





United States Commissioners with any degree of disrespect. We are sure it is far from the wish of our Citizens to be disrespectful.

The Cherokee Constitution has produced a very mistaking idea in the minds of many persons, especially such as endeavor to take every advantage of the Indians.—To say that the Cherokees have declared themselves independent of the United States, and violated, in their constitution, their connection with the General Government, would be doing them very great injustice; for the thought of such independence has never entered into their minds, as we already have had occasion to declare: and we hope a word to the wise and candid will be sufficient. This constitution was adopted for the good of the Cherokee People, as their condition made it evident that they could not improve otherwise in legislation. It did not originate in any desire of such independence as our treaties with the United States would not warrant. We do not claim rights which do not belong to us, much less are we so blinded as to suppose, that we can within ourselves change our relation with the General Government. Rights, however, we have, secured to us by treaties, and will the people of this enlightened land, emphatically called the land of freedom, deprive us of these few rights?

The Editor of the Statesman & Patriot, (a Georgia paper,) has the following article.—“Though much has been said about the Cherokee civilization, we are of opinion that many strides must be taken before those Indians may with truth be termed a civilized people. The Phoenix of the 3d instant furnishes matter of ill omen as to the success of the new constitution. A system of thievery, by which property is run into the white settlements, is said to exist even around New Echota; and frequent murders are committed without the perpetrators being apprehended or brought to trial.”

This Editor, perhaps, is not aware that the instigators, leaders and principals, of this system of thievery are white men, citizens of Georgia. He will inform us how many strides, these must take “before they can, with truth be termed a civilized people.”

We are told, (and we have no reason to dispute it) that our white neighbors, who have taken the place of our more honest neighbors, are continually trespassing on the rights of our citizens, by stealing every species of property, and they do it with impunity. Some of these men it is said, are civil officers of the State of Georgia, the very same persons to whom the proclamation of his Excellency Gov. Forsythe is directed.

The same Editor, speaking upon what we had formerly said, respecting the right of the Cherokees to the lands now in their possession, on the ground of occupancy, observes, “Strolling over a country is somewhat different from a permanent occupancy.” Query. What kind of occupancy have those, who have never even strolled over a country?

#### INDIAN EMIGRATION.

Col. Thomas L. McKenney, late special Agent to the Southern Indians, in a letter to the Secretary of war, dated Choctaw Country, Oct. 10th, 1828, makes an estimate of the probable expense of removing the Chickasaw Indians. The utmost extent of cost is estimated at 494,750 dollars, including the cost of a visit to examine the country, the cost of their houses, mills, work shops, orchards, fences, and their stock of all kinds, all which are to be replaced by the United States. According to the foundation which Col. McKenney has laid down, we make the following estimate of the probable cost of the removal of the Cherokees, (if that were to be the case.)

The population of the Cherokee Nation, we will put down at 13,000, (which is below the actual number.) We will suppose (following Col. McKenney's suppositions) the families to average five souls, which will give 2,600 houses. These houses, we do not suppose can be built for less than an average cost of 200 dollars, which in our opinion is quite moderate. Most of these houses it is true, are poor, and may be built for a small amount, yet there are many which will require the double and triple of what we put down as an average cost.—Few of the best horses cannot be built for less sums than two, three, and four thousand dollars, including barns, cribs, &c.—This part of the expense will then be \$520,000.

The number of mills, grist, and saw, is fifty, which may be replaced for the sum of \$25,000, supposing each mill to cost \$500.

Their shops are sixty two in number, and these estimated at \$50 each will cost \$3,100.

Their orchards perhaps may be replaced for \$3,000.

The fences of the Chickasaws are estimated by Col. McKenney at \$50,000. \$200,000 will then be but a moderate estimate for this item of the expense attending the removal of the Cherokees.

There are in this Nation 7,683 horses, these at \$40 per head, will cost \$307,320. 22,531 black cattle at \$10 per head will cost \$225,310.

46,700 hogs owned by the Cherokees, at \$3 per head, will cost \$140,100.

The probable cost of a visit to examine the country, may be the same as estimated by Col. McKenney, \$10,000, and of their removal to it, \$350,000. This is by no means an extravagant estimate, for Col. McKenney puts down the cost of the removal of the Chickasaws, who are but four thousand in number, at \$100,000.

The total amount of cost, then, for the foregoing items, will be \$1,783,730. And supposing we add a fourth for the expense of the Government, the Schools, the military, and other items not enumerated, the whole amount of expense in removing the Cherokees beyond the limits of any State or Territory will be \$2,229,662.

