amach and crushed the verterpræ the blood gushed in torrents from his eyes, his mouth, his ears-a gasp convulsed his frame-a groau-one groau-one groan-one groand he had ceased to suff The man of God eyed for a moment the bleeding visage where blood had ed the gentle flume of resignation: he threw his look upward then down on the assembly and with voice of thrilling expression, declared — a righteous soul has taken flight!" — Yorla l'ame du juste qui s'envote!

From the Herkim-r Free Press.

The Indians—Again.—A white-washer of the fallen cabinet and falling administration has recently been occupying the columns of the mason's "Friend," in untenable attempts to sustain the policy of the two past years, which embraced a deliberate years, violation of all the treaties &c. And this is what is called hu-with the Chortaw and Cherokee In-manity! May the possessors of such dians, both before and after the state of Georgia took her place in the conledered Union. Whoever this writer may be, he is not entitled to any answer until he vindicates Georgia and the general government, not for the says they have a right to do, for what they are actually doing. We have said, we say now, and we are prepared to expand upon the topic whenever it becomes necessary, that the right of self government belongs ese Indians: that it has been solemuly and forever guaranteed to ther by our nation; and that, too, with th full censent of Georgia, for she did not remoistrate at the time, and nev runtil gaite recently took it into her head that her state sovereignty was endangered. Neither she nor the general government have any more right to compet the natives to give up. (or sell if that phrase suits better.) their lands, than they have to come into this county and say to to come into this county and say to the owners of the Mohawk liars— Gentlemen, we want your lands; we will give you in exchange large tracts on the Cape Cod shore and pay the expenses of your removal; if you will expenses of your removal; it you will agree to this well and good, and if not, we shall make such laws as we please fol you, and, because you are not Yankees, you shall have no reprenot Yankees, you shall have no repre-sentation in making those laws, and you shall submit to them when they are made.,...How would that suit our all honest German settlers? This however, is not the worst state of the case, as we shall presently show; but it is exactly the case as taken up by the whitewash writer to whom we refer. According to him, Georgia extends her jurisdiction over that xtends her jurisdiction over that exople who from time immemorial have been governed by their own laws while within their own proper limits, and they are told by the general government to give up their lands and ernment to give up their fauns and take in exchange the wilds beyond the Mississippi, which neither they nor we know any thing about; which very likely are in the possession of other tribes who will claim a right to them. or which, for aught we know, may be and the sooner you are off the bet as sterile as the sandy coast. And according to him their dreadful alter-And ter native is to go they know not whither, or stay and endure any regulations Georgia may make for them. The ernelty and injustice of this, after the numerous treaties to the contrary, is certainly adpable, and the efforts to defend it are impotent. We shall just turn, however, to a darker side of the picture, which the Friend wri-ter has totally conceded, and when be can justify that, he will then, and

es for as he has gone. The truth is, there is no such alternative as even that pitiful one men-fioned above. There is no choice in the matter for the poor Indian. He the matter for the poor Indian. He is not to be permitted to stay on any conditions. He is to be compelled to stell (a curious kind of selling.) at any event. Georgia, is determined to have the land, whether the owners please to go, or stay and submit to her leave—True we have been told, in all the smooth sophistry of affected humanity, that Georgia does not want the Indian's land, she only weaths hum to obey her lawd, and if he does not choose to do that he may have a price for his property and go where he can where he car for his property and go where he can govern himself. But what are the facts in the case? The one we shall mention stands uncontradicted. Cheroker, Taker, to sell as 5et, and Georgia has passed, a law to send sur-

and these lots are to be put up and disposed of by lattery. Now what does Indians can stay upon their lands if they please, only that they will be held amenable to the laws of Georgia? No, the very terms of the case as presented by the friends and apol ogists of Georgia oppression, are vi-olated in the outset, and there is no alignmative about it. The language of the red mass a persecutor well to will go. I will give you land some-whire at the west; but go you must, and, live or die, your land I will have. Other states, when their population becomes to olarge for their soil, send their sons and daughters to go like honest meu and woner and buy land ogists of Georgia oppression, are ٧١ honest men and women and buy land in the western world, from those who

