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· Gh 10210, АТСЛСТ DSP ОНЛ. **БЪСТ №3-10**, 0-Z № ТА, DУЕ ΘСА. R. 78%, ЛАШРЖУ DSP ОНЛ. TWO, JAMPAY DSP 99WOI.

тт яза, 12 стят, 1824.

Shay Dep deto-tay De Ahwei SSSCAR DABBOOF DAGS ADAVA F4-AI, GAYZ BAP DO4FAAOF Ghi BO Gt Ohse Oor. Osdanz Dana Benas rejatal Dabbook Dhasa shaoata-AT. GOYZ DO4FAA Dhoso tes Aws ТС-03 ЯВГ 260-Г АЛВЯЛАД ФБЛИЯР Т-Стозяво сол, Ghi De soni Dzwfor-AA, Do hear Dhasa Db AWS TG69-ABO APRO, DE ASACT DARSO ARSOLA ADAWSP TERSABO SHEROWOLA, Do hs-ЛС DAMB АМУ\$S DE ТСОЗЯВ№ АМЯВ. Do haig Dhib Adyss TGBABP Stoого о-волях тогозяво сол, об нело Dhieb osman Toosabo sherawo-A, Do Ghi Dhasa Dheth Arbget, Do Ghi Dheb Dhete Aringer Dzwparaj; De Ohat азалаль, De лалауь, De ARCGRYS, DO LICM, DO AEAS, DO ANTONA, DE ASTMAA, DE PPP, DE C.S. Do be, Do Do Jhzgo, Do Do Jhayny, Do Abshadys, Do Ghi Abscendy Dhig Do Dhage, Do Leon, Do Japons, D-C Ghi Boar Dhasa Boa Astsa, Do Boo Dhaso Boat Jouga, Do his O-Z-A toss, Do hei ipo 380-tgi; Do hear DZOPARAJ 9200 DAS BO, Do his Do-SCIME SHADMUAG THE; DO GMY HIPлтая фочеталь эхувьям тв јон DOON to OhOTAON 140N DOAPAST, De Gaga thhadad Auf Goy 184wo-A, otho-AA D3W8A. Gh J02J0.

DFAY, 0-ZoF 6.A. R. 883, ЛАИРЯУ ОНЛ.

TWO, JAMPAY 38WOI.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHEROKEE CONSTITUTION. We stated in one of our last numbers, that the Principal Chiefs of this Nation were to meet the United State's Agent, at his residence, for the purpose of hearing a communication from the President in relation to the newly formed Cherokee Constitution. As many influential men of the adjoining States and elsewhere, particularly members of Congress, either from misapprehension, or settled determination to oppose every Indian Improvement, have raised the cry, that an 'Indian tribe in the heart of the Union has assumed an attitude of independence, by forming a constitution and ought to be opposed," we were fearful that the Executive would make serious exceptions to some of the principles of our infant government. We are, however, happily disappointed. The words of the President contain no intimation that the Cherokees ought to be prohibited from forming a Constitution, but on the contrary, that this Con. stitution can be recognized by the General Government, if its provisions do not interfere with the relation existing between the United States and the Cherokees. It was never the intention of the framers of this Constitution, or their Constituents, to alter that connection. We believe the Cherokees are aware of the importance, particu-Jarly at this interesting crisis, when enemies abound, of holding the President's hand, or in other words the General Government, and paying a suitable regard to the existing treaties. But without multiplying our own remarks, we present to our readers the letter of the United State's Agent on this subject, and the reply of the two Principal Chiefs. We publish them verbatim ad titeratim.

COMMUNICATION TO THE CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION 16 A-PRIL, 1828.

Friends & Brothers It was in obedience to Instructions from your Great Father, the President of the United States, That I sent for you-you have done well that you have come; -I thank you for

I have but little to Say to you, and what I have to say are his words-not

The subject of your having formed a Constitution, and Constitutional Government, has Raised a Considerable Clamour particularly in the adjoin-Ing Statesgress of the united States-and the President has been Officially notified of it—And has directed me to Convene the Chiefs, and inform them, that he wishes them, destinctby to understand that this act of theirs, cannot be considered in any other light, then as Regulations of 'understand, will not be Recognized, 'as Changing any one of the Relations "under which they stood to the Ge-neral Government, prior to the a-"doption of said Constitution."-

These are all the words which he has directed me, to say to you -- They Contain but two sentences,-both of which are delivered with Considerable emphesis, and both of which I wish you to understand, Take them and ponder them over, and over again -They are the words of your Father

