persevering benevolence. With all these qualifications, their success would be doubtful; without them, defeat would be certain. But there is yet the remotest probability, that a majority of agents and sub-agents would be of this character. Judging from all this, experience, some of them would be profane, licentious, and overbearing, and a majority would be selfish, looking principally at the emoluments of office and caring little for the Indians.

7. No guaranty of a new country could be given to the Indians. The pretended guaranty would be either a treaty, one of the parties to which would consist, even at the moment of signing, one act of Congress, which might be repealed whenever Congress should please. Indeed, in these circumstances, it is an insult to common sense to talk of a guaranty. Even supposing half a dozen, or half a score of Indian tribes, crowded together on the same territory, under white rulers, could maintain their separate national existence, nothing manifestly impossible, but supposing this, how could these tribes insist on their right by treaty to lands upon which they had been placed by the United States, when they had previously left the original soil of their ancestors, because treaties were not strong enough to defend their possession? They can never have a title to a new country of equal validity with that they left to the soil of their fathers. So they will regard the matter; and so all men will regard it.

8. It may be expected, therefore, that they will hardly get settled in their new location, before they will be urged to remove again. It will be impossible to escape the cupidity of the whites. If the Indians become outcasts and vagabonds, it will be said that they may as well be driven beyond the Rocky Mountains at once. If they, or a part of them, should live comfortably, it will prove that white men would live comfortably in the same soil. In a quarter of a century, the population of the United States will be 25,000,000.—There will probably be 4,000,000 whites west of the Mississippi.—Why should these be more tender of the rights of Indians than the citizens of the present day?

9. The Cherokees, and the other south-western tribes, cannot be persuaded to remove voluntarily. If they go at all, they will go by constraint. A Thing will consider the United States as guilty of an unprecedented violation of treaties, if, that state of their minds, the spirit is already abundant, and, their minds being in this state, they cannot come with energy into any measures for their good, but will abandon themselves to indolence, to despondency, and finally to despair.

These suggestions are made without the least intention to exaggerate. Let them be attentively considered.

May a generous Providence avert from this country the awful calamity of exposing ourselves to the scorn, hatred, as a consequence of disregarding the cries of the poor and defenceless, and perverting to purposes of cruelty and oppression, that power which was given us to promote the happiness of our fellow men.

The undersigned having examined the preceding statement, hereby express their approbation of it, and recommend it to the consideration of the public.

GEORGE NEWBOLD,
HUGH MAXWELL,
BENJAMIN MOCHIBER,
A. WISSER, M. D.
ARTHUR TAPPAN,
LINDLEY MURRAY,
GERARD FLEWWELLING,
PERES JONES,
D. L. DODGE,
T. D. WILLIAMS,
RUFUS L. LORD,
ARCHIBALD FALCONER,
A. W. IVES, M. D.
JOHN TORREY, M. D.
FREDERICK S. TRACY,
CHARLES KING,
GROVE WRIGHT,
R. T. HAINES,
WILLIAM GREENE, JUN.
WILLIAM TORREY, JUN.
E. LORD.

Try it, friends. We understand, says the Milledgeville Statesman, that our worthy fellow-citizens, Messrs. Coffee, of Telfair, and Grimes, of Glynn, Members of the Legislature, have been appointed by the President, Commissioners to treat with the Cherokees for their land.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

CHEROKEE PHOENIX.

NEW-ECHOTA: DECEMBER 18, 1828.

SAVAGE HOSTILITIES.

Three eruptions have lately been made into the nation by parties of whites from Georgia, which we will denominate *savage hostilities*. After many false alarms have been given of *Indian hostilities* and *Indian wars*, what will the public think of the following, for the truth of which we stand pledged? A party of whitemen right in number, well armed with guns, in the dead of the night, a few days since, came into Hightower, and forcibly entering a house, kidnapped three negroes, *one of whom were free*, and made their escape into Georgia. Another party, *six well armed*, came over a week after, when Cherokee Indians, "for punishing a notorious thief. We refer the reader to the letter of George Saunders, and the affidavit of the thief, published in our last. At the same time, a marauding party from Habersham County, *twenty in number*, we believe, entered another part of the nation, with hostile intentions. After killing a hog, and robbing the Indians, and doing other inconsiderable acts, some of the Cherokees showed signs of resistance, & demanded of the savage invaders, that they should make remuneration for the hog they had killed, and for other mischief they had done. They not being disposed to comply, and to this very reasonable demand, the Cherokees forcibly took some of their guns—after which they escaped into Georgia. This band of robbers will in all probability, following the example of Stanard, have warrants issued against those Cherokees who have had the hardihood to stop their inquisitorial proceedings. It was, owing to the absence of the editor that the above facts were not last week communicated to the public—we now make them known without comment.

From the Hartford, Conn. Mirror, Oct. 21.

LOOKOUT FOR WOODEN NUTMEGS.

We understand that a large quantity of Cast Iron Axes, will in the course of a few days be offered for sale simultaneously at New York and various other parts of the United States. They are of very handsome appearance, being ground and finished so as to resemble closely the most approved cast steel axes, used by wood choppers. The cast iron axes are doubtless made like Peter Pindar's razors, to sell, and are probably intended principally for the use of our southern and western brethren who have formerly been purchasers of wooden nutmegs and horn flints.

An Impostor.—A man by the name of Smith is prowling about Norwalk, Conn. on the tale a peculiar map of disposing of his tongue! ! ! Somebody cut it off in general inspection and has hung up and many of the observed fast to exhibiting his facilities in dirmity of tongues caught in stealing a watch from a stage passenger, and found his speech so readily, as he was crippled did his legs, whereupon good Duke Humphrey immediately cured by ordering him to be flogged.

Horrid Casualties.—The Berkshire American gives the particulars of a dreadful accident, which occurred at a factory in that town on Thursday of last week. A son of Mr. Ward, sixteen years old, while engaged in the carding room, attempted to loosen a belt which had run off, when he was winding itself round a shaft; when he was instantly caught up by the machinery, and his body carried fifteen or twenty times round the revolving shaft, striking the ceiling and timbers at every revolution. When extricated, it was found that his scalp had torn from the top of his head, his right arm broken at the shoulder and his whole body dreadfully mangled. He survived the horrible operation but 36 hours.

Suicide.—An apprentice for the office of Lost Manor is a young boy of fifteen years, who, some days ago, ran away from Albany, was found the next day in the Hudson, and taken out, since then he has been in a state of delirium. He, however, in a lucid interval, gave a gentleman speaking of a young man who had run away from his master, a description of himself, and said he was going to Troy, to get a place on board a canal boat. He was found in the river, and taken out, he was found in the river, and taken out, he was found in the river, and taken out, he