





with his arrows in the United States, it is exceedingly disgraceful; and if they go about with the hope of receiving a little money, we are all supposed to be of the same character; and by that means the confident expectation of obtaining our lands is created in the minds of the people of Georgia. For they will say, "They hold land to no purpose, for this is what they are!"

In the second place, shooters of this description cannot know what are the true interests of our country. For their ignorance may easily be seen from their conduct.

In the third place, such a man cannot see the importance of agriculture. Fourthly, such a man cannot be a true lover of the country. For he would prefer to be without a home and without land. For it is plainly to be perceived that a man who conducts thus must be both ignorant, and destitute of true affection for his country.

We possess good land, and of great use; but he conducts like one who has no land and no home. By this it may be seen that he is likely to regard our territory as a trifle.

My friends, this is the reason that it is disgraceful for one who lays claim to wisdom to be thus shooting about with arrows among the whites. And if he is the leader of any young men, he is instructing them in evil, and leading them into disgrace. A worthy man would not teach in this manner those of whom he is the leader. He will point them to what is truly good, and not disgraceful for them to do. I wish that all would abandon this practice of going about shooting arrows in the territory of the whites. While they continue it we are regarded among the white people as monopolizing territory to no purpose.

Therefore it is that we are perpetually teased to part with it. Let them in our country attend to business, make themselves good houses, and farms, and attend well to the raising of cattle. If we all pursue this course we shall be firmly established, and those who ask of us our land will be discouraged. And if we labor well, we shall live well; for our land is very valuable. This is the way the whites have done; they have all labored well, and pursued their business with great effort. If we pursue the same course, we shall prosper. But they who are lazy will always be poor.

A friend to you all,  
JOHN HUSS.

RIDGE'S FERRY, June 24, 1828.  
Some time since we learnt that an appropriation of \$50,000 had been made by Congress to defray the expense of holding a treaty with us for the purchase of land. Commissioners will probably be here at the time of the next Fall Council. But I have no fears respecting the conduct of you young men. I know that you are decided friends of this our native country. On the Oostanallee and Conasaugue and towards the mountains we have never heard of the people's selling land; but only of their attachment to it. Only a position of those living near the Tennessee river have been disposed to sell. But now the high water has subsided; now all is peace; now I believe that all the men in that section are true to their country. Our principal chief also I honor. I have never discovered in him the least thing out of the way, any thing in the least degree suspicious. Now the time of our Coosawaytee election is at hand. Three places, Oofugeegee, Coosawaytee and Elejoy, are appointed to hold meetings for the election of members of the Committee and Council. You will do an excellent thing if you attend; for we shall have to elect those who will be the promoters of our national interests. It will be extremely well if good men are chosen and if they attend the Council; for the negotiation will be with them. It is their part also to make laws for us. And to elect hastily such men as will be too speedy imitators of white people would not be well. For many are yet without knowledge. They do not understand. Many are still unacquainted with our laws. It is not right to proceed hastily, and form laws which the people do not understand. If a child just beginning to walk attempts to run, he soon falls, and cries. And if a man working in the field does not perform his work thoroughly, he goes over much ground indeed, but the field which he has passed over is still full of weeds. So it will be in regard to our national laws if we proceed hastily.

We have also heard that some of the chiefs from Arkansas went to the seat of Government. Some of them have returned. They have made a treaty. They have exchanged lands. A country lying about four days journey to the west of their present habitation has become theirs, with the consideration of \$50,000. This also the Government has included in the treaty; that if any citizen of the Cherokee nation residing here, who is the head of a family, shall wish to remove thither, on signing his name to that effect, he shall receive a rifle, a blanket, a brass kettle, and five pounds of tobacco. Thus has it happened to the Cherokees of Arkansas, to whom a beautiful talk was given, promising peace and happiness, and now scarcely ten years are passed, and they have become weary of them. But those to whom this delusive promise was first made, do not now remember it. Glass and Tuttsaluh now sleep. I pity those Cherokees who have gone from us. Our wandering blood will be extinguished far away from us. But let us learn. Let us hold fast to the country which we yet retain. Let us direct our efforts to agriculture, and to the increase of wealth, and to the promotion of knowledge. With many of you I, who address you, have no personal acquaintance.