To some of you it may be necessary, to explain what I understand by municiple Regulations,stand them to be such Ordinances, Rules, or By laws, as the Inhabitants of any City, Town, or other Body Corporate, are authorized by their several Acts of Incorperation, to pass for their own internal Regulation & Government;

To make this more plain, I will give you an example-the people living in a Town, apply to the legislature of there State to be incorporated, and it is granted, A Law passes difining their Corporate boundarys, and authorizing them to Elect conneillars, to make such ordinances, or By Laws, as they deem necessary for the Govournment. and well being of the people Residing within Their Corporate limits (provided those By Laws shall not be Contrary to the Laws of the State) and to Elect Officers to Execute those By Laws,-which when so made, have all the force of the state Laws over those people; But cannot prevent, and must not millitate against, or impede, the Regular administration of the Laws of the State, --- over that same Teretory and people.

A word or two now as to the Relaions, under which you stood to the General Govournment, prior to the adoption of said Constitution,when the United States took the Cherokees by the hand, and adopted them as children into the great american Family, certain stipulations were entered into; called a Treaty; By which both parties were bound; and neither can annul, without the Consent of the other .- In which the Cherokees gave up to the General Government Certain Rights & privalleges, which they previously & while in a savage state enjoyed .- and Received in Lieu thereof, what was believed by your

Fathers, to be an Equivellent, You gave up to them, your Soven, Independence; -and the Right to Regulate all your Intercourse;with Foreign nations, or Individual Foreigners, and with their Citizens .-And in Lieu thereof, Received their protection;-In life, liberty and property;-But in none of your Treatys with them, do I find that you gave to them,-the Right to Regulate your own Intercourse with each other, -or to punish your own people for any vi-olation of your own Regulations; -Unless it is found in that Broad expression; in the latter part of the 9th Article of the Treaty at Hopewell; (viz) "and to manage all their affairs in "such manner as they think proper"neither do I find in any of the Intercourse Laws passed by Congress the Right assumed to inforce a complyence with contracts made between two Indians,-nor to punish one Indian, for an Offence Committed against an other; -within the Indian Teretory .on the Contrary, I find in the 2nd section of an act passed the 3rd march 1817, Entitled an act, to provide for the punishment of crimes committed within the Indian Boundary; the following proviso, (viz), Provided that "nothing in this act, shall be so construed, as to effect any Treaty now "in force, between the United states " & any Indian nation; - or to extend to "any offence committed by one Indi-"an against an other, within any Indi-" an boundary.

This Explains to my mind satisfactorily, what the President means in n Reference to you; by " Regulations a purely municiple Character .-(viz) to enforce the payment of debts owing by one Indian, to another, to prevent (or Remedy) wrongs done, by one Indian, to an other, or punish one views of certain passages of our trea-Indian for crimes or offences committed against an other .---- and to make not deem it necessary at this time, to

It has been brought before the Con- | such other Regulations as in your | reply to them; and as the President of | AD ASSESS, HEZ GUS-

prevent, millitate against, or impede, out the consent of both parties. It the Regular administration of the affords us pleasure, to have listened purely municipal Character—And which he wishes them distinctly to opinion is, the Relation in which you to accept the assurances of respect understand, will not be Recognized, stand to the General Govournment—and esteem from your friends and

In conclusion give me leave to add a few words of my own; They are al so the words of a friend

This is an eventfull period in your existance, as a people; every step you take is fraught with events. It is my advice, to you, To view sue it Carefully, and tread it cau-

Hold your Great Father the President fast by the hand dont move a single step in any new path, with out his Council, and advice.—a proper course taken at this time and pursued stadione wrong step may be fatal and Re-

Let your path be such as to secure the friendship and protection of the United States; & cultivate the friendin peace and friendship amongst your-selves;—and may the Great Spirit, direct your feet in the Right path, and throw his sight around it .- I again

thank you for your attendence.
H. MONTGOMERY.

