E. DITED BY ELIAS BOUDINOTT.

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FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION.

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The Phonix will be printed on a Super-loyal sheet, with type entirely new procur-l for the purpose. Any person procuring x subscribers, and becoming responsible r the payment, shall receive a seventh ratis.

Advertisements will be inserted at seveny-five cents per square for the first inser-ion, and thirty-seven and a half cents for ach continuance; longer ones in propor-

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

OWY JEAUWA AD HEJEC.GA. PEASTON TAND UN JEGBAN FAON. воле льюваму ктл офр фојва MA, TGZ TEMOOP DOJAMIMA. CCZ PUF TOOA TE DEJAMPOA, KT DEA COJEA PARA. DEARREZ TE YW **В**ельжемя, о-УЛТ D\$P 0-елвя Р4мя. CYYZ OCR ANCHARY, WIN DSA ројва **рама** Румво, тсти темо-г до-JAMPMA. RTAZ DAP YW Sh OSABA

WOMAM.

BAR DOJARFOA.

"As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling around it with cared boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that a woman, who is the mere dependent ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart." "As the vine, which has long twined ing up the broken heart."

Original Anecdote. - The Rev. Mr. W. now a Missionary at the Sandwich Islands, a short time before he left his country, took passage from New-York to New Haven in a packet. In the evening a company of fellow passengers, who were quite profane, gathered round a table, on which was the only light burning in the cabin, and soon ecame deeply engaged in gambling.

Ar. W. after reflecting sometime on Mr. W. after reflecting sometime on the best means of reproving them, rew a Bible from his trunk, and poitely requested that he might have a eat at the same table for the purpose if reading. The sight of the Bible at noce stopped their swearing; and after ambling in total silence about ten mintes, they all left the table and went pon deck: thus evincing that the situations are the same and the silence about the Bible at the silence are the silence are silence as a silence as a silence are silence as a silence as a silence are silence as a silence are silence as a silence as a silence are silence as a silence are silence as a silen nt reproofs of a good man with a Bile in his hand, are too loud and too pinted for a guilty conscience to energy. H. Repos. und Ob.

Did you ever hear a GETLEMAN ear?—I recollect once being in mpany with a young man who inged himself in the use of profane nguage to an immoderate degree, was so circumstanced that I could not myself of him, however unpleasant society might continue to be to me. I did not like to hear the sacred me of God profuned, I ventured to him if he ever heard a gentleman ar. He, at him, appeared panic ck, and ves such abshed; but justly too) that gentleman swear, never did he d that it was a state for a man to e profane language. I heard no pre oaths from him that day and the cission of profanity rendered his socivery agreeable. There are some the upstarts who are so ignorant that y think they cannot be gentlemen hout they swear roundly. I say ig-ant, because it savors of great ignoe and low breeding .- Zion's Her-

[CONTINUED.] CONSTITUTION OF THE CHERO-KEE NATION,

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

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The Supreme Executive Powerof this Nation shall be vested in a Principal Chief, who shall be chosen by the General Council, and shall hold his office four years; to be elected as follows.—The General Council, by a joint vote, shall, at their se-cond annual session, after the rising of this Convention, and at every fourth annual session thereafter, on the second day after the Houses shall be organized, and competent to proceed to business, elect a Principal

Sec. 2. No person except a natural born citizen shall be eligible to the office of Principal Chief; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

Sec. 3. There shall also be chosen at the same time, by the General Council, the same manner, for four years, an assistant Principal Chief.

Sec. 4. In case of the removal of the Principal Chief from office, or of his death. resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the assistant principal Chief, until the inability be removed or the vacancy filled by the General Coun-

Sec. 5. The General Council may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the Principal and assistant Principal Chiefs, declaring what officer shall then act as Piincipal Chief, until the disability be removed, or a Principal Chief shall be elect-

Sec. 6. The Principal Chief and assistant Principal Chief, shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected; and they shall not receive, within that period, any other emol-ument from the Cherokee Nation, or any other government.

7. Before the Principal Chief enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation; I do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the Chero-kee Nation."

Sec. 8. He may, on extraordinary oc-casions, convene the General Council at the Seat of Government.

Sec. 9. He shall from time to time give to the General Council information of the State of the Government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he

may think expedient.
Sec. 10. He shall take care that the

laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 11. It shall be his duty to visit the different districts, at least once in two years, to inform himself of the general con-

dition of the Country."
Sec. 12. The assistant Principal Chief shall, by virtue of his office, aid and advise hand Deard ocean be of the Government, at all times during his

continuance in office. Sec. 13. Vacancies that may happen in offices, the appointment of which is vested in the General Council, shall be filled by by the Principal Chief, during the recess of the General Council, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of

the next Session. Sec. 14. Every Bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Council shall, before it becomes a law, be pre-sented to the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and pro-ceed to reconsider it. If, after such re-consideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Principal KT TGGET WE OREGIT DIRECT

ADOCTORA GWY OUTES. [OPZABA]

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Chief within five days (Sunday's excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as f he had signed it; unless the General Council by their adjournment prevent its eturn, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 15. Members of the General Council and all officers, Executive and Judicial, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution of this Nation, and to perform the duties of their respective offices, with fidelity.

