei aral tiegtae e.L. GRARE DO STAWARD, DO LS: EPAA het, GWY ICAUCA DOSAL FARL.-oay \$2 teal board ateread; old SP Do herosana by Shewsbars kr SGAP hero Caseralar Pyhtaa b FA, DO ST &Z hrythaft. Corry st D44, Sther læed, De oholo-ined, Do Aran Reserves, az obra fear Shehu TGZ &Z FGAF &OFY hereT Sheraaz Paga, Dzer hei Ogthaa DAM DOAL PART, ROCK DEFORLING BOAESZ, De RALS TESFRATSZ h.I. PATHAL TEPALS, ORW TEVELAW LETT лажун GWY всано-я Drena 1421. De heer san ozer owal Fial, De, hai AD 3F shyasaA, De Bb Teherat AJ FFOROJ, GWY JEAUCA OZFA F4 .I.50

Bayayh atcama Dread Famil 6. WY JEAUCA. LAJAYh YG GTT46AJ: LAN DAPA" GRANMA AD JETP ONE OGA DO DIMESENT PSTONDAA DRAW TOSK TWA DR. PROPRYA &R. MT988T S. 44 hsit, o-Gaha Shaed stio-toet. TAShe haro, Do hasa hydens; st RSSARot. Ehw 3Z AchFor OhcoE Gh DAA, TGSGFL, AD GWY JCATO-A Sh AlBid.

JEGGARYHZO AD DAZ YhPW, OAZ SP Stehobt TGZ JECGA here Sy. AJERA SZ ALCEARY, De DZPC SGLRY Doz Ascba and Danga F401. AD As CBAA US TORANJO TB DSA JECGA. ADAYH HEP PAGARA TOZ GWY JEA YOA JEGGA HERO SY. YE SHAWAS GWY JCAUCA COSFREDA D4Z ORAFF PAA OOJBAS, DOPAGAPAA DTAAPAA ua bayz yhfa objedan hefan Mrod.I.

GWY JEAUCA TEP BOAE F40A, TE PZ GWY, D4Z TJW P OBZPJ F400J hei oʻʻathad. Poattāda taar dra hy, ем им GWY всячол кусвал гада. ONYZ PRABO ARERA WPSP heralar MA OMY AD YG AMSMA WPSP GWY JO" AUO-A JIHOY RPOROL, TENOPOY'Z DJ ARPAJ, WP DOQ OJEJ PARJ. YGZ OSABABAR AH DIAMPMA KTA DSP ојва њама. Ус**и и**па ото ња AN DYFARAN, DYZANAYH, P4AN, QUE DEALER ZECHREO FAR.I.

e.W OCWAL, TEFT, TEFALS GWY 16 AUO-A TARSAAS. LAAM O'AWY THE PRY: LOA OHTRW: EAGAWRYH: æzz Rimeaa 14æa.

DB вWУ0.

The failure of the 2 last mails, by the late freshets, has rendered our present number destitute of intelligence. We would also state to our readers in this Nation, that our receipts of Washington papers have been so irregular, that we are not able to present to them what is doing in Congress in regard to affairs of Indians.

W. has our thanks for his communication on the Cherokee Alphabet .-We hope to be favored from another source with an account of the invention of this singular Alphabet. We would recommend to W. to continue his correspondence on the Cherokee Lan-

NOTICE.

A LL nersons are forwarned against tra-ding for a Note of hand, drawn by John Martin, in favor of John M'Carver, and Monce Gore of East Tennessee, for three hundred and fifty Dollars; pavable on the first day of March next, dated Jan-uary 1st 1828.

uary 1st 1828.
As the Consideration for which said note was given, has proved to be unsound, I am determined not to pay unless compelled by

JOHN MARTIN. New Echota, Feb. 21, 1828 .- 1-2.

POETRY.

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHENIX. TRANSLATION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER. DIAPAAA BU SEAP JSho-A.

BYAL SAWA PA, SAWAG FARA SG GEOGA PR OSOGAT. Obsport PLO-BOET REA SAWA hispolof. ферация ильти ауалдарал. Т. с оботат фумлру, БуфБлра Луфбо-Tou De Gregory oroxovor. •У, «УнальпраличаУн Dash. СТР \$Z GEOGA I-RT, GPhyA Do I-RT, RG4 WAG DO FRT HAART. ORYW OHEF

> THE LORD'S PRAYER VERSIFIED. Tune, Dalston. ар дохуал өлүм өлү оча.

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GEOGA PRT.

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5. GTPS SZ GEOG PR. CPhy.IZ PR. RGAMAZ MR haaq: De 014 F4@A.