Agency Cherokee Nation, April 16, 1828. To Col. H. MONTGOMERY, UNIT-

ED STATES AGENT, BROTHER .--- Your communication in obedience to instructions from the President of the United States is this lay received .- We regret to learn that the circumstance of our having established a Constitutional Government, has produced a clamour in the adjoining states, especially when there was no just cause for it, as is evidenced from the manner in which Congress

The President has thought proper to direct you to convene us on this occasion, for the purpose of informing us, that he wishes us distinctly to understand that this act of the Nation, cannot be viewed in any other light than as regulations purely of a municipal character, and which he wishes us "distinctly to understand will not be recognized as changing any one of the relations under which the Nation stood to the General Government, prior to the adoption of our constitution."-These remarks you state contain all pinion, that our relation and connectiou with the General Government, is not changed, but remains the same as it was before the Cherokee Constitution was adopted. That instrument contains a special article, which states, that all lawful treaties between the United States and this Cherokee Nation shall be the supreme law of the land. This proves, the view of this Nation as to its connection with the General Government without any shadow of doubtful construction. Your explanation of "Municipal Regulations," however correct in regard, to the police or by laws of incorporated Towns and Cities, is inapplicable to the true situation of this Nation, that claims for itself and always maintained sovereign jurisdiction over its territorial limitsyou say, that to make it more plain "I will give you an example; The people living in a town, apply to the Legislature of their state to be incorporated and it is granted and a law passes definining &c." This Nation by its own Legislature authorized and recommended the adoption of a Republican Constitution, which has been done. It had no relation or connection to a State to ask of it, its consent. eing connected and related to the United States alone, by treaty. And as this Nation never surrendered her right to self Government or the exercise of its internal and domestic regulation, it was needless to ask for it from the General Government, to whom, as a generous nation, our improved Legislation for ourselves could not possibly afford any misapprehension, or a subject of disapprobation.—As to your

Judgement will promote good order in the United States respects all exissosciety; with a view to the Happiness ting treatics with this Nation, we example given; must not Contradict are fixed and not to be changed, with-Laws made by the higher Powers or to your advice, for which you will ac-Brothers

(Signed) WILLIAM HICKS. JOHN ROSS.

FOR THE CHEROKEE PHENIX.

The execution of Sway Back cherokee at Crawfish Court House well the Path you mean to tread; Pur- for the murder of murphy under the sentence of Judge Brown, is an additional event of the strict prosecution to some of the Cherokee laws. The circumstances of this murder appears to have had its origin in a drinking frolick, and committed during a state of extreme intoxication. The parly; may (with Heavens Blessing) lead you to Greatness and Renown;-But phy had been known to have maintained the common habits of friendship. Hence no cause of malevolence is assigned to give the least countenance for the commission of this palpable homicide. The weapon which he hip of the surrounding states; Live employed, was a large oak stick cut for the purpose of fire wood, on which had been left some pointed knots from trimming its boughs, with this instrument of considerable weight, the criminal advanced unobserved behind Murphy's back, who was seated near a fire, deliberately and forceably made a blow on the juncture of the neck and head, which nearly crushed to pieces the back part of the cranium, with this destructive blow death followed as an inevitable consequence. There were other Cherokees indulging themselves in a similar intemperance at the same time and place, on discovering the murder, they secured the criminal with fetters around the legs and hands, and kept him in this confinement until the marshal took him in possession. But during this affecting occasion when the marshal was about to proceed with him to-wards the place of trial, he begged permission of the officer to speak the disposed of the subject, when it was introduced before that Honorable bolast words to his child of two or three years old, though delivered hastily, yet reflects much credit on the affect tion of a Cherokee. Permission be ing given, embraced his child, and observed, I am speaking the last words -I am on my way to my place of trial and death-if I die it will be at court and not before-but if I live, it will be after court when life shall have been continued and to me newly exist again-Farewell. How far his secret monitor of wright and wrong operated a punishment in consequence the words which you are directed to of his crime, may be learnt from the but contrast the appearance of these say to us .- We freely & with pleasure | remarkable fact, that from the time | little favourites of fortune with that he committed the offence until his tri- of their less favoured sisters of the al, which was nearly two weeks, was not known to have shewn the least uneasiness of his crime or danger, a stranger to inquietude and unconcerned in regard to his approaching fate. During his trial on being asked if he had any objections to any of his jurors, he replied with calmness and apparently without solicitude, that there were none to whom he objected, for said he, I know nothing of my act .-After a short trial and painful as it is to relate, it is nevertheless true, that he was condemned to die, by the tes-timony of his own wife preponderating to the truth of the crime. But

> the poetical line, "the sons of Alknomock will never complain." We are informed that the criminal was to be executed by hanging.

> during the solemn and may be added to him an awful investigation, contin-

ued without confuse, but inspired by

REMARKS ON MATTHEW CHAP. IV.