Sec. 16. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Principal Chief shall have power to adjourn the General council to such a time as he thinks proper, provided, it be not to a period beyond the next Constitutional meeting of the same. Sec. 17. The Principal Chief shall,

during the sitting of the General Council, attend at the Seat of Government

Sec. 18. There shall be a Council to consist of three men to be appointed by the joint vote of both Houses, to advise the Principal Chief in the Executive part of the Government, whom the Principal Chief shall have full power, at his discretion, to assemble; and he, together with the assistant Principal Chief, and the Counsellors, or a majority of them, may, from time to time, hold and keep a Council for ordering and directing the affairs of the Nation according to law.

Sec. 19. The members of the Council shall be chosen for the term of one year.

Sec. 20. The resolutions and advice of the Council shall be recorded in a register and signed by the members agreeing thereto, which may be called for by either house of the General Council; and any counsellor may enter his dissent to the resolution of the majority.
Sec. 21. The Treasurer of the Chero-

kee Nation shall be chosen by the joint vote of both Houses of the General Council for

the term of two years.
Sec. 22. The Treasurer shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond to the Nation with sureties to the satisfaction of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust.

Sec. 23. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but by warrant from the. Principal Chief, and in consequence of ap-

propriations made by law. Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all public moneys, and to make a regular statement and ac-

count of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys to the annual Session of the General Council.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The Judicial Powers shall be vested in the Supreme Court, and such Circuit and Inferior Courts, as the General Council may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Sec. 2 The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. Sec. 3. The two

hold their Commissions four years, but any of them may be removed from office on the address of two thirds of each house of the General Council to the Principal Chief,

for that purpose, Sec. 4. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall, at stated times, receive a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under this Nation or any other power.
Sec. 5. No person shall be appointed a

Judge of any of the Courts before he shall have attained to the age of thirty years, nor shall any person continue to execute the duties of any of the said offices after he shall have attained to the age of seven-

ty years.
Sec. 6. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall be appointed by a joint vote of both houses of the General

Council.
See. 7. There shall be appointed in each District, under the Legislative au-

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thority, as many Justices of the Peace as AAA DASAGE DE TENT DE TA | querors, the United States, who es- the United States to co it may be deemed the public good requires, whose powers, duties and duration in office, shall be clearly designated.

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

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 commis-sioned 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 Cher-ekee 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 pos-sessions from unreasonable seisures 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 paisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or presumption great.

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

This document, bearing on its front

an imposing form, deserves a passing

notice from those, who are vitally in-

terested in the subject of which it treats. The field of argument is al-

ways entered, by the Aborigines of A-

merica, encumbered with peculiar

disadvautages, when compared with

those of their white neighbours, who

have power and science to sustain

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

slouds that hang in threatening vo-

In the first place, "The Joint, Committee" speak of the "momentous subject," they are required to exam-

claim on the General Government .-

and innocence.

Impressed with the knowledge

of the said state to the same.

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15. ослают плежи вы во than, Do AMP Shortham, Do JE-CGA Ohe, IS AFROOA DO AFF YRA DAW SPARA. DO TO AUP TAO SO & LEGAN CHOIA LONG BANG BAS BO DO ATRA, EHI-RAYH 90 ЭГ ОЛЬЭЛ, ЛЕГАТЭЛ SF HERO PARA. DO ATRA SP LEFSTARU O-A F4@J, De Debstfaa A&F Jh SOFA F4@A. DhByz ArhhT@A PARA TOZ ECHRIFRY THEARF AA: TGAYhZO- OFO Ohaso-CA & Y, D& Ohaso C Eherte F4al.