Literal Translation of the Lord's Prayer from Cherokee into English.

Our Father, who dwellest above honored be thy name. Let thy empire spring to light. Let thy will be done on earth as it is done above.-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, and the honor forever. So let it be.

The above is perhaps as literal translation, as can well be given in English of the Lord's prayer in Cherokee, as it stands at the head this of column. As, however, the Cherokee cannot be said to be a strictly literal translation from the original, so neither is the English from the Cherokee. The idiom of the one language is so widely different from that of the other, that literal translations appear to be an impossibility.

From the " Manuscript." GEN. WASHINGTON'S ESCAPE.

When the American army was stationed at West Point, during the revolutionary war, the British head quarters 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 provisions, ammunition and clothing would fall into the power of those superior in number and address. On one of these occasions a quantity of English uniform was seized by an American detachment; and several notable advantages, obtained by the latter, inspired the enemy with a desire to retaliate. About this time, while at West Point, General Washington had an intimate acquaintance, not far resident from the army, in whose family he enjoyed the kindest hospitality, as well as relief from many of those ster-ner engagements which harassed his weary mind. As every circumstance was food to either army, a visit like this not many miles from their camp, could not long escape the cognizance of the English; and to possess a prisoner like Gen. Washington, would tend, in their opinion, to shorten the period of the war. But the underta-king was difficult: there were always

winning over some one of the family. ests that swelled along the bosom of the by embodying his signs of so. The friend whom the general visited landscape. "Would it not be strange," having found his number su was once thought to have espoused the interests of the British, but he had taken a decided stand in favor of America, and though a brave man, he professed the strictest neutrality alleging forbid!" said his friend, become less reas his reason-his years, and dependent family.

During the intimacy of the General, it was rumored in the American army, that his friend had been seen often running from the British camp. Washington seemed to disregard the account; for he never ceased to visit the family, and, apparently, mingled 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 carnestly requested him to dine with him the following afternoon, emphatically naming the hour of two, as the moment of expecting him. He reminded him of the uncommon delight which his intimacy conferred, begged him to lay a. side every formality, & regard his house as his home; & hinted that he feared the general did not consider it in that light, as the guard that always accompanied him seemed to indicate he was not visiting a friend. "By no means, dear sir!" exclaimed the worthy patriot; "there is no man I esteem more than yourself; and as a proof of the confidence which I repose in you, will visit you alone to-morrow, and i pledge my sacred word of honor, that not a soldier shall accompany me."-"Pardon me, general," cried the host; "but why so serious on so trifling a subject? I merely jested." "I am aware of it," said the hero, smiling; but what of that? I have long considered the planting of these outposts unnecessary, inasmuch as they may excite 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?"--" yes, two o'clock you said." "Precisely!" returned the other.

the general mounted his favorite horse 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 host received him with open arms, in addition to the greetings of the delighted family. "How punctual, kind sir," exclaimed his warm hearted friend. "Punctuality," replied Washington, is an angel virtue, embracing minor as well as important concerns. He that is unpunctual with a friend, may doubt his integrity." The host started: but recovering himself, he added-"then yours is a proof that we enjoy your full-est confidence." Washington proposed a promenade upon the piazza, previous to the dinner. It overlooked a rough country several miles in extent; fields of grain, here and there sweeping beneath the sides of bleak hills producing nothing but rocks and grassshallow rivulets of the uneven wastethen hidden by woodlands intercepting a prospect of the country beyond-spotted now and then with silver glimpses of the Hudson, stealing through the sloping grounds below, and chequered on both sides by the dim, purple Highlands, frowning sometimes into hoary battlements, and tapering again into gentle valleys, hardly illuminated by the sun. "This is fine, bold scenery!" exclaimed the general, apparenty absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. "Yes, sir," replied his friend, looking wishfully around, as if expecting some one's approach; but catching the piercother. Scouting parties would engage ing glance of Washington, his eyes n frequent skirmishes; and waggons of were fastened confusedly on the floor. "I must rally you, my friend," ob-

At one o'clock on the following day.