are willing to sell it. Not so in this case. The land is taken from those case. The land is taken from those who are not willing to sell, and who are not allowed any voice in prescribing terms, such as price, payment. humanity find a very different standard of mercy, when they stand before the God of the oppressed as well as the oppressor. We asked above how the oppressor. We asked above how the similar treatment to that of the case as made out by the writer in the Friend. We will now vary that a little, and take a parallel to the real case. Let a people, under the pat-ronage of Gen. Jackson, come to them and say - Well, honest triends, it is true you and your fathers and your grandfathers have lived here on these beautiful Mohawk flats a long series of years, and your right to the soil is indisputable. But we have become too numerous for the country where we live, and we want your land for our young men and wom ... Now it happens that we are the strongest, because we have got the President with the United State's army to back us up. B sides, we are Yankers and you are Germans, and so we have no particular regard for your rights, al particular regard for your rigins, on though you may be really much the most respectable people. However we wish to be very kind and very humane, and so we will compet you to sell your land, and we will give you two acres on Cape Cod for one here. When you get there you can probably When you get there you can premony get possession of it by buying off the owners or lighting them off. As you of course can have no voice in this humane bargain, we shall not wait tor your consent, but to-morrow our surveyors will come on and commence veyors will come on and Commence running it out into lots, and if you are not off by the time we want it, we shall very humanely help you off with Uncle Sam's troops. In the mean Uncle Sam's troops. In the mean ing your commerce, conduct, &c. we you to understand that the .old laws which you have had a hand in forming are null and void, and our own are now in operation. Indeed, our people are to-day honging a man, down ort Plain, because he preferred your laws to ours, although it was be-fore he fairly understood the differ-

That is an exact picture of the rea ate of the case. The hanging part That is an exact picture of the reat state of the case. The hanging part is a fair parallel to the case of the ex-ceution of the Indian Tassels, which cannot be forgotten by our readers. If we have clothed the picture in such language as to bring it home to the heart and feelings of our independent friends, who respect and abou wrong, we have attained our object. We have not exaggerated a whit, and ter has totally conceded, and when be can justify that, he will then, and here we defy contradiction. As to not until then, have a claim to be heard the writer in the Friend, we are not undertaking to answer what he has said; that is needless while he confine himself to a partial view. Our ob-biest is to turn the picture all round, and let the public see every side of it. He has given one side only. It is preper to add, that, whatever more preper to add, that, whatever more we may have to say upon this subject, it is not likely we shall take any further notice of him. We have little inclination to discourse with who regards the solomn faith of our

So you see we are in earnest,

"Light as a puff of empty air!"

From the Christian Advocate and Journal Without pretending to decide at all or mount pretending to decide at all on the justice or injustice, propriety or impropriety of the laws of Georgia in relation to the Indians, or in the for his property and go where he can on the justice or mysatice, propriety govern himself. But what are the or impropriety of the laws of Georgia shove, and formed a hill which is facts in the name we shall not not be a supported by the general govern above, and formed a hill which is relation to the Indians, or in the mention proposed uncontradiction. The company of the proposed is the contradiction of the proposed in the contradiction of the propose

do say without hesitation and most went avray, and they never saw or sals. unqualifiedly, that the conduct of the heard of him afterwards. They sup- or authorities of the state of Georgia posed that they should in a furure did it toward, the missionaries stationed a state, enjoy a sensual paradise, those ceed ng the Cheroke Cherokee Indians, and to-Indians themselves, so far operation of these authorities, is a as they have co operation of tires, authorities, is a barbarous outrage upon the civil and re-legious rights of the citizens of these United States. We speak of course on the presumption that the facts have been truly detailed, and if not true, why are they not contradicted? Has it come to this? Is a mission

ary, peaceably pursuing his calling for no other crime alledged than a re fusal, from conscientious motives, to take an oath of allegiance to a particular state, to be suddenly apprehend d, bound with chains and is he to be driven like a wild beaut through the streets? Are these inquisitorial transactions to be toleratd in a Christian land, a land of boasted freedom, in the nineteenth centry Then may we hid farwell to free in stitutions. Then may we sing a re quiem over the grave of our consti utional rights and privileges,—and go home and wrap ourselves up in the mantle of deep mourning for the deatl of our ancestral inheritance---rivil. political, and religious Our fathers fought, bled, suffered and died in But the story must not be told least me must not utter a complaint-for fear of giving offence! Indeed we do not wish to give offence need-

