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Sec. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts shall have complete criminal Jurisdiction in such cases & in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

Each Court shall choose its own Clerks for the term of four years; but such Clerks shall not be continued in office unless their qualifications shall be adjudged and approved of, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall be removable for breach of good behaviour at any time, by the Judges of their respective courts.

Sec. 10. No Judge shall sit on trial of any cause, where the parties shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, except by consent of the parties. In case all the Judges of the Supreme court shall be interested in the event of any cause, or related to all, or either, of the parties, the Legislature may provide by law for the selection of three men, of good character and knowledge, for the determination thereof, who shall be specially commissioned by the Principal Chief for the case.

Sec. 11. All writs and other process shall run, in the name of the Cherokee Nation, and bear test, and be signed by the respective clerks.

Sec. 12. Indictments shall conclude, "against the peace & dignity of the Cherokee Nation."

Sec. 13. The Supreme Court shall hold its Session annually at the Seat of Government to be convened on the second Monday of October in each year.

Sec. 14. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right of being heard, of demanding the nature and cause of the accusation against him, of meeting the witnesses face to face, of having compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favour; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor shall he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 15. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without good cause, supported by oath, or affirmation. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or presumption great.

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querors, the United States, who established the States of Alabama and Mississippi. In consequence of these events, the outlet for game was obstructed by the white population, and the Indians were of course compelled to hunt near home, where the game was destroyed. We are not disposed to attach blame to the United States for these consequences.

I coincide with the Joint Committee, that the time of the fulfilment of the promise of the United States was left "indefinite and uncertain." This strengthens the construction of the words, "reasonable and peaceable terms," which forbids any one to believe, that the promise was absolute and positive. If the Cherokee lands were intended to be obtained "by any means," their probationary existence, for the operation of peaceable inducements, would have been limited, perhaps to this year, 1828, and the fulfilment of the promise would not have been disposed of in a state of uncertainty as to time. Language explicit and clear would have been used in the compact, that, if the Cherokees refused to yield their country for compensation, they should be "ousted" of possession, at the point of the bayonet. But Philosophers and Statesmen were parties to the contract, and could not commit themselves into obligations of inhumanity. The Cherokees were their allies, such as they were, by the solemnities and formalities of treaties sanctioned & ratified by Sages & Patriots of America. If the United States had bound themselves to the extent imputed to them by the "Joint Committee," we may apprehend the language of their promise as the following: "We will extinguish the Indian title to lands in your limits, by any means in our power as early as possible. The laws of Nations do not authorize force, and right does not dwell in the sword; but we will use both, because we are strong now, and independent of England, and are at peace with Europe." Who in these days would think the United States guilty of such a promise, or Georgia so lost to sensibility as to require it!

"We admit," say the Committee, "that, after much anxiety and delay, Georgia is about to reap the full benefit of the contract in question, so far as it regards her lands situated within the Creek Nation of Indians. But the manner in which this has been accomplished, compels us to say, we are less indebted to the General Government for the result, than to the exertions of our late able and patriotic Governor." General Gaines officially obtained ample testimonials of the "manner," in which the "Old Treaty" of the Indian Springs was effected. These documents were called for in the Senate, when the Georgia Senators were opposing the ratification of the new treaty; and what ought to be a little curious, the Georgia Senators opposed the call. If the "manner" by which the Creek lands have been obtained, reflect credit to the energy and patriotism of the "late Governor," why were these documents suppressed? "I too have been a looker-on in Venice."

Let us now view the consequences of the "manner" in which these lands were obtained. The unfortunate McIntosh, naturally noble, if not deluded, was first seduced into a treaty with money, and with a promise of protection in his ears. At dawn of day, he awoke from his slumbers by the yell of his injured countrymen, his house enveloped in flames and his wives and children mingling their cries with the ascending smoke. Fighting bravely with his musket in hand, he fell at his door, shot down by his once admiring friends, but now his enemies. He was dragged, after death, by the heels, to the edge of his yard, and his head shattered to pieces by repeated volleys of rifles, in the presence of his children. This was the consequence of the "manner" of obtaining the lands in question! Two other chiefs shared his fate, but with little less of cruelty. Poor ignorant and unfortunate Chieftains! You deserved a better fate, if you had been under the influence of better counsels.