Your friend,  
THE SPEAKER.  
From the New York Observer.

THEATRES.

The destruction of the Bowery Theatre, with the cluster of dram shops and other like establishments which had grown up at its base, has given rise to much conversation, and revealed many alarming facts, relative to the influence of theatrical performances upon the public morals. It is not for us to repeat in print all that we hear in private—but such is the impression on the subject at this moment, that we do believe, if the suffrages of our citizens were demanded on the question whether a new theatre should be erected, three fourths, if not seven eighths, of this pleasure loving community would lift up their voices against it.

The history of this theatre has been short and eventful. On the 17th of June, 1826, the corner-stone was laid by a public officer, who but for this act might still have been the Mayor of New-York. The ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, as if to bring it as near as possible in conjunction with the Sabbath; and in completing the inner work, we are assured from various sources, that the Sabbath was not distinguished from the rest of the week. In the Spring of 1827, the Managers imported a lot of French dancers, of a description which had not before been tolerated in the country, & exhibited them to as many as could be allured by low prices and glowing placards, to behold their indecent dress and lascivious gestures. On the 26th of May, 1828, after having done more to corrupt the minds of youth than perhaps any other Theatre in existence within so short a period, it was suddenly burnt to the ground, and in its flames passed off the spirits of two immortal beings, who might otherwise have lived to be a blessing to society.

Why is it that so many Theatres are destroyed by fire and other calamities? The number is but very few—a dozen or twenty in a nation; and yet the accidents which befall them are frequent and distressing. The following and probably others, have occurred in London:—Drury Lane Theatre, burnt in 1791, and again in 1809.—Opera House, burnt in 1789.—Haymarket Theatre, 21 persons killed, February 3, 1794.—Astley's Amphitheatre, burnt in 1794, and again about 1802. Covent Garden Theatre, burnt 1809. Pantheon Opera House, burnt 1789. Royal Circus, burnt 1805.—Saddler's Wells, 18 persons killed, October 15, 1837.—Royalty, burnt about three years since.—Brunswick Theatre, fell down February 28, 1828, 11 persons killed. Add these: A theatre at Turin, burnt Feb. 20, 1828.—Richmond Theatre, burnt Dec. 1811, 100 to 150 lives lost.—Park Theatre, New York, 25th May, 1820.—Bowery Theatre, 26th May, 1828, 2 lives lost.—Philadelphia Theatre, particulars not known.

We have before us a letter from London in which the writer states, that in passing the Brunswick Theatre on the Sabbath, some months since, he "saw the masons and car-

penters at work upon it, just as if it had been a week day."

Says a correspondent; "I remember a Theatre that was consumed a few years ago in the city of London, which had been ingeniously contrived to hold a quantity of water in the roof; and I recollect also, that the first play which was performed in it was opened with a most presumptuous epigram by a celebrated actress, setting at defiance, with heaven-daring confidence, the element of fire; as though that awful and devouring flame was its own master, and not the servant of Him by whose Almighty fiat it bursts forth, spreads, and is again extinguished."

AN IMITATION INDIAN.—A person made his appearance in the city on Thursday last, dressed in the costume of an Indian, and calling himself "Gen. William Ross," which is engraved upon an apparently silver breast plate. He says his father is Daniel Ross, who is the Chief of the Cherokee Indians, and that he is an authorized agent of the nation. He states a number of particulars, concerning the Cherokees, and says he was educated at Wilmington, N. C. He speaks the English language fluently, especially when he forgets himself—says he knows a little French, is perfectly familiar with the Cherokee, & can converse some in Choctaw. His dress is, red inexpressibles of some thin material, with shoes, a gown of wide-striped calico, a red ribbon and a considerable quantity of wax beads round his neck andkerchief, a kind of open worked vandyke, a wig of black coarse hair, an ordinary hat trimmed fantastically, and tin bracelets round his wrists. He is rather a small man, but with nothing of the true Indian in his form or gait.—Bunker-Hill Aurora.