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, sometimes surrounds it, and justice will follow after to disperse the black ourchased of Georgia the pre-emption right of all the Indian lands in question Inmes, over the habitations of peace 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; havine, and tell us, they " have bestowed ing previously surrendered her right mature and deliberate consideration of making treaties, and of trade, to upon the subject," "and although the United States. Georgia very well knew, that the Cherokees, unsome of the positions which they feel waranted in occupying, may at first der the protection of the United view appear bold and novel, yet they cherish the hope, that, by adverting to the well ascertained and long estab-States, lived nearest to her jurisdictional limits, which rendered their territory the more desirable. They were connected with the United lished laws of nations, those positions will be found abundantly supported." States by treaty, which guarantied to them their lands. They were in their native and untutored state, and They next, after speaking of their suffering in silence and their moderation delighted in hunting. The enterpris-ing sons of North Carolina and Virginand forhearance, propose to discharge their duty, by inquiring, first, into the nature and present situation of their ia had already greatly extended their settlements in their rear; and the Creek war having taken place, in which the Cherokees assisted the This claim originated and is embraced in a compact of 1802, entered into between the United States and the United States throughout, and the State of Georgia, which binds the Creeks having been defeated, their United States, at their own expense, country fell into the hands of the con-

tablished 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 States for these counsequences.

I coincide with the Joint Committee, that the time of the fulfilment of he promise of the United States was left "indefinite and uncertain."— This strengthens the construction of the words, "reasonable and peacea-ble 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. Lan-guage explicit and clear would have been used in the compact, that, if the Cherokees refused to yield their jountry for compensation, they should be "ousted" of possession, at the point olthe 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 & rafified by Sages & Patriots of America If the United States had bound thenselves to the extent imputed to then by the "Joint Committee," we may apprehend the language of their promise as the following: "We will exinguish 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 stiong 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 V enice."

Let us now view the consequences of the "manner" in which these lands were obtained. The unfortunate Mc-Intosh, 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 vollies 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, with but little less of cruelty. Poor ignorant and unfortunate Chieftains! You deserved a better fate, if you had been under the influof 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

volters to their power kees also were engaged the part of the United States; and if, at the conclusion of the war, as the "Joint Committee" say, the United S. to hunt near home, where the game was destroyed. We are not disposed to attach blame to the United render of their lands, they would have render 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.

The following communication of "ACherokee" 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 aalike. "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 opera-tive force." This Constitution in article 4.th "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 elect-ed 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 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 emolument 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 govern-ment 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 inacessible. It is one of the most novel ideas in legislation that has ever occurred in the annals of history. A CHEROKEE.

## NEW ECHOTA:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828.

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 s drest 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 Represen-

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 peace-able 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 engageiness 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.) 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 had that body, contained in document No. 102, was referred to the commit-tee on Indian Affairs, & which is calcu-lated 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 speciimates from the Treasu-it, marked "submitted," fied in the est ry Departme 000 be appropriated for Creek Indians in their the aid of the removal west e mississippi; and of \$50,000 to enable the United States to the further s the President of 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 disposed, to emigrate west of the Mississippi.

CHOCTAWS. From a letter lately addressed to us by Col. David Folsom one of the Principa Chiefs of our Choctaw brethren, we make the following extract. are used to educate their sols and usage ters. 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 Telagraph 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 M'Kenney, 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.

#### ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

In the year 1762, Oganastota, [58 east,] 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 parch-

#### GEORGE KING.

This is to certify that Skiagusta Oconesta, [D@S@E@L\* &SG@AL] 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 gracionsly 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 Six-teenth, 1762.

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

## HYh OCHRA.

D4 YG TGLPAW RGOW AD SAWAP SAIT HAWW. GRY AD IC SARY O'HEOGA EGATOT DEBOOT IGPALOAS, JZAAS C.ZO Dheev, Dhow, Dhjuz, Jelsorz JBP TAP SCOPT. OWZ 8MC O'HEOGA ARP O'STREAM SZAST. ORYZO AD STOLAP HASW SPAY, TAGWY TYZP

"ic dhowy sahart, d4z dtoso-i spayh albowth. Br tcopalals OGW OOPHEAA. DSF@Yh 40-WO- DZor dasse, or her oldiy. Outles De dewet her to thur thi daboo da GWY OG hat al goralaq, spayh by De leggy Dotha to-tas outing ADOCMAA. OT EPOSA AT. ABAWAJAYA TO SLAJBAOTT VO De Jasqu. SPOP. DAZSBOARE & SSAA OFOR TST TPAA AKDECIPAA CITOS OLGIUMA BY. QWA 16 BRY SOSFEL BRA44 OG BE TESPELAA. TEZ DI AYDECIP BA TYÆTHATT ESPANAS ESSER, YE RAZ CTO-h? TCZ AD C'heo Tof, Bhi WY DAROST; ONY AD DROWY O'G DZ be detery terral, shearly dhe GOT GALLAND ESSPOR. 60 \$2 her DEBOAT JEDOGFF LEAGAPOAF TEOF

DAGWY MOTOR, DALSU GAMOPAAP, PPOF \$60-90F."

0 ₪ Y h& D H Y h, D 4 Z 0~G t 6 Q @ 3 D t O-TOR O'EOGA TOBA. O-OM O'CHR A" усва сфечаюет сму лусьла.