"And Alabama has been acquired," say the Committee, "for the use of the United States, upon 'peaceable and reasonable terms,' since 1802. This is a mistake as to the former term, however true the latter might be.—The Creeks having become hostile in that quarter, the Head Chiefs nearest to Georgia were pacific and assisted

the United States to conquer the revolters to their power. The Cherokees also were engaged in the war on the part of the United States; and if, at the conclusion of the war, as the "Joint Committee" say, the United States had the opportunity to prescribe terms to the Cherokees for the surrender of their lands, they would have been guilty of unnatural conduct to their allies and friends.

Complaint is made against the United States, by the Committee, for adding comforts to the Cherokees, and exercising policy calculated to promote their civilization, which tends to confirm their attachment to the soil. The policy of adding comforts and promoting civilization originated with Washington's administration, and has been pursued by his successors to the present time. The United States were bound by treaty,* to furnish the Indians with the means of improving them from the condition of hunters to that of tradesmen and farmers, to which the Cherokees have successfully arrived.

SOCRATES. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

*The Treaty to which we suppose our correspondent alludes is the Treaty of peace and friendship entered into between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, at Holston, in the year 1798, four years previous to the date of the compact with Georgia. Ed.

The following communication of "A Cherokee" we publish pretty much as has been handed to us, excepting a single sentence, which we have taken the liberty to omit as being too manifestly personal.—It is not pretended, we believe, by any, that the Constitution, lately adopted for the Government of the Cherokees, is without its faults, or that it will be interpreted universally alike. "A Cherokee" has a right to enjoy his opinions, and the undeniable liberty of expressing them.

MONEY AND PRINCIPLES.

In reviewing the Public offices of the Cherokee Nation now held by different persons, it will be found, on recurrence to the signers of the late Constitution, that there is no conformity to it in their subsequent proceedings, compared with their asserted principles. The late constitution was composed of twenty one members, ten of whom were then members of the National Committee; to them and other Counsellors this constitution was submitted for the government of the Cherokees. The law which created the above Constitution has these words—"that after the rise of the Council of 1827, the new Constitution shall go into full and operative force." This Constitution in article 4th "contains these words; 'that the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive no perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust.'" It is much to be feared that the last council, in electing John Martin, one of the signers of the Constitution, Treasurer of the Nation for one year, have infringed on their principles recommended to us for our government. That the elected treasurer is adequate to the duties of the department is admitted by all. But when the Constitution was going into force, it was inconsistent and exceptionable in a high degree to have elected a treasurer who was at the same time a *presiding Circuit Judge, a Judge of the Supreme Court*, and holding a 4th executive appointment as public Turnpike keeper on the Federal Road;—being one of the signers of the Constitution, who were so careful as to distribute offices, so that one man should not hold more than one Constitutional appointment, & now exercising the duties of four different offices. In what way then can his acceptance of the treasury be safely accounted for, if it be not that friends exalt high; and that enolument of office, has induced an abandonment of principles, which were at the same time advised for the Cherokee Government. It is feared that the last Council, having established a precedent in keeping the treasury at Coosawatee, in preference to New Echota, the seat of government of the Nation, will in the next treasury election, add to our present inconvenience in respect to that department, by sending it up to the mountains on the skirts of N. Carolina, or to some place more inaccessible. It is one of the most novel ideas in legislation that has ever occurred in the annals of history.

A CHEROKEE.

COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE CHEROKEE PHENIX. STRICTURES,

On "The Report of the Joint Committee on the state of the Republic," in the Legislature of Georgia, on the subject of the Cherokee Lands; purporting to prove the absolute jurisdictional right of the said state to the same.