If this project is intended, as we are told by its advocates, for the good and civilization of the Cherokees and other Indians, cannot this sum be put to a better use?—Supposing with this money, the United States begin to establish Schools in every part of this Nation? With this money let their be a college founded, where every advantage of instruction may be enjoyed. Let books, tracts, &c. be published in Cherokee and English, and distributed throughout the Nation and every possible effort be made to civilize us, let us at the same time be protected in our rights. What would be the consequence? If we fail to improve under such efforts, we will then agree to remove.

#### TRIAL OF HOLGATE AND SUTTON.

The interesting trial of Holgate and Sutton, having closed on Friday evening, by the conviction of both the criminals, and by the entire and conclusive demonstration of the innocence of Mr. Redmond, we give the following brief history of the transaction, as stated by Stevens, one of the accomplices. On Thursday he underwent an examination of about two hours, before the Grand Inquest, and on Friday, in the Sessions, on the trial of the above criminals. His testimony was the same on both occasions, and so perfectly borne out by facts with which he could not have been acquainted, that it is entitled to entire confidence. Stevens is an Englishman, probably born in London, about thirty-six years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, has the appearance of a gentleman, and is intelligent, and easy in his manners.

He states that the parties engaged in these extensive forgeries, were himself, Reed, (who has since been convicted of another forgery in Boston,) Holgate, a mechanic, and Sutton, who kept a porter house in Rousevelt street. On the night of the 28th September, they all made an attempt to enter Howland's store but not succeeding, and fearful they had injured one of the wards in the lock, Sutton went down the following morning to see if the clerk found the lock so injured as to be replaced by a new one. The store being opened without suspicion, the following night they all disguised themselves at Sutton's House, and with crow bars, dark lanterns, &c. entered the store; their object was principally to secure Bills of Exchange. Among the papers which they obtained in the counting room, was a bundle of cancelled checks, and in the middle one was found defaced—the writing was taken out of the body, by a chemical process, and it was afterwards filled in by Reed, with 7760 dollars, leaving the signature to this check genuine. On the morning that Sutton went down to see the clerk open howland's store, he saw floating in the dock, among some rubbish, a parcel of Osborn's checks; from them, they forged a check on the American Bank for \$4950,75. A check of Mr. Abraham Le Foy's, on the North River Bank, was forged for 700 dollars. A check of Spear, Carleton and Co. on the Mechanics Bank for dollars, and a check of W. H. Aspinwall, on the Merchant's Bank, for—dollars.

The 15th October was the day appointed for presenting all these checks. Holgate was selected to present the following checks, viz:—Howland's, on the Union Bank, for which he received a 5000 dollar note, two ones, a five hundred, and the balance in

smaller notes. The Aspinwall check was presented by Holgate, to the Merchants' Bank, in the presence of Stevens, but was not paid. The check of Le Foy's was presented by Holgate, and the money received. The check of Osborn's was presented by Sutton, at the America Bank, and the money received. It was made Stevens's duty to take the Bank Notes, and get the same changed, which he did at the United States, the Chemical, and Franklin Banks. Stevens was present at the Franklin Bank when Mr. Ebbets came up to ask the Teller of that bank to stop any person who should appear with any of the Notes, but he left the Bank without being suspected. After the money was obtained, and the Notes exchanged for others by Stevens, the spoil was divided equally into four parts, at Sutton's house.

The forgery of Phyfe's check was some time previous to the others, and although by the same persons, was not connected with the present forgery.

Holgate resembles Redmond in a very striking manner, and it is not to be wondered at that he should have been taken for him by the clerks in the different banks. The testimony of Stevens, was so borne out by other testimony and other facts, that there was not a doubt of the truth of his whole statement. The jury were out but a short time, and brought in a verdict of guilty against Holgate and Sutton. Stevens had previously been convicted, but is not sentenced.

On Saturday, the prisoners were called up to receive their sentence. From the great interest of the trials, the Court Room was crowded to excess. The Recorder, in his address, gave a history of all previous trials, and stated the enormity of the crimes which had been committed. He closed in a very affecting manner, and pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the prisoners be confined in the State Prison, to work at hard labour, DURING THEIR NATURAL LIVES. Holgate was greatly overcome, and wept bitterly; Sutton was less affected.

The most interesting part of the plot, however, was developed at the Bridewell. Previous to the prisoners being removed to the State Prison, Holgate made a full and complete confession that he was GUILTY, and was the person who presented the checks at the various Banks, as stated in the testimony of Stevens, that all the Clerks of the Banks were mistaken in their testimony as to Redmond, who was a perfectly innocent man. N. Y. Adv.