#### 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 Hayald

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. The whole number of preachers of the Gospel stated to be in the employ-ment of the American Board is

Physicians, (besides one who is also a preacher,) Teachers, 27 17

Printers Mechanics

Females, married and unmarried Whole number of Missionaries and 102 200 assistants
The preachers of the Gospel arc stationed in different parts of the world as

India, (Bombay and Ceylon,) Western Asia, Sandwigh Islands, CHEROKEES\* CHOCTAWS CHEROKEES OF ARKANSAS MAUMEE INDIANS, MACKINAW INDIANS, SENECA INDIANS,

Total, as above, 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

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 Ken-

METODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY. The American Methodists have missions among several tribes of the North American can Indians; viz: the Creeks, Cherokees, Putawatomies, Wyandots, Mohawks and Mississaugus. 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 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 *Chi:kasaw Indians*, where are four stations, and three ordained missionaries. The care of these missions has been recently transferred to the American Board.

CUMBERLAND PRESENTERIANS.
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 missiona-71 Missionaries of all classes, and both sexes about 260 Learners in Mission schools about \$1,000 test annual expenditures Of the American Board. \$104,430 American Baptist Board, 15,408 Methodists, about United Brethren [in 1825] 860 Others unknown

Total not far from \$130,000 \*Including the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, since dead. \$130,000

## PROSPECTUS.

It has long been the opinion of judi-cious 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 pubic for their melio-ration. 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

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.—

BY DESPOY OR TEPRILAIS, DAZ

Collization 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 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 PHŒNIX. 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. their benifit Cherokee types have been procured.

The columns of the Cherokee Phænix 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 Phœnix will be the benifit 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, Civiliza-tion, and Religion among the Cherokees.

In closing this short Prospectus, the Editor would appeal to the friends of Indians, and respectfully ask their pat-Those who have heretofore ronage. 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.

#### DAWP BU DICAYAMYZ. [ When O'AP GO-A. ]

WP DU Ohzay4 Ooa ssoa, ohhu A4P BOO WP TELARIS. BOO TEO ELEGITEO SLIGERAO , OPPAO ELO BAP TECALS DICAYSAY. OCAEA DICAYSAY, OCZE ASPA, TIW SWA ASAAS. OAS SSW, OPAT, AD DEOFA 00 OAP 189. 000 SARS4T, TIW TAS SO BEART OBAAT. WPAZ AO GO. AT OC. PPT OUP HEWAT. WPA SARSA SE TGARLA. LRA, LRA, WY O'GPAT, A' жуньы кунтр ыко, D4 быт бунф 940A. DAZO ОМУФ ВЬ ВМАЗАМЯ L SCAP ASY. ORY TORAL LE DALA BRY TSEAL SY. FCZ ESP44 LAMBROW or; Pharolok Wu, then tarkor оол легол, ополятл, гол лескаalo-y. Jayhiborz Jaba. Laa 3 отогол, терт, отл обсоудоу, D4 SZ ITJBRA, BOP TEA AJAARY. FGZ TASAM ASCAR, TIW JABA OF A TBM SO-MSWAT, SEEGARVAT; OF MSMACTZ **83РАЮ**ИЛ ЦАЛАЮЕТ.

Уб АБЛАБЛАЗ ЛЬЗАРТ БЕСЛЬГАЛ INT her secca chathart:

## ATHEISM.

Surely the creature, says Foster, that thus lifts his voice, and defies all time. From the time abovemention-invisible power within the possibilities ed to his death, which was three 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 knows that there is no God. The he knows that there is no God. 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 over-powered. If he does not know absolutely every agent in the universe, the untried groud: Nor does he make any 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 ex istence 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. 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 friendsloathed 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 pennyless and apparently humble, but his conduct was such that he was obliged to forbid him a home in his house. In this situstion 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. Bloated face-swollen limbs, &c. &c. His company the vi-lest, 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 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 sun-set he became greatly distressed, and threw from his stomach nearly two quarts, which had the appearance of unmixed 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

ner once in five or six hours, and ite only ease he enjoyed was immediately after he cleared his stomach. Lis thirst was excessive, and probably a part of the incredible quantity be threw from his stemach 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 clergymem 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 baried 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 nielt 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 cerse soon."-In his last moments his broken sentences convinced those are ad 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."

of blood. He vomited in this man-

He died May -, 1324.

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, perha , that he was in earn-est, the elde boy contradicted him the second t ie; when the youngest, unh sitatingly stepped into the house, which was n t 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.

TAJ FORDERS WF SEET, GWYS, DAGAA, SQWAS Chiay, efz ca for opata own.