sion. "the stones would cry out against us" and condemn us for our ousillanimity. Neither let these remarks be struct into an opposition or prejudice against the south. As far as we know our own hearts, in the discharge of our duty, we know neither the south, north, east or west. It such conduct as we are deprecating were witnessed to our own state, or even in our own edits, if we are not tail, blooked by strued into an opposition or prejudice city, if we are not totally blinded by partiality we would not be among the just to anathematize it., It such out. rages are to be committed upon the rights of our citizens, and the press, because it is a religious press, must be muzzied in regard to them, then are we transported back into the ages of barbarism, ir mo the darker age of inquisitorial crucky and civil des-

lessly to any one. But if we were to hold our peace," on such an occa-But if we were to

ray of truth is permitted to disclose the horrid deeds which may be perpetrated. On reflection, we think that no un prejudiced mind can attempt to justily such a trespess upon the rights of man; and therefore we trust that its reprobation will be expressed in such universal, loud, and unequivocal lan-guage, that it will not be reparted, though we allow that while such a law exists, however oppressive its operation, the missionaries must of necessity either comply with its provisions or suffer its penalty.

potism .- . so dark that not even the

THE CHOCTAWS

Mr. Wright, one of the missiona-ries among the Choctaws, is in New-England, it seems, presenting the claims of that people to the benefi-cence of the christian community. The following was communicated for the Vermont Chronicle, by a correspondent at Andover. It cannot fall

to be read with emotion I have just now been liste some statements of Rev. Mr. Wright, of the Choctav mission, respecting the state of the people of that tribe before the arrival of missionaries a mong them; the change produced by roug them; the change produced by the gospel, and their present state and prospects. The tribe now con-sists of 20,000 souls. The mission of the American Board was commen-ced about thirteen years ago. The Indians seemed then to be sunk in the theory of the control of the conthe deepest degradation. They had no idea of any superior being to whom they were accountable, and no name for a deity more appropriate than "great witch." They had a tradi-tion that their ancestors were created by a man, when the earth was in a chaotic state, who camed own from

went avray, and they never saw or sals. By such means, whether just heard of him afterwards. They supposed that they should in a future did segants of our government succepted, who had been guilty of lose the segants of our government succepted, who had been guilty of lose of the segant so our saming 19,000 checkung dwellings were rudely extended the land of their ancestors. ceed in persuading 1000 Choctaws: to deprive the remaining 19,000 of the land of their ancesto's, their and the state of t often covered, especially in winter, with soot, and wore no clothing, ex-bring forth abundantly, will ne for-waits that of the females being large them will go with their clurche, enough to extend nearly from the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the kneez. They nomitines, showever, had an additional cloth or their showever, and an additional cloth or the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the kneez. They nomitines, also the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the kneez. They nomitines, also the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the kneez. They nomitines, also the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the kneez. They nomitines, also the schools and friends, beyond the Minama to the schools, and friends, beyond the Minama to the Mina it was enough if they could go where

adult Choctaws. The entities of the missionaries were therefore directed to the establishment of schools and the instruction of the young. About three years ago, a great sking for their prayers of the church change was affected, not by men, but es in their behalf. Could the readevidently by the Spirit of God, in the era of the Chronicle hear them have state of feeling among the Chectan could not refuse to comply with their Deep anxiety for the salvation of the request. Deep anxiety for the salvation of the soul, and lively increast in the glad udings of the gospel, took the place indifference. Those of their former indifference. who could not before he persuaded to hear the preaching of the missionor user the presenting of the massine of their own accord, and then sent to Agent albed upon us and secured with the missionnies to come and attend, the missionnies to come and attend, the missionnies to come and attend, the massionnies to the sent the most paper. A few days since a near relative of h interesting, and solemn as the subject builty had received corn instead of the n which occupied the minds of those new was false. Upon the authority of the willinguess and gentleman alluded to we are happy to co-