From the Newburg Index.  
Steamboat Adventure.—Last week, a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse, and a mare with a colt before which he had brought to town to dispose of to our butchers. He never having seen a steam-boat before was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going on board, walked up the plank of the Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the mean time the boat got under way, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn about and bring him back; this the captain would not do, when our hero roared out like a bull, and lamented in the most doleful strains his untimely fate—the misfortunes which might happen to his colt—the calves might be stolen—and his wagon and horses might be driven away. He kept up his lamentations until the boat arrived at Westpoint, where he was set on shore. Here he was worse, if possible, when he found himself surrounded by soldiers, where his life might be taken in an instant; he threw himself down in despair and bewailed his calamities, until some benevolent person pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back covered with dust and sweat, and to his astonishment found all safe. He was then heard to exclaim, "These steamboats are queer things."

Russian Discipline.—In September, 1777, there happened at St. Petersburg, a sudden inundation of a very considerable extent. The empress seeing from her balcony, that the water came within reach of the sentinel placed before the palace, called out to him to retire within doors, which the soldier refused to do. The empress asked him if he knew her: the man replied in the affirmative, and that though he knew her Majesty, no one but his corporal could relieve him. The waters increased, and reached the sentinel's knees. The Empress sent several messages to him, but all to no purpose. It now became requisite to call the corporal, who was found asleep in the guard house, and he was almost obliged to swim to relieve the honest private, who by that time had only his head and shoulders above water, and would compositely have suffered himself to be drowned, notwithstanding the formal & repeated orders of his sovereign.

Duelists.—The King of Prussia has

ordered the Count de Lobenstat, convicted of assassination in a late duel, to be imprisoned for life, and deprived of all his honors—others concerned have been sentenced to confinement for various periods, among them the Count's second, Poppe, who is popped into durance for twenty-five years.

The disadvantages of a long Sermon.—A preacher had divided his sermon into thirty-two sections. One of his auditory arose immediately, who, being asked whether he was going, "to fetch my night-cap, for I foresee we shall pass the night here." In effect, the preacher having lost the thread of his subdivisions, could never reach the end of his sermon. The whole auditory, losing patience, and seeing the night approach, filed off one after the other. The preacher, who was short-sighted, did not perceive this desertion, and continued to gesticulate in the pulpit; when a little singing boy, who remained alone, cried to him, "sir, here are the keys of the church, when you have done, be so good as to lock the gate."

Spirits consumed in England.—In 1825, there were made and consumed, in that country, 16,909,996 gallons of malt and grain spirits. In 1827, the quantity consumed exceeded 24 millions of gallons. Add to this quantity that of the spirits, duty paid, for home consumption last year, viz: rum 2,283,606 gallons; brandy and geneva, 1,373,156 gallons; making a total annual consumption of 26,661,762 gallons of ardent spirits in the United Kingdom. The lowering of the duties which took place in 1825 is the principal cause of this increase.

The Female Teamster.—A girl, in men's attire, was taken from the Bowery theatre, N. Y. On her examination, it appeared that she had been driven from her home by the cruelty of a step father, and the better to make her way through life, changed her dress. She has lived out in the capacity of a servant boy, had been a clerk, followed boating on the Canal, driving team, &c. She states, that situated as she is, without friends, she prefers her present dress, as she is far more healthy than she formerly was, and is enabled better to gain her livelihood.

RIDGE'S FERRY, 24th April, 1828.

Mr. Editor:—We were again visited by death in the person of an elderly Lady, Oo-dah-yee, at the Savannah, 10 miles from here, on the 22d inst. She was a woman distinguished through life for honesty and industry, habits of application to Agricultural pursuits, and the support of a large family, that would give to any of the other sex a claim for admiration.—Unassisted by education, only in the knowledge of simple addition and subtraction which is within the reach of uncultivated minds, she, by dint application in farming and trading, had accumulated a very handsome property, consisting of household furniture, mill, wagon, horses & cattle, sheep, Negro Slaves and some money, all of which she has left to an only daughter and three grand children, who are now called to mourn her loss. She died amidst friends in the wilderness, far from the consolations of religious guides, or those who could direct her to a Saviour. Her last words were, "I am gone before." I had a coffin made for her and sent to her from here, and before she was consigned to her long repose, I am informed, that all present took her by the hand and bid her adieu! She died of the Pleurisy.  
JOHN RIDGE.