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 herokee Nati

At Coosewatee, KEELECHULE an aged member of the National Coun-

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

Jhhrr.4.

ter, web, ohrat læyyaa, sawa венлау, вочул нелау.

JEST LAZ ONTAT YPIP OFF SEWO JAWOV.

hods-spot, sawa schady, Jahrt 090-A 6000 OhrR.

# NOTICE.

A LL persons are forwarned against trading for a Note of hand, drawn by John Martin, in favor of John McCarver, 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

JOHN MARTIN,

was followed by a similar discharge | New Echota, Feb. 21, 1928.-1-2\*.

#### POETRY:

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHENIX.

JOZYOJ. RG-Q-WIG

SQWA PA, фУЛЬ, ayanwo-A 9C=ZYæJoV TOF G DO hAAQ.

BGLAPOJ; PA Seve J 50 J 00 40 @Yh00.444. WPA herot, LARSRIGAT hAAQ.

660-3A De RGAWAG, «УМЬЬ; K850-3.I 12Y0-94b JayaJ99 hAAQ.

BW TYAL Barz Out OGOAZ, KT Tehm. DAZ HAWAY PAPG 400A hasq.

TRANSLATION.

The preceding hymn was suggested by the hymn to the Trinity, 107 of Worcester's selection, but is not a translation of it.— The following is a free translation from the Cherokee, in the same metre.

> Exalted Majesty,
> Our Father, throned on high,
> Whom we adore,
> Our Maker and our King,
> Thy sacred name we sing, And grateful praises bring Forevermore.

Anointed Jesus hear, While we, in humble prayer, Thy grace implore;
Thou who for us didste
Yet liv'st exalted high,
On thee our hopes rely didst die, Forevermore.

Thou Sanctifier come, And make with us thy home, Spirit of power, With thy celestial art Purge every sinful heart, Nor from our way depart Forevermore.

Our Father and his Son And Spirit,\* Three in One, Let all adore; To God, the heavenly King, Our thankful tribute bring, Rejoicing as we sing Forevermore.

\* Our Father & his Son & Spirit. Nouns of relationship are not used in Cherokee except in connexion with inseparable posfather, the father, the son, but my father, they, his, our father, &c. The same is true most nouns which, in their nature, imply a possessor, i. e. a person or thing to which they belong, as, for example, the members of the body. No word signifies indefinitely an elbow, a finger, but my elbow, his elbow, my finger, his finger, &c.

## REPORT

Of a joint Committee in the Legislatare of Georgia, on the Cherokee Lands.

THE Joint Committee upon the State of the Republic, to whom was refered so much of the late Governor's communication, as regards the acquisition of the Georgia lands at present in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, and the absolute and jurisdictional right of the State to the same Report:

That they have bestowed upon this

oject, the mos mature and deliberate consideration; and although some of the positions which they feel warranted in occupying, may at the first view, appear bold and novel, yet they cherish the hope, that by adverting to the well ascertained, and long established laws of nations, those positions will be found abundanty supported.

We are aware that our repeated appeals to the General Government upon this subject, so vitally interesting to the people of Georgia, have been looked upon as impertinent and obtrusive; but your committee believe, that the State has been disposed to suffer in silence, so long as the evils under which she labored were sufferable, and that when her claims shall be fairly investigated. and it is seen how unreasonably they have delayed, an enlightened and just community will pronounce the course she has pursued, to have been marked with great moderation and forbear-

We propose in the discharge of our present duty, to enquire first, into the

nature and present situation of our claim upon the General Government; and second, to investigate the nature and extent of our title to the territory in question, considered abstractedly from our claim upon the General Government.

By the 4th section of the articles of agreement and cession, entered into on the 24th of April, 1802, between the Commissioners of the United States on the one part, and the Commissioners of the State of Georgia on the other part, it was expressly stipulated and agreed, that the United States should at their own expense, extinguish for the use of Georgia, as early as the same could be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms, the Indian title to an the lands within the State of Georgia.

It will hardly be contended, that this was a mere naked promise, and therefore to be violated at pleasure by the United States, for the contract imports upon its face a most ample and sufficient consideration.

We are not ignorant of the fact, that the General Government having the power in her own hands, is disposed to put her own construction upon this promise, and to make herself the sole and exclusive judge of what may be considered "reasonable terms;"but we respectfully contend, that if she designs to keep up even the show of justice, she will suffer this to be controlled by the same rule of construction applicable to all other contracts—that is to say, that the words used, shall be understood in that sense which is best calculated to effectuate the true intention of the contracting parties.

The reciprocal objects intended to be accomplished by the United States and Georgia, by the contract in question, were few and simple. They intended that Georgia should cede to the United States a vast extent of territory therein described; that the United States should at their own expense, and upon their own responsibility, extinguish for the use of Georgia whatever claim or title the Indians might have to the lands lying within her limits; and that this should be done "as early" as it could be upon peaceable and reasonable terms.