This document, bearing on its front an imposing form, deserves a passing notice from those, who are vitally interested in the subject of which it treats. The field of argument is always entered, by the Aborigines of America, encumbered with peculiar disadvantages, when compared with those of their white neighbours, who have power and science to sustain them. Impressed with the knowledge of my inadequacy for the task, I enter the list, at the request of a friend, who calculates more on me, than I dare expect to accomplish. But truth is apt to penetrate the gloom, which sometimes surrounds it, and justice will follow after to disperse the black clouds that hang in threatening volumes, over the habitations of peace and innocence.

In the first place, "The Joint Committee" speak of the "momentous subject," they are required to examine, and tell us, they "have bestowed mature and deliberate consideration upon the subject," "and although some of the positions which they feel warranted in occupying, may at first view appear bold and novel, yet they cherish the hope, that, by advertizing to the well ascertained and long established laws of nations, those positions will be found abundantly supported." They next, after speaking of their sufferance in silence and their moderation and forbearance, propose to discharge their duty, by inquiring, first, into the nature and present situation of their claim on the General Government.—This claim originated and is embraced in a compact of 1802, entered into between the United States and the State of Georgia, which binds the United States, at their own expense,

to extinguish for the use of Georgia, all the Indian lands, situated within her chartered limits, "as early as the same can be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms." The language of the compact is plain and explicit, as all treaty stipulations should be, and admits of but one construction, and this does not impair the Cherokee title; the said compact being the exclusive act of Georgia and the United States. Georgia asserted a claim to a vast extent of country, of itself an Empire, if its extent is considered, then owned and in the possession of formidable and warlike Indians, whose southern frontier bordered on the Spanish Provinces. This claim of Georgia was destitute of lawful foundation, either natural or divine, but existed in a royal Grant of an English Sovereign, who had never seen it; a country, which the proudest and the most daring of his officers had never surveyed.

The United States, acquainted with the instability of savage nations, and calculating on the surrender of their lands, by treaty or otherwise, purchased of Georgia the pre-emption right of all the Indian lands in question to which, as a State, she asserted a claim. Georgia had no right, had she the power, to drive the Indians from those lands, or to purchase them; having previously surrendered her right of making treaties, and of trade, to the United States. Georgia very well knew, that the Cherokees, under the protection of the United States, lived nearest to her jurisdictional limits, which rendered their territory the more desirable. They were connected with the United States by treaty, which guaranteed to them their lands. They were in their native and untutored state, and delighted in hunting. The enterprising sons of North Carolina and Virginia had already greatly extended their settlements in their rear; and the Creek war having taken place, in which the Cherokees assisted the United States throughout, and the Creeks having been defeated, their country fell into the hands of the con-

We publish to day a part of a Report of a joint Committee, in the Legislature of Georgia on the Cherokee lands. We think it proper that those of our readers in this Nation, who have not seen this extraordinary document, should be informed of the proceedings of some of those we are accustomed to call, elder brothers. This report is dressed with very strong language, and had we never before realized a similar specimen of "moderation" from that quarter, we should consider ourselves in a serious dilemma. The present would certainly be a troublesome time with us, if our welfare depended on the will of the Committee, we do not say the people of Georgia, for we are unwilling to suppose, that the principles contained in the report can ever meet with the approbation of the people of a Christian state. We have had our trials and difficulties before, and perhaps it is the lot of Indians, never to find a resting place, never to enjoy a spot of ground which they can call their own, and which their white brethren will ever condescend to do them the kindness if not justice, to acknowledge as such. At such times as the present, we have been wont to look to the General Government for aid, and justice requires us to say, not in vain. We have full reason to believe that it will not now forsake us, and deliver us up to those who seek our hurt.—We beg our readers to peruse the extract of the Report of the "Committee on Indian Affairs," in the house of representatives, which we publish to-day. Tho' an appropriation of \$50,000 is recommended, to extinguish the Cherokee title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia, yet we cannot but admire the liberality with which the Committee were evidently actuated.—There is a striking contrast between the two reports.