OFF AMP SAWA RA O 100A, TYZlot dad dhayo joato, oeoga uch AL TEAMYZ SAWA DAA DELWAS 14T, D4Z Ohasoc of Jehranst. AAZ, LAYHZO AAGPA AY, HAAQO DH RWA DAAOF, whit of that RAS bo. HU RWA TAPT, DAYO ULH JATTO O-SOTALS OHAFT. ELW TAP OLOGIA OWAG TEACHD ACO OCOA AS AA HEH-CBL. DAZ HU IS O'RSO'TRA SHAT.вы во онавоса, олиолачн ожн Oha if owso ca by, oxywyh vigena-ЛУ ТЕВ ВУВАНЛА.

OZ AD THEWD, "AD HEO AWW" GAOF, offroyh aup sos, ogtsz haust . W 200 U.

ch chassar, bh attay pat. pof ofoga oasat, dasoew diezac JESTARLAT.

he saft dawf getog, ech Rhaz, Nov. 9, 1827.

amiay obarbap." sawaayh dheнаяу теслав воет, вс во выхаз-AAS OH SHAARAS, SCAAZ OOFAA 10-FAAAA.

hu de oder raft bb dzer degah-APT, Do shpy secondit. eay do ha AAA OFAFT. Shpy 30088, ic o-clay SEARPT, ACCORD HOOPAFT, DO IL Эльдът, вачанаун, нолу выру se-

eac bhaye be echeapt. eayz ECHEL, Chaziay TG eas eepasak-T, oh sico-p shaodingt. bay tgonl teazab, dhayo edaye ohaat-AAS, Dhaartz, Do ode Bo soace art. bay ad abthas sagodar here EHER HEAP O'AWO'S O'AT ERT.

MACHINAW MISSION.

From "Sketches of a Tour to the lakes" c. by Tho's L. McKenney of the Indian

In the afternoon I visited, in comany with Mrs. Stuart, and her amiaole visiter, Miss-, the misonary station, and examined the ouildings and the children. The buildings occupy the eastern slope of the Island, and front south-east, looking out upon the lake; and are admira-bly adapted for the object for which they were built. They are composed of a centre and two wings; the centre is occupied chiefly as an eating apartment, and the offices connected therewith, and is 84 by 21. The wings are thirty-two by forty-four. The western wing accommodates the family In this wing are eight rooms-four below and four above. A communication is had between the west end, and from the second story with the second story of the centre building, which is the dormitory. In the eastern wing, and on the second floor, are the school rooms; and below are apartments for various purposes. The di-ning room is in the centre building, and is thirty-eight feet by twenty-one, and here one hundred and seven little foresters eat, and are happy. There are apartments in the eastern wing, in the ground story, for shoemakers and other manufacturers.

Every thing in the building is plain. There are no mouldings, nor ornaments of any kind. But every thing is well planned, in excellent order, and entirely adapted to the purposes intended to be answered by it.

In the girls' school, were seventyage. Three were full blood, the re-mainder half breeds, and fifteen white children, belonging to the Island .-These were examined in spelling, rea-

ding, writing, arithmetic, & geography. In personal cleanliness and neatness; in behaviour; in attainments in the va. to ous parts of learning that they had been engaged in acquiring; no children, white or red, excel them. I could lakes, nor get rid of the most agreeable surprise at the change which education, and good, wholesome food, had made. There are two daughters of Mr. Holliday here, children of great promise—I supposed them to be about eleven and fourteen years old. Their acquirements are considerable, and their appearance and manners both very fine

The boys' school is composed of about eighty, whose ages are from four to eighteen years. Eight of these are full blooded; thirty-five are the children of the citizens of the island, and the rest are quarter, or half, breeds. These were also examined in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.— Thirty-five write well, and thirty had made considerable progress in arithmetic. There is one boy here from the Fond du Lac, upwards of seven hundred miles distant, & who has been at school only one year, and writes a large hand good enough for a leger! He is a half breed. There is another from the Lake of the Woods!-poor things, how far they have come to get light; and how few of the many are there who come at all.

REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

This extraordinary man, to avoid he imputation of mercenary motives n prosecuting his benevolent labors, has relinquished his salary, which he says he does not need, as his wife, Lady Georgiana, has an income of 500l. a year. He has conceived the rather romantic project of visiting Tombuctoo, in the heart of Africa, as a menial servant to some merchant of the country! His purpose is thus expressed in a letter to the President of the London Jews society, dated Malta,