We consider it certain from the terms of the contract itself, and particularly from the consideration which was paid, that it was the intention of both parties that the Indian title should certainly, at some time or other be extinguished. The time was left indefinite and uncertain-not because it was contemplated that any circumstance should occur, or state of things exist. that should deprive Georgia of those lands; but, because this State reposed such unbounded confidence in the justice and good faith of the General Government as induced her confidently to believe, that no opportunity would be permitted to escape, and that no fair and honorable exertion would be withheld for the speedy and punctual fulfilment of the promise.

We admit 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 situate within the Creek Nation of Indians--But the manner in which this has been accomplished, compels us to say, that we are less indebted to the General Government for the result, than to the exertions of our late able and patriotic Governor. Although Georgia is about to obtain the last foot of Creek lands to which she is entitled, yet it must be remembered that there is still a considerable portion of Cherokee lands to which she has precisely the same title, in relation to which the ger eral government is under the same obligation, & which nevertheless still remains in the possession of the Indians. By what motive or reason the general government can be influenced, in so pertinaciously & unjustly refusing enpertinaciously & unjustly refusing en-tirely to redeem her pledged faith to Georgia, we are unable to-perceive. The whole civilized world knows, that Georgia acted a gallant & distinguished part during the revolutionary war, in achieving our liberty and independence; and our sister States will do us the justice to testify, that since that time, Georgia has not withheld her treasure or her sword from the defence of our common country, and na-tional rights. We mention these things, not by way of boasting, or out of vainglory; but, to shew that Georgia has violated none of the obligations by which she was bound to her sister States, and therefore, that there is the less justice in their violating their

It will be remembered, the t the articles of agreement and cession were

obligations to her.

or the indian title, so soon as the same could be done "peaceably" and upon "reasonable terms." Immediately up-on the ratification of these articles, it became the duty of the general government to improve every opportunity that might present itself, and with all her influence and energies faithful-ly applied, to have sought diligently for opportunities to effect such relinquishment. She did not ao so .- But on the contrary, manifested so much indifference, and for so long a time, that Georgia became dissatisfied, and took occasion respectfully to call the attention of the general government to this subject—a liberty that she has several times since found it necessary to exercise-but which has either been treated with silent contempt, or has subjected her to reproach and calum-That the United States have violated most palpably their contract with Georgia, we think is made evi-dent, when it is remembered, that since the ratification of the articlos of agreement and cession, the Indians have been removed entirely from Ohio, Kentucky, North and South-Carolina. Tennessee, Missouri, and almost all Arkansas; and that since that time, five or six times as much land as belonged to Georgia, and was in the possession of the Indians, aas been acquired in Alabama for the use of the Uni-ted States, and that too, upou "pea-ceable terms;" besides large cessions in Mississippi, Illinois, Michigan, and Florida. And it is a fact so notorious. that we presume no one will venture to dispute it, that upon the termination of the late war with Great Britain and the Indians, the United States had it completely in their power to procure for the use of Georgia, every foot of land to which she was entitled not only upon "peaceable and reasonable terms," but upon just such terms as they might have pleased to prescribe-But this was not done, or attempted to be done .- On the contrary, the United States by negotiation, effected for their own use and aggrandisement, large cessions of territory in another part of the nation, and thereby threw the Indians in greater num-bers upon our own territory, and socircumscribed their limits, as greatly to diminish the prospect of their willingness to make further sessions, either for the benefit of Georgia, or for any other purpose. And since that time, it has been the constant and favorite policy of the United States, not to hold out inducements to the Indians to yield up the possession of the Georgia lands; but to so add to their comforts, and so instruct them in the business of husbandry as to attach them so firmly to their country and to their homes, as almost to destroy the last ray of hope that they would ever consent to part with the Georgia lands. It is now alledged, we understand, that it is impossible for the United States to obtain the lands in question for the use of Georgia, upon "peacea-ble and reasonable terms;" and therefore, that they are under no obligation obtain them at all. By whom and in what way we beg to enquire, has this impossibility been produced? Surely by the United States, and by their policy, and that too against the consent and remonstrance of Georgia—And is it possible, that the general government will consent in this way to benefit herself, and to take advantage of her own acts, and that too to the injury and oppression of one of her own members? For the dignity and honor of our com-mon country, we earnestly hope not. But should this plea be urged, it cannot upon principle prevail; because the United States were bound to obtain for the use of Georgia the lands in question, "as early" as it could be done upon reasonable and peaceable terms. If they could not have been obtained sooner, we all know, and our sister States will not deny it, that they could have been obtained upon the terms prescribed at the end of the late war. The United States then had an opportunity of complying with their contract with Georgia—they let that opportunity pass—it was their own wilful neglect; and in failing to obtain the lands at that time, the contract according to its very terms was broken; and they thereupon became legally and equitably bound, (and they yet remain so bound) to Georgia, to procure for her the lands in controversy, no matter how much treasure or blood may be expended in their procurement. But although the general government is under this obligation,