CONGRESS. Nothing very important has been done as yet in Congress in regard to Indian affairs, so far as has come to our knowledge, and we presume nothing very decided will be effected during this session. We hope the kind feelings of the General Government towards the Indians will be continued, notwithstanding the hot talk of the Legislature of Georgia. Our readers may hope that this will be the case, from the following extract of the report of the Committee on Indian affairs in the house of Representatives.

The committee recommend that a further sum of \$50,000 be made and placed at the discretion of the President, to aid such other Indians as may be disposed to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi; and that the President be authorized and empowered, out of said last mentioned appropriation, to extinguish the title of the Cherokee Indians to any land within the limits of the State of Georgia, at any time when he may be able so to do, "upon peaceable and reasonable terms." This the United States are bound, by compact with the State of Georgia, to do; and the committee are of opinion, that the United States are bound in good faith to the citizens of the State of Georgia, to hold themselves in readiness at all times to fulfil said engagement.—They, therefore, recommend the aforesaid appropriation, as applicable to that object, and to aid the said Cherokee Indians, and such other Indians as may be disposed, to emigrate as aforesaid. The committee beg leave to refer to a report made by them to the House of Representatives during the present session, (No. 67,) which is intimately connected with this subject; and also to certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia. A report of a committee of that body, as contained in document No. 102, was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs, & which is calculated to explain the necessity of this appropriation.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution: Resolved, That the sum of \$25,124, be appropriated for the objects specified in the estimates from the Treasury Department, marked "submitted," and that \$50,000 be appropriated for the aid of the Creek Indians in their removal west of the Mississippi; and the further sum of \$50,000 to enable the President of the United States to extinguish the title of the Cherokee Indians, when it can be done upon "peaceable and reasonable terms," and to aid said Cherokees, and such other Indians as may be disposed, to emigrate west of the Mississippi.

CHOCTAWS. From a letter lately addressed to us by Col. David Folsom one of the Principal Chiefs of our Choctaw brethren, we make the following extract.

The Choctaw people are determined to hold on to their land. They have no disposition whatever to sell their Country and move off to the west of the Mississippi. Civilization is rapidly taken place among them, and they are visibly improving in their habits. Much industry is displayed among them, and considerable exertions are used to educate their sons and daughters. Some of the leading men feel much interested in the education of their people. But notwithstanding all this, there is a great deal of opposition among us."

Creek Indians.—The controversy between Georgia and the Creek Indians is at length amicably and finally terminated. The Georgia Telegraph informs us that a full Council of the Creek Nation of Indians assembled at their Council Ground on Monday, the 31st ult. and continued for several days. At this council, the Treaty made by Col. McKenney, with the Chiefs, for the purchase of their remaining strip of lands in the boundaries of Georgia was laid before them by the Agent, and received their full assent. The Government is to pay them \$47,491—being \$5,000 more than mentioned by Colonel McKenney, in his letter to the Secretary of War.

Nat. Int.
The above is confirmed by a letter which we have lately received from one of our correspondents. Ed.

ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

In the year 1762, Oganastota, [Cherokee name], a distinguished chief and warrior of the Cherokee Nation, whose memory is still held in great veneration amongst us, made a visit to Great Britain, a notice of which is to be seen in Smollet's continuation of Hume's History of England. It appears that the then reigning king was so well pleased with the visit, as to furnish him with a certificate, which we transcribe from the original parchment.

GEORGE KING.

This is to certify that Skiagusta Oconesta, [Cherokee name], a Cherokee Chief and Warrior, having confirmed at Williamsburgh in Virginia the Peace lately concluded at Charles Town in South Carolina between His Majesty's subjects and the Cherokee Indians, and being desirous of paying his Respects to His Majesty, and seeing this Country, did, in the Month of June last, arrive here with ten of his Followers, and was admitted to His Majesty's Royal Presence, and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to receive kindly the the Assurances of Attachment which the said Skiagusta Oconesta gave, and that His Majesty was further pleased to express much Satisfaction upon this Occasion, and to declare to Skiagusta Oconesta his Regard for him, and for the whole Cherokee Nation, and his Majesty having ordered proper Attention to be shewn to the said Skiagusta Oconesta during his stay in England, and having given him other Marks of his Royal Favor, directed one of his ships of War to receive and carry him back to his own Country. Whitehall August the Sixteenth, 1762.