#### MONTGOMERY, Ala. April 11.

Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, a half breed Creek Indian, has returned from the Arkansas, whither he went in company with the emigrating party. He reports, that the main body of the emigrants are much pleased with their location, they finding game in the greatest abundance, and the surrounding tribes of Indians perfectly friendly. Col. Brearly may be expected in a very few days; and we are induced to believe that the time is not far distant when the whole Creek nation will remove west of the Mississippi.

It is a fact not generally known, that the tribe of Creeks called the Alabamas actually speak the same tongue as the Osages, and that a large body of them emigrated about forty years ago, whose descendants now form a part of the Osage Indians.—How the Alabamas could have separated from the parent tribe, it is now matter of curiosity and conjecture.

While on the subject, we would notice that some disturbances have lately taken place in the nation.—Capt. William Walker, of whose abilities the government had availed themselves to induce emigration, lately erected a building for the purpose of storing the public property of the United States. A party of Indians, of about thirty professing to act by the directions of the present authorities of the nation, have burned this building and threaten to destroy all others which shall be put there. The whole affair has been properly represented to the government.—Journal.

Dreadful Occurrence.—As Mr. George Love, in Barre, Orleans County, on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face, threw her head under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortu-

nate woman, with medical aid, survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to retain his perfect senses, & on the day of her death left his house in a state of derangement; and though searched for on the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found.—Winchester Herald.

Since our last, London and Liverpool papers have received here to March 1st.—N. Y. Obs.

Signal Triumph of Liberal Sentiments.—The London times of the 28th of February says, “the majority of 44 in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, in favor of the repeal of the celebrated Test and Corporation Acts, is in truth what may be called a thundering event. It will sound from one end of the kingdom to the other, and the echo will be heard in foreign parts.”

London, Feb. 28.—The most current rumors in the afternoon were, that the most dreadful excesses had been committed at Constantinople subsequent to the departure of the mail, which arrived from thence today, and the Franks were all put to the sword, and that Government had ordered that the several regiments of infantry and cavalry should be immediately put on board transports for the Morea. These rumors tended very much to add the uneasiness in the public mind, occasioned by the prospect of war.

An Old Ship.—The New Bedford Courier announces the arrival from the Pacific Ocean of the ship Maria. She was built in Massachusetts during the revolutionary war. Her register is dated 1782. She has performed 4 voyages to London, 3 to Brazil, 1 to the Indian Ocean, 1 to Falkland Islands, and 15 to the Pacific Ocean—has doubled the Cape of Good Hope twice, and Cape Horn 30 times.—She was the first vessel which displayed the stars and stripes in the port of London.

A Story of Lake Erie.—An Indian woman, and her child, who was about seven years old, were travelling along the beach to a camp a few miles distant. The boy observed some wild grapes growing upon the top of the bank, and expressed such a strong desire to obtain them, that his mother, seeing a ravine at a little distance, by which she thought she could gain the edge of the precipice, resolved to gratify him. Having desired him to remain where he was, she ascended the steep, and was allured much farther into the woods than she at first intended. In the mean time the wind began to blow vehemently, but the boy wandered carelessly along the beach seeking for shells, till the rapid rise of the lake rendered it impossible for him to return to the spot where he had been left by his mother. He immediately began to cry aloud, and she being on her return, heard him, but instead of descending the ravine, hastened to the edge of the precipice, from the bottom of which the noise seemed to proceed. On looking down, she beheld her son struggling with the waves and vainly endeavoring to climb the bank, which was fifty feet perpendicular height and very slippery. There being no possibility of rendering him assistance, she was on the point of throwing herself down the steep, when she saw him catch hold of a tree that had fallen into the lake, and mount one of its most projecting branches. He sat astride upon this, almost beyond the surges, while she continued watching him in an agony of grief, hesitating whether she should endeavor to find her way to the camp, and procure assistance, or remain near her boy. However, evening was now about to close, and as she could not proceed through the woods in the dark, she resolved at least to wait till the moon rose. She sat on the top of the precipice a whole hour, and during that time occasionally ascertained that her son was alive, by hearing his cries amidst the roaring of the waves; but when the moon appeared, he was not to be seen. She now felt convinced that he was drowned, and giving way in despair, threw herself on the turf.—Presently she heard a feeble voice cry, (in Indian,) “Mamma I'm here come and help me.” She started up, and saw her boy scrambling upon the

edge of the bank; she sprang forward to catch his hand, but the ground by which he held giving way, he was precipitated into the lake, and perished among the rushing billows!