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LAP. IZAT DE IZAT G. OPRW.  
P. OZT DE DZSS, IZAI FRY, DE OZL-  
IZAY IRY. FZIT TAZT OZY, OZL-  
OZY OZT IZAT. DZS DZLAI  
OZ IZAI OZ OZAI FRY. OZS OZ  
DE FRT S4OZLAI. DZS IZT S4OZL-  
OZT TOTOZL OZ TYZSAY OZT-  
T. IZS4OZL T4T FRT IZS4OZL  
S4SAY. IZT OZLAI S4SAY DE IZ-  
O. OZLAI S4SAY TYZSAY TYZ-  
OZ T4OZL.

[TRANSLATION.]  
Died at my house in Wills-valley, KA-NA-SE-TA. He was a good man, a professor of religion, and an exhorter. His disorder was consumption, of a year's continuance. He was a member of the Methodist Society. His good works were many; for he exhorted his friends, Remember the commandments of our Saviour, for we know not the time of our death; Now

in truth he no longer lives here upon earth, but his spirit dwells with our Saviour in heaven.

JOHN HUSS.  
SAYS FRY YG RZA OZLAI DE TWB  
OZLAI, OZLAI OZLAI FRY. AA ZW OZ  
OZ OZLAI FRY FRY FRY. S. S. S. S. S.  
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ZAY IZAY. IZAI OZLAI FRY FRY. IZAI  
OZLAI FRY. IZAI OZLAI FRY.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Coosawaytee.

- For the Committee.  
WALTER ADAIR,  
JOHN RIDGE.  
For the Council.  
MAJOR RIDGE,  
TEJAS-DASKI,  
JAMES FOSTER,  
JOHN FIELDS, Jr.  
WATIE.

The following are Candidates for the ensuing Legislature of the Cherokee Nation, to represent the District of Chattooga.

- For the Committee.  
RICHARD FIELDS,  
THOMAS WILSON,  
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Jr.  
LITTLE TURKLE,  
EDWARD GUNTER,  
ANDREW ROSS.

- For the Council.  
BARK,  
ARCHILLA SMITH,  
HEAD TROWER,  
JOHN KATFUCH,  
LUGH AT MUSH,  
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,  
SAH-KE-AB,  
SCRAPEE.

The following are Candidates for the ensuing General Council of the Cherokee Nation, to represent the District of Chickamauga.

- For the Committee.  
DANIEL MCCOY,  
RICHARD WALYOR,  
JOHN F. BALDRIDGE.  
For the Council.  
NATHAN HICKS,  
CHARLES RIMCOE,  
JOHN WOLF-GE,  
SLEEPING RABBIT,  
THOMAS MANON,  
TSU-NU-GE.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Abnoco.

- For Committee.  
JAMES HIGLEY,  
THOMAS FIELDS,  
THOMAS FOREMAN.  
For Council.  
GEO. FIELDS,  
JOHN WOLF,  
JOHN WATTS,  
CRAWLING SNAKE,  
DE-SQUAI-NE,  
DEER IN THE WATER.

The following are Candidates for the General Council of the Cherokee Nation to represent the District of Hickory Log.

- For Committee.  
JOHN DUNCAN,  
JAMES DANIEL,  
GEORGE WATERS,  
SAMUEL DOWNING,  
GEORGE STILL,  
RACCOON,  
MOSES DOWNING,  
EDMUND DUNCAN.  
For Council.  
MOSES PARRIS,  
JOHN R. DANIEL,  
JAMES DAUGHERTY,  
SLIM FELLOW,  
CHEWEA,  
RISING FAWN,  
TUCKQUO,  
GEORGE CARY,  
W. PROCTER,  
YOUNG CHICKEN.

We are authorised to announce DAVID VANN, a Candidate for the Committee for High Tower District.

SPKS DZLAI.—OZ S4SAY OZLAI FRY  
OZLAI FRY.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET,  
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