* Oganastota, written in this document Skiagusta, signifies Chief or originally Warrior.

MISSIONS.
Mr. Boudinott—The following very brief summary view of the Missions of Foreign Missionary Societies in the United States is offered for your disposal. It is formed chiefly from the January number of the Missionary Herald.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The whole number of preachers of the Gospel stated to be in the employment of the American Board is 41
Physicians, (besides one who is also a preacher,) 4
Teachers, 27
Printers, 3
Farmers, 17
Mechanics, 6
Females, married and unmarried, 102
Whole number of Missionaries and assistants, 200
The preachers of the Gospel are stationed in different parts of the world as follows.

INDIA, (BOMBAY AND CEYLON,)	9
WESTERN ASIA,	6
SANDWICH ISLANDS,	7
CHEROKEES*	5
CHOCTAWS	3
CHEROKEES OF ARKANSAS	2
OSAGES,	6
MAUMEE INDIANS,	1
MACKINAW INDIANS,	1
SENECA INDIANS,	1

Total, as above, 41

The number of pupils in the schools under the care of missionaries of the board is not less than 30,000, and about 500 native teachers are employed, (chiefly in India and the Sandwich Islands. Not far from 300 persons have received into the Mission churches. The number of books and pamphlets published by the missionaries of the Board in foreign languages is estimated at 426,360.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

The missions of the American Baptist Board are in INDIA, WESTERN AFRICA, and among the INDIANS in NORTH AMERICA.—The number of its ordained missionaries is 10; viz. five in *Burmah, India*, one in the colony of *Liberia, Africa*, one among the *Creek Indians*, two among the *Cherokees*, and one at the *Choctaw Academy* in Kentucky.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The American Methodists have missions among several tribes of the NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS; viz: the *Creeks, Cherokees, Putawatomes, Wyandots, Mohawks* and *Mississaugas*. The number of missionaries is stated to be 12 in all; but the number apportioned to each tribe I have not the means of ascertaining.

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS.

The Missions of the United Brethren are all, I believe, under the direction of the same society, the seat of whose operations is in Europe. Those in which the churches in the United States are particularly concerned are among the *Cherokees* and the *Delawares* in Upper Canada. In this nation they have two preachers of the Gospel, and two among the Delaware Indians.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

The Missions lately under the care of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia are among the *Chickasaw Indians*, where are four stations, and three ordained missionaries. The care of these missions has been recently transferred to the American Board.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have one station and one ordained missionary among the *Chickasaw Indians*.

SUMMARY.

The whole number of stations supported by American Foreign Mission Societies is	62
Number of ordained missionaries	71
Missionaries of all classes, and both sexes about	260
Learners in Mission schools about	\$1,000
Latest annual expenditures	
Of the American Board,	\$104,480
American Baptist Board,	15,408
Methodists, about	6,000
United Brethren [in 1825]	860
Others unknown	
Total not far from	\$130,000
*Including the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, since dead.	

PROSPECTUS.

It has long been the opinion of judicious friends to the civilization of the Aborigines of America, that a paper published exclusively for their benefit, and under their direction, would add great force to the charitable means employed by the public for their melioration. In accordance with that opinion, the legislative authorities of the Cherokees have thought fit to patronize a weekly paper, bearing the above title; and have appointed the subscriber to take charge of it as Editor. In issuing this PROSPECTUS the Editor would, by no means, be too sanguine, for he is aware that he will tread upon untrod ground: Nor does he make any

pretensions to learning, for it must be known that the great and sole motive in establishing this paper, is the benefit of the Cherokees. This will be the great aim of the Editor, which he intends to pursue with undeviating steps. Many reasons might be given in support of the utility of such a paper as that which is now offered to the public, but it is deemed useless. There are many true friends to the Indians in different parts of the Union, who will rejoice to see this feeble effort of the Cherokees to rise from their ashes, like the fabled PHENIX. On such friends must principally depend the support of our paper.