#### A GOOD NAME.

Their majesties of Sardinia, according to the Genoa Gazette, lately stood sponsors to a noble child, who was baptised, simply and shortly—Charles Felix Joseph Marius Christianus Denis Paul Francis-de-Paula Bernardino Anthony Raymond Gaetanus Jean Nepomucemis Andrew Avellino Marius-des-Miracles Diego Peter d'Alcantara. When this young gentleman, who is the son of an ambassador, comes to sign despatch notes, it will be, for brevity, in initials, C. F. J. M. C. D. P. F.-de-P. B. A. R. G. J. A. A. M.-des-M. D. P. d, Alcantara.

Curious case in Medical Jurisprudence.—A gentleman married & in embarrassed circumstances, suddenly disappearing, it was concluded that he had gone off to avoid his creditors, on which they met, declared him a bankrupt, ascertained the amount of his property, and declared a dividend.—Among this property was a jointure of 200l. a year to his wife, which they could legally claim, if he was a bankrupt. But if not, it continued the property of his widow. Five weeks and four days from the morning of his disappearance, his body was found floating in a neighboring river, and so putrid that it was identified chiefly by the dress, and the contents of the pockets. And here arose a question, was he dead at the time he was declared a bankrupt, and if so can a dead man be declared a bankrupt? One of his relatives, a veterinary surgeon, discovered, on carefully examining the body, that part of the flesh on the loins had been converted into an adipocere, this he cut, carried it off, and showed it to Dr. Gibbs, who was at that time superintending the Institution for the production of adipocere; and the result of whose extensive experience was, that it was never formed in less than six or eight weeks.—This evidence was produced on the trial, and was conclusive, and it was clear that the drowned man must have been under water since the morning of his disappearance, and consequently, that he was dead at the time when he was declared a bankrupt. In law, a dead man cannot be made a bankrupt; the bankruptcy was set aside, and the jointure of 200l. a year restored to the widow.—Medical Gazet.

The child that is permitted to act habitually from temper, is in the prospect of ungovernable passions, and the swing of the gallows, and its blood will be required at the hands of its imprudent parents, whose folly and wickedness are equalled, in magnitude, only by the momentous consequences that ensue, and the awful responsibility which the parents incur. The greatest calamity that ever befel a child, is an indiscreet parent who knows nothing of family discipline.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD FIELDS of Creek Path, a Candidate for the Committee, for Chattooga District.

We are authorized to announce Messrs. WALTER ADAIR and JOHN RIDGE as Candidates for the Committee for Coosawattee District. Also MAJOR RIDGE, TESANDASKI, and JAMES FOSTER, as Candidates for the same District.

We should like to receive the names of other Candidates.

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#### NOTICE.

TAKEN up on Tarripin Creek, by Zachariah Simmons, on the 19th inst. a BAY HORSE, with a small white on his forehead, about six years old, and five feet and two inches high, and without any brand. J. VANN. April 30th, 1828.

CHEROKEE ALPHABET, Neatly printed and for sale at this Office, GUY WIGGLESWORTH.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post. THOUGHTS ON DEATH.

How frail this life; scarce e'er the cher- ish'd bud Of youth hath blossom'd into manhood's fires, When death, relentless, with unsparing hand Nips the fond hope, it withers and expires.

One moment born, and ere another's past From this precarious, transient life we go, Born but to die, yet dying but to live In endless pleasures or in endless woe.

O death! destroyer of our fondest hopes— Thou cause of joy and yet of misery, Who can avert thy ever threat'ning stroke, Or who thy presence, ever dreaded, flee?

In vain the rich man boasts his plenituous store; In vain he trusts him in his wealth to save,— Can sordid treasures bribe thee from his door, Or gold preserve him from the yawning grave?

In vain, presuming on exalted rank, The mighty hope that death they ne'er shall see— The man of noble and ignoble birth, All, all are equal, in the sight of thee.

The starving beggar and the feasting king, All meet at last within the silent tomb, The good, the bad, the wealthy and the poor, Await alike the self-obtained doom.

SENEC.

RELIANCE ON GOD.