entered into in 1802, and that they im-

posed upon the United States the obli-

gation of procuring the relinquishment of the Indian title, so soon as the same

and from which she cannot h release herself in any other by complying with it, yet judge our past experience, we can seventure to hope, that she will our injuries and establish our rights. We are apprised that this subject engaged the attention of the last Legislature, that the resolutions which they adopted were submitted to the President of the United States; and we are glad that in reply, he condescended to express to our Senators in Congress. a "wish to gratify the State," but we are sorry that he added "negotiation" that he could not consent to apply We are at liberty to understand this answer no otherwise, than as a distinct and formal determination, to take no step either of a pacific or war-like nature, to obtain for and secure to Georgia, her long delayed rights. We have waited upon and trusted to the justice and liberality of the United States for the fourth of a century, and the result to us is disappointment, insult and injury.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Indian Arithmetic .- Their manner of numbering evidences the extreme simplicity of their language. We have asked of all the tribes, with which we have met, their numerical terms, as far as a hundred. In some few, the terms are simple, as far as In others, six is five-one, seven, five-two. and so on. Beyond ten, they universally count by reduplication of the tens. This they perform with great dexterity by a mechanical arithmetic, intricate to explain, but readily apprehended by the eye. The principal operations are bringing the open palms together, and then crossing the hands, which tells as far as a hundred .- Some of the tribes are said to be perplexed in their attemps to number beyond a hundred .- When the question turned upon any profit, that involved great numbers, we have generally heard them avail themselves of an English word, the first, we believe, and the most universally understood by savages-'heap!'- Western Review.

### CHEROKEE NUMBERS.

JANGA JARA.

BOAE JOAMA LZWPRE WP TG LO HL OAFT. Ehae of that heed saww.-OSPAWRYH TAGWY BRY ASSGERAS;

Growar Sara	1	I
WP	2	ÎI .
KT	3	iii
0-Y	4	ïŸ
ARY	5	v
PLP	6	VI
SMAY	7	VII
JAW	8	VIII
₽&AW	9	IX
DonA	10	X
us .	11	XI
wws	12	XII
Kes	13	XIII
hes	14	XIV
ayss .	15	XV
tws	16	XVI
*MILS	17	XVII
AWS	18	XVIII
₽ø∧W\$	19	XIX
KA66WW	20	XX
<b>ФТКЛ</b>	21	XXI
WFKA	22	XXII
KTKA	23	XXIII
KD@AA	30	XXX
KD&AA TTEP	31	XXXI
KDOAA WFSP	32	XXXII
0~8@A.A	40	XL
O-SOLA ATSP	41	XLI
AASSAA.	50	L
& A. Gowdon	60	LX
\$MI@AA	70	LXX
AW&AA	80	LXXX
AAAWAAA .	90	C
Donasio	200	CC
WPJP	300	ccc
КТЈФ	400	CCCC
99214b	500	D
PUPIL	600	DC
SMANY JO	700	DCC
AWIT	800	DCCC
PRANT	900	DCCCC
DSBP	1,000	M
Dean Tess	10,000	A to the second
Dalajo Tasb		" A CONTRACT
	1,000,000	

REVENCE.—By taking revenge man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior .- Lord Bacon.

To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great reason, and to forgive it of a great mind .- Archbishop Tillotson.

porably | Cheh RA OESGA, TOUR JATO TSO-W- D4 hs.JG, AGAG OLG TSV PAS hespolady. Web Ranges Ego or sesponey; Doe on the shory so-co-BRY. GRYTE WP histi, O'LEGEAS JAOR PHATA; EUSR OBSPAY; 90SP BESZ. ADMY LOFOLAP HAWW, BAC OF Chat OEOGA. JOB, ECOR PATOTA GOTY PEATER,

SE LILOSAUC SOYSPGART; 642 CEATP QUER THURAST.

TESPAE ON TESONAS ANGONIAS The, Do or andegrand, avend.— D4Z if the devpa saspana by, Tgaof. Onyz Toral WP Tollals This (with the Indians) "was hopeless, and A.D. DGG ASLASSALE COR COSPAY, DECH her spet keyp oheral; eayz DAPPT herato devpe saa, ow ophy-AC DSP ADSC. FORPH, TGAOL. Do end Ecor Oespay abo Ohsad WP ТАЗБЛЯЛЯ, ТСЛФ. ВЯУХ ЯУБА-40F TCBh.J.S. De TCBREAJS.