The Alphabet lately invented by a native Cherokee, of which the public have already been apprized, forms an interesting medium of information to those Cherokees who are unacquainted with the English language. For their benefit Cherokee types have been procured.

The columns of the Cherokee Phoenix will be filled, partly with English, and partly with Cherokee print; and all matter which is of common interest will be given in both languages in parallel columns.*

As the great object of the Phoenix will be the benefit of the Cherokees, the following subjects will occupy its columns.

1. The laws and public documents of the Nation.
2. Account of the manners and customs of the Cherokees, and their progress in Education, Religion and the arts of civilized life; with such notices of other Indian tribes as our limited means of information will allow.
3. The principal interesting news of the day.
4. Miscellaneous articles, calculated to promote Literature, Civilization, and Religion among the Cherokees.

In closing this short Prospectus, the Editor would appeal to the friends of Indians, and respectfully ask their patronage. Those who have heretofore manifested a christian zeal in promoting our welfare and happiness, will no doubt freely lend their helping hand.

ELIAS BOUDINOTT.

*In order to lessen the labour of our printers, we have concluded not to publish smaller articles in English and Cherokee in parallel columns, but rather to place the Cherokee translation, directly under the English.

ATHEISM.

Surely the creature, says Foster, that thus lifts his voice, and defies all invisible power within the possibilities of infinity, challenging whatever unknown being may hear him, and may appropriate that title of Almighty which is pronounced in scorn, to evince his existence, if he will, by his vengeance, was not as yesterday a little child, that would cry at the approach of a diminutive reptile.

But indeed it is heroism no longer, if he knows that there is no God. The wonder then turns on the great process, by which a man could grow to the immense intelligence that can know that there is no God. What ages and what lights are requisite for THIS attainment! This intelligence involves the very attributes of divinity, while a God is denied. For unless this man is omnipresent, unless he is at the same moment in every place in the universe, he cannot know but there may be in some place manifestations of a Deity by which even he would be overpowered. If he does not know absolutely every agent in the universe, the one that he does not know may be God.

If he is not the chief agent in the universe, and does not know what is so, that which is so may be God. If he is not in absolute possession of all the propositions that constitute universal truth, the one which he wants, may be that there is a God. If he cannot with certainty assign the cause of all that he perceives to exist, that cause may be God. If he does not know every thing that has been done in the immeasurable ages that are past, some things may be done by a God. Thus unless he knows all things, that is, precludes another Deity by being one himself, he cannot know that the Being whose existence he rejects does not exist. But he must know that he does not exist, else he deserves equal contempt and compassion for the temerity with which he firmly avows his rejection and acts accordingly.

From the Amherst, Ms. Inquirer. END OF A DRUNDARD.

A respectable friend has furnished us with the following account of the life and death of a drunkard. The case of this unhappy man is by no means a rare one. If the sanctuary of domestic life might be laid open, we could furnish several instances which have come under our personal observation. They exist in all our towns—a torment to their friends—loathed and abandoned by the community, with the fires of hell kindled in their bosoms. Every week they disappear. Shall not one determined and persevering effort be made to stay this devouring plague?