Choctaw's belonging to the mission have a bushel of corn our may keen churches is about 349. They genure [fig. eart.] Our object, in making walking our first information was, to show the worthy of their protession. A may seem the procession of the more attention was, to show the worthy of the nation are now Christiania, gent and with his franch to pay the ruth of christianity. Bix or eight truth of christianity. Bix or eight upon the manner attempted, West truth of christianity and the manner attempted. We the made of the manner attempted to the control of the manner attempted. We then the manner attempted to the manner attempted to the accuracy of the manner attempted to the control of the manner attempted to the control of the manner attempted to the manner atte came anxious for the salvation of their souls, generally began to learn to read immediately. After the revival of salvation of the annuty drawn reserved to read immediately. to read immediately. After the re-vival of religion commenced, the nation advanced rapidly in all the improvements of civilized life. The decent and confortable house took wants. The strip of clein about the temperature from the Penader to a wait was exchanged for the full and judecent dress of the whites. Neather received it.

ness succeeded to filthings, and industry to indoden. the place of their miserable wighthat he agent intends, no doubt according to the strip of cleth about the dustry to indolence Labour was no longer regarded as de rading, and fit only for females, who had been compelled to perform all the drugger, west of the Mississippi. The information in a word, they were rapidly advancing from their former state of de-

ciety.

But suddenly a cloud, dark and portentous, shrouded the nation in the agents of the United States, and hear proposals for the purchase of their country, and their removal be-yond the Mississippi. Five or six thousand warriors assembled, and listened to the proposals of the agents.

By an overwhelming majority should be a sentenced to the proposals of the agents. By an overwhelming majority, they refused to cede the land of their fathers' sepulchres. Supposing the business settled, most of them return ed to their houses, happy in the pros-pect of still dwelling in the land that gave them birth, and soon enjoying the blessing of civilization and curis-tianity. After their departure, the usunty. After their departure, the agents of the United States, of this great and noble minded nation, by telling them that if they did not code

forsake her needy child?" it was enough it they could go where forsiske the needy child" say they their fathers had gone. So obstinate: They ask too that their white bretily by fixed in this opinion did they appear, that it was generally supposed prayers. Mr. W. has with him sectory missionaries and others, that there are all letters written in a plain and was no hope of the conversion of the adult Choctaws. The efforts of the legible hand, by chiefs and others expressing the most lively graticals to them and those by whom they were supported, for their past labors, requesting their continuance, and asking for their prayers of the church-

> CHEROKEE PHŒNIX. NEW ECHOTA AUG. 19, 1831.

which occupied the minds of those fee, was false. Upon the authority of the strender. The willinguess and gentleman alluder to a zer happy to each billy of Christ to save all who would, exc. the error. We did not mean, however, once to him, and the duty of immers, to this agent affected diddly accepting the offers of the corn increal of the money, but that is, gospel, were the topics most dwell, had corn to sell they prechard it of him ignor. One of the first converts was k matters not whether they recorded in the converts was k matters not whether they recorded in the converts was k matters not whether they recorded in the converts was known to the converts when known to the converts was known to the converts when known to the converts was known to the converts when known to the converts was known to the converts when known to the converts when known to the converts when known the converts when known to the converts when known th quence, and since his conversion, eminently useful. The number of merely say to hm. Conversion with our to him or corn, or whether the minently useful. Choctaws belonging to the mission have a bushel of core you may been

> exceed one hundred and thirty Dolla-We may now therefore out it certain that the faolish project of the G ernment, to pay fifty contain calls ual, has completely failed. It and mate

It is the intention of the President, w understand, to commence short's corolling the Cherokee people for emigration to the west of the Mississippi. The information comes by way of Georgia, and this step > gradation, miscry and wickedness, solicitatic of Governor Gimer all the libraries of Governor Gimer all the blessing of civilized and christian so-that channel. The first attempt to confident that channel. The lost attempt to enrol the Cherokees failed. Since that time their oppression has been increased twenty nd now they are again to be sounded fold. a not been attendted with the desired effect.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In the last number of the Cherol Phonix I stated that I was summoned be fore Col. Nelson, Commander of the ture in regard to my future conduct as estitor, and a threat of personal chastisement in case I should be guilty of publishing aditional transactions of a like nature which

have since transpired. Yesterday morning three of the Guard tening mem man it mey and not code their lands and remove, the United States would withdraw their protection, and leave them to the disposal and we him before he left the place. It is the state of the state of Ministrian tendence of the state of the st States would without any their protects of the control of the state of Mississippi, by grown faced, and gave, as my reason, that I do itsee and threats, induced the one of thousand who remained on the country as I was ignorant of his object. He had be cil ground to accede to their propo- fore sent a similar message, and it was of