served the General; "do you perceive yonder point, that rises from the water and suddenly is lost behind that hill which obstinately checks the view? "I do," replied the absent listener, engaged apparently in something else than the subject of inquiry. "There," continued the hero, "my enemy lies encamped; and were it not for a slight mist, I could almost fancy that I perceive his cavalry moving; but hark, that cannon! do you think it proceeds from the head-quarters of the ene-

my ?" While pointing out to his friend the profile of the country, the face of the latter was often turned the opposite way, seemingly engrossed in another object immediately behind the house. He was not mistaken, it was a troop seemingly, of British horse, that were descending a distant hill, winding thro a labyrinth of numerous projections advanced guards to cover the Ameri- and trees, until they were seen gallop-

observed the general, apparently unconscious of the movements behind him, "that after all my toils, America should forfeit her liberty?" "Heaven served, and entering more warmly into the feelings of the other .- "But," resumed Washington, "I have heard of 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," demanded the downcast host, unable to meet the searching glance of his compamion, "who can possibly intend so daring a crime?" "I only meant," replied the other, "that treachery was the most hideous of crimes: for, Judas like, it will even sell its Lord for money!" "Very true, dear sir," responded the anxious host, as he gazed upon a troop of British horse, winding round the hill, and riding with post haste towards the hospitable mansion. "Is it not two o'clock yet?" demand-ed Washington; "for I have an engagement this afternoon at the army and I regret that my visit must therefore be short er than I intended." "It lacks a full quarter yet!" said his friend, seming doubtful of his watch, from the arrival of the horsemen. "But, bless me, sir! what cavalry are those that are so rapidly approaching the house!" "Oh, they may possibly be a party of British light horse," returned his companion coolly, "which mean no harm; and, if I mistake not, they have been sent for the purpose of protecting me." he said this, the captain of the troop was seen dismounting from his horse: and his example was followed by the rest of the party. "General," returned the false friend, walking to him vefamiliarly, and tapping him on the shoulder, "General, you are my prisoner!" "I believe not," said Washington, 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 treacherous hypocrite to the camp, and I will make him an example to the enemies of America."

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 their possession. Suspecting his intentions, Washington had directed his own troop to habit themselves as English cavalry, and arrive half an hour precisely before the time he was expected.

They pursued their way to the camp triumphing at the sagacity of their commander, who had so astonishingly defeated the machinations of the Bri tish General. But the humanity of Washington prevailed over his sense of justice. Overcome by the prayers 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 was ever afterwards sunk in oblivion.

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHŒNIX. CHEROKEE ALPHABET.

MR. BOUDINOTT-As your paper is about to make its appearance before the public, and is to be printed as your Prospectus informs us, partly in the Cherokee language, and in the new and singular character invented by Mr. Guess, I presume that some remarks on that character will not be unacceptable to some of your English readers. 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 necessary corrections.

The following is the Cherokee Alphabet in the order in which it was arranged by its inventor.

RDWbGg&FASYSbF MOOFOFWBAAONT Y T A G T O U T Z D C R h & A F L E O T O S & F J K 4 Q G GTAESLG:00 PPT FHC & C. A b t D A O S.

The number of characters is 85 .-The original number was 86, one of which has since been omitted, as being too little distinct in the sound represented by it from the character &.

The arrangement, like that of all other alphabets of which I have any knowledge, is entirely without system. The characters appear to have been placed in the order in which they preadvanced guards to cover the American commander, and there was no mode of discovering his visits, except by again they were hidden by a field of forsented themselves to the mind or to

writing all the words of the

A systematic arrangement characters, with the sounds ex by means of the Roman letters, will be attempted below. But it is neces-sary first to explain the manner in which some of the Roman letters are

The vowels have the following sounds. The vowels have the following sounds:
a as a in father, or short as a in rival;
e as a in hate, or short as e in net;
i as i in pique, or short as e in net;
o as aw in law, or short as o in not;
u as oo in fool, or short as u in full.
To these add v as u in but, made nasal, nearly as if followed by the French nasal n.
This sound is not found in the English language. I have used the letter v as a vowel, because it is necessary to have some repre-

because it is necessary to have some repre-sentative of the sound, & this letter, when the use of it is explained, will answer the design as well as another.

The consonants are used as follows, d represents nearly the same sound as if English, but approximating to that of t, g nearly the same as its hard sound if English, but approximating to k.

h, k, l, m, n, g, s, t, w, y, as in Eng-lish. The letter q, as in English, is inva-riably followed by u, with the same power. The sounds of the other Roman conso-

Genverse se que restrator de transcentrator de t P VS A - H 3 9

ge he le le me me me me que que tile tise tye ta e ga e ga or ha w la rma e na rl e sa e da w dla c tsa va

Those syllables which are written with the consonant g, except s ga ometimes have the sound of k. A do du, r dv, are sometimes sounded to, tu, tv. Those written with tl, except c tla, sometimes vary to dl. Instead of ts, might be written ds, but the dis tinction is not very perceptible. A German would write with sufficient

accuracy za, za, &c.