We are in possession of the names, which we think proper to suppress. Col. B. was born in C—, probably near 1770. His father was a man of piety and respectability, and took unusual pains for the education of his children. He was a promising child, and after receiving a good business education, learned the trade of a saddler. He was respected and beloved by his friends and companions, and married the only daughter of Mr. W. a young lady of respectability, worth, and considerable wealth. Soon after their marriage they removed to B. where they moved in a fashionable circle, and where he first became intemperate. From thence they removed to N. still living in what might be termed a fashionable style. I know not whether his intemperate habits prevented his stay there, but soon after he removed to the state of New-York. Here he gave loose to all those passions which are cultivated by the use of ardent spirits, and his lovely wife was obliged to seek protection from others. Having no children to be mortified by such a procedure, she left him for ever, and soon afterwards died. He returned to his father penniless and apparently humble, but his conduct was such that he was obliged to forbid him a home in his house. In this situation he came to A. and hired himself to a saddler. His whole appearance was so altered, that those who knew him in his youth did not recognize him until he had been here some weeks. Bloating face—swollen limbs, &c. &c. His company the vilest, and his bed sometimes the barn, at others a wagon or shed. He had lived here eight months, when in a drunken frolic he went to the house of a companion in vice, where he endangered his life by falling upon a kettle of boiling soap. During the whole time he lived here, he was in such a state that when he was not intoxicated, he would drink water or eat snow, almost the whole time. From the time above-mentioned to his death, which was three weeks, he did not indulge in excessive drinking—was melancholy—related to the lady where he boarded, the history of his life—blamed himself alone for his father's severity—justified his wife for leaving him, and seemed to feel that he had made himself an outcast from God and man. On Monday he was taken ill—walked the house, and complained of feelings he never had before. Towards sunset he became greatly distressed, and threw from his stomach nearly two quarts, which had the appearance of unmixd blood. His physician, who had previously told him that he must die, if he persisted in his course, now informed him there was no hope that he would recover. & a few short hours, or perhaps, moments, were all he could spend on earth. He seemed to feel all that a hardened sinner can feel without the influences of the Spirit, for he knew he was on the brink of hell. Soon his distress returned, and was followed by a similar discharge

of blood. He vomited in this manner once in five or six hours, and the only ease he enjoyed was immediately after he cleared his stomach. His thirst was excessive, and probably a part of the incredible quantity he threw from his stomach was what he drank, though it had the appearance of blood, and was supposed to be as near six gallons as any measure. In the morning when his situation was known in the neighborhood, he was visited by all except his companions in vice, none of whom were seen near the house. Two clergymen spent most of the day with him, to whom he expressed a firm belief in the doctrines of the Bible, and that its threatenings would be executed on him. He said but little—his countenance spoke much. He appeared to feel much for his father who was sick and infirm, and had no one but strangers to administer to his wants, having buried two companions, and all his other children. He said he could not die without asking his father's forgiveness, and at his request a messenger was sent to crave it for him. He expressed great anxiety to live and hear the answer returned, and it was such an one as the piety of a tender father's heart would dictate. His distress increased with his weakness and he died on Tuesday night, about thirty hours from the time he was taken sick. As he drew near the eternal world, his groans were enough to melt the stoutest heart, and when asked by one who stood near his bed side if he was in great agony, he replied "O yes, but that is of but little consequence—the pains of the body will cease soon."—In his last moments his broken sentences convinced those around him, that his eternal torments had commenced, and the last words he was heard to utter were, "It is strange I must be judged so soon."

He died May —, 1824.

A solemn Warning to Parents.

It is seldom we have to record a circumstance, which calls so loudly on parents as the following. A few days past, two small boys, aged 10 and 11 years, (sons of Mrs. Rogers, a widow lady resident of Hartford county), commenced a game at cards, when a dispute arose about a walnut, which it appears was the wager. It seems that the eldest contradicted the other, and was told if he repeated it, he would shoot him instantly. Not supposing, perhaps, that he was in earnest, the eldest boy contradicted him the second time; when the youngest, unsolicitedly stepped into the house, which was not far distant, brought out a gun, and put his diabolical threat into execution, by shooting his brother through the head; when he fell he expired a few minutes. We are told that the boy has been safely lodged in jail. It is not unfrequent that such circumstances ensue, in what some are pleased to term innocent amusements.—Edenton (N. C.) Gaz.

MARRIED—At Two Runs, in the

Cherokee Nation, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Rev. JAMES TROTT, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss SALLY ADAIR of the former place.

DIED—At Tellico, Ten. on the

first inst. of consumption, the Rev. RICHARD NEALY aged 26 years, formerly a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, and late a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

At Coosewater, KEELECHULE an aged member of the National Council.

At Willstown, on the 18th inst. very suddenly, Rev. ARD HOYT, Missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned against trading 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; payable on the first day of March next, dated January 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 law.
JOHN MARTIN.
New Echota, Feb. 21, 1828.—1-2.