DGGP Etaas, hgast, eusk paspæy довачал, тумтараун **ладо**натал обраст рачить в разведения правод по правод п SEC DE ENPRIC OCOM. KCLHAT MAWMYH THW SOLVE 14MA, JOLGOT Киячл вчюл. ТСТ DGG: 800-084Л онеравня, истун вевачали ву. ч эти тоботые чыл вботы, так Dh PPT St hyd, og Dans DSP 100c. ON BAPAS, head.

OW SGOOD ADOG FRAI, SKPO BOAR Wayh Kesetra F40a, De sp shapoa Do ленуовстол ничт, во восто он-OSO CA O horadas prt. De jeces a-YOUTHAMT SEPOSAPA PRT, TGAOF THE AS. DAZ SA MOGFE DE KYDOG MAJ AY MIHAPT OURB SP PKPMA, DO SP APheegewaa? her sz tiwot thect he RO, icz adh ashoog maa raaa, str GUAT. DE AD ZEO -TG AFRA KGU O-SOA HEAG O'BATON ZONAT, O'G TG" h с органия простоя вредовт. 4° to-po bon onton kr tinopo dem OT MY, OUTP \$2 OCR TEAT. LAYS ZO- her tgypaa sp aegolagra 254; Goaz de akgraf, Morgre, Keawy OF AYS& HAHWOAT. ADOUGH HOS; THE THE LEAST SET STORY DESCRIPTION IN SHE De обрам, жегу им реквыми, ре DAWP THE COO, DAKT, DO OG TOAT DE OG SEE SSAT; BOY AD WHWOFOL ьорядыми яр ирьовстый, DB курөсгал буатнатт. D42 курест OLI HRT hthswise 14001 Agress. It AZ SP JECOPSOJ TP40J JOOCPOJ AYATHAPT? THWOIAYH DAWAAFAA dhegt Dasa, ozajae, eay ohza. 1-400A DB QLOR KYDOG TOAL SYNTHA-PT. Do one Ohzan Pana zorna ALWOY, DO SHI JAWOY CAAGR CHA TAN IRT. GAY AD THWOI SHAY, 6 hi Dhoso Ahaw, TB TAYO St JOYP Shoohb, ony or asonwe, Do as here, joypsæ shisfræt, de oor, jabz Jhhr44 here hagat ay. De e 2 GWY LEOP ECHYRA HERO SY. DE 984 CHATRA BY TERA DE TET Oharaala Ohaso-Ca. DB astraa PR JDOC POJ AAPR, OG OH OLGA OF CR Ohrada Pat, heiz stoom ohos 0-C= Alasas Alimasa Zeo.

OAACAS ER OPHEAR? SAZ JOBCALGA. GZ ShSCAR AGAWY of O SAGPSR DZ OF Do Dhewet Dhose Colastica by emyz agaamy by, sidoo hermina-AT, DP 60Y DSP OPACET ALDEGAAA AY. AGTP ARWOY COLOTA PARA, ONY AD DO COLOT TEPRENGALA. AT Dayh hay, Joh, Dowsay here To TPAA, OPPAA DE OPLOTATA, 180 DE-LOTRE JAAA 148A. FRY DESPT ELLAND ISTOJOT TLEFS ARE TO BO OFARAS TOVPAS HOPHEROF, hel ASGORTAL PRT, DO DEP ADECTOR Thegaedas herheaw. Oheoga MYH HAAQ EVHA DO PHOSQA P4MA. 64 MYL AD HEAY 1810 5, MAL TOTTA LETTSAA 140A, DO SEZAG HAAG Shirete De dept bet.

DB th Tobh. ₽ВЛРАТ ТВ 0°Z 410 ОЧТ, 1809.

March of Intellect.—A gentleman of landed property in the county of S. being lately on the outside of a stage coach, had sworn several oaths within a few minutes after taking his seat .-Addressing a minister, a stranger to him, he remarked, "We hear, sir, a believer in the march of intellect:" are you, sir, a believer in the march of intellect? I believe, sir, these S. clodhoppers know nothing of the march of intellect." The minister replied, "I have observed, sir, that there is not so among the pea-be. I considmuch profane swear santry as there used er that one decisive proof of their in-tellectual improvement." The gen-tleman appeared as if he felt the re-proof, but had too much good sense to proof, but had the much good sense to manifest any displeasure.—In his subsequent conversation which proved him to be an intellectual person of high order, he showed himself capable of going forward in the march of improvement, as he swore no more during the fifty miles' journey.—Lon. M.