Each character expresses a sylla-ble by itself, with the exception of a, which has precisely the power of the Roman s, and is never used but as a prefix to a syllable beginning with the ound of g, q, or d, unless, occasionally, before o ka, w ta, w te, and a tih. To dispense with this character, and substitute in its stead a separate character for each of its combinations, would require the addition of 17 new characters. This would make the whole number amount to 102, and would render the alphabet entirely syl-

This circumstance of the alphabet being syllabic, and the number of syllables so small, is the greatest reason why the task of learning to read the Cherokee language is so vastly easier than that of learning to read English.

*Those persons who are acquainted with the Alphabet used by the Hon, Mr. Pick-ering of Boston, in his Cherokee Gram-mar, [yet unfinished,] will perceive the fol-lowing differences between it and the one

given above.
1. The sound is here represented by the owned o which, in his alphabet, is expressed 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 characteristics. acter for want of type: and have taken the letter o in its stead, as not being necessary for the expression of the other sound, which appears never to occur, unless in the single

syllable quo, a...
2. The sound of u in dumb, also expressed in Mr. Pickering's Grammar by new character, is here omitted. It does in-deed at first hearing appear to be of fredeed at first hearing appear to be of frequent recurrence; but critical observation, especially when the words are sung, or when, by a change of location, the syllable in question becomes accented, will discover the sound to be that of a in futher, only shortened. Indeed an English ear will find it hard to discriminate between the sound of u in dumb, and that of a in rival, or in the second syllable of Adam.

3. The letter v is used instead of another new character of Mr. Pickering's for want of his type.

When an English scholar the tedious months occupied in his spelling-book, he regards it as a matter of astonishment, and nearly incredible, that an active Cherokee boy may learn to read his own language in a day, and that not more than two or three days is ordinarily requisite Yet such is believed to be the fact. Nor is it so great a mystery to one who has learned to read both langua-, and who reflects a little on the subject. When an English child has learned the names of his letters, he has but just begun learning to read.— The main thing is to learn the combina-tions of sounds; unless, indeed, it be a still more difficult task, to divest himself of the idea that he must pronounce the name of each successive letter in order to read. If, for illustration, ba, were to be pronounced be-a, he would soon learn. But after once learning to pronounce the letter be, then to detach from the consonant sound that of the vowel e, and attach to it that of a in one instance, i in another, and so on, and in the same manner to learn a thousand other, and some of them ex-tremely complicated combinations, is a task indeed. But the Cherokee boy has not a single combination to learn except that of a s with a succeding consonant; & the name of each character is the syllable which it represents. To read is only to repeat successively the names of the several letters. When, therefore, he has learned two characters, he can read a word composed of those two; when he has learned three, he can read any word written with those three, and when he has learned his alphabet, he can read his language. I say he can read, not perfectly, but he can spell out the meaning, and, by practice, may become perfect.

But another very important advantage 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 character is the invariable representative of the same sound; while in Euglish the same sound may have half a dozen different signs, or the same sign may represent, as many different sou ds. The olphabet used by Mr. Pickering in his Cherokee Grammar, and some other modifications of the Roman alphabet, as applied to languages till lately unwritten, 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 art of reading, leave every English scholar far behind.

Another source of wonder in regard

to the Cherokee alphabet is, that so few syllabic characters are sufficient to write a language. Certainly they are sufficient to write it, and that, for the reason implied in the last paragraph, in a manner vastly more perfect than the English language is written by means of the Roman alphabet, of letters. Two things account for the few ness of the requisite syllabic charac ters. First the fewness of sounds in the language. Secondly and chiefly, the circumstance that every syllable in the language ends with a vowel sound. A little calculation will shew what a vast difference the latter circumstance makes in the number o possible syllables. Suppose, for example, the number of simple and com pound consonant sounds in each of tw languages to be 15, and the numbe of vowel sounds six: in either lan guage a vowel standing alone may con stitute a syllable, but in one expense stitute a sylla le; but in one eve syllable ends with a vowel sound, (a in Cherokee,)—in the other, (as in English,) a syllable may either begin end, or both, with a consonant. Now though the number of consonants are of vowels is the same in each language wet if my arithmetic accordance. yet, if my arithmetic is correct, the number of possible syllables in the latter is 1536, while, in the former it only 96. On this account the syllabic method of writing would be reading policable to the languages of the Sou Sea Islands. Sea Islands, w dian languages, e Choctaw example, its app to an impossibil tion would be erence to the l been made in r mentioned las mentioned language, by a gentlen residing in that country, who, hav swelled the number of his characte to more, I believe, than 600, was a uncertain whether his task was acceplished. To the Cherokee langual the system is proved to be applicated and I carnestly hope that the result its application will be such as to the just occasion of many thanksgive to God.