If thou hast ever felt that all on earth Is transient and unstable, that the hopes Which man reposes on his brother man, Are oft but broken reeds; if thou hast seen, That life itself "is but a vapour" spring From time's up-heaving ocean—decked, perhaps,

With here and there a rainbow, but full soon To be dissolved and mingled with the vast And fathomless expanse that roll its waves On every side around thee— if thy heart Has deeply felt all this, and thus has learn-

ed That earth has no security; then go And place thy trust in God. The bliss of earth Is transient as the coloured light, that beams

In morning dew-drops. Yet a little while, And all that earth can show of majesty, Of strength or loveliness shall fade away, Like vernal blossoms. From the conquer-

ors hand The sceptre and the sword shall pass away, The mighty ones of earth shall lay them down In their low beds, and death shall set his seal

On beauty's marble brow, and cold and pale, Bloomless and voiceless shall the lovely ones Go to the "congregation of the dead."

Yea, more than this; the mighty rocks that lift Their solemn forms upon the mountain heights, Like time's proud citadels, to bear the storms

And wreck of ages;—these too shall decay, And Desolation's ivy hand shall wave O'er all that thou canst see,—blot out the signs

That shed their glory o'er uncounted worlds, Call in the distant comets from their wild And devious course, and bid them cease to move,

And clothe the heavens in darkness. But the power Of God, his goodness and his grace shall be Unchanged, when all the words that he has made

Have ceased their revolutions. When the suns That burn in yonder sky have poured their last, Their dying glory o'er the realms of space, Still God shall be the same,—the same in love,

In majesty, in mercy;—then rely In faith on him, and thou shalt never find Hope disappointed or reliance vain

ARCOLA.

DEDICATION HYMN. L. M.

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MISCELLANY.

CHARACTER OF COLUMBUS.

From his life by Washington Irving, just published.

A peculiar trait in his rich and varied character, remains to be noticed; that ardent and enthusiastic imagination, which threw a magnificence over his whole style of thinking. Herrera intimates, that he had a talent for poetry, and some slight traces of it are on record, in the book of prophecies which he presented to the Catholic sovereigns. But his poetical temperament is discernible throughout all his writings, and in all his actions. It spread a golden and glorious world around him, and tinged every thing with its own gorgeousness. It betrayed him into visionary speculations, which subjected him to the sneers and cavillings of men of cooler and safer, but more grovelling minds. Such were the conjectures formed on the coast of Paria, about the form of the earth, and the situation of the terrestrial paradise; about the mines of Ophir, in Hispaniola, and of the Aurea Chersonesus, in Veragua; and such were the heroic scheme of a crusade, for the recovery of the holy sepulchre. It mingled with his religion, and filled his mind with solemn and visionary meditations on mystic passages of scripture, and the shadowy portents of the prophecies. It exalted his office in his eyes, and made him conceive himself an agent sent forth upon a sublime and awful mission, subjected to impulses and supernatural visions from the Deity; such as the voice he imagined spoke to him in comfort amidst the troubles of Hispaniola, and in the silence of the night, on the disastrous coast of Veragua.

He was decidedly a visionary, but a visionary of an uncommon and successful kind. The manner in which his ardent imagination and mercurial nature were controlled by a powerful judgement and directed by an acute sagacity, is the most extraordinary feature in his character. Thus governed his imagination, instead of wasting itself in idle soarings, lent wings to his judgement, and bore it away to conclusions at which common minds could never have arrived; nay, which they could not perceive when pointed out.

To his intellectual vision it was given, to read in the signs of the times and the reveries of past ages, the indications of an unknown world, as soothsayers were said to read predictions in the stars, and to foretell events from the visions of the night. 'His soul' observes a Spanish writer, 'was superior to the age in which he lived. For him was reserved the great enterprise to plough a sea which had given rise to so many fables, and to decypher the mystery of his time.'

With all the visionary fervor of his imagination, its fondest dreams fell short of the reality. He died in ignorance of the real grandeur of his discovery. Until his last breath, he entertained the idea, that he had merely opened a new way to the old resorts of opulent commerce, and had discovered some of the wild regions of the east. He supposed Hispaniola to be the ancient Ophir which had been visited by the ships of Solomon, and that Cuba and Terra Firma, were but remote parts of Asia. What visions of glory would have broke upon his mind, could he have known that he had discovered a new continent, equal to the whole of the old world in magnitude, and separated by two vast oceans from all of the earth hitherto known by civilized man, and how would his magnanimous spirit have been consoled, amidst the chills of age and cares of penury, the neglect of a fickle public, and the injustice of an ungrateful king, could he have anticipated the splend'ed empires which were spread over the beautiful world he had discovered, and the nations and tongues and languages which were to fill its lands with renown, and to revere and bless his name to the latest posterity!

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

"Do you see here," said a ragged little boy to a group of gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market-street wharf, in Philadelphia, "do you see here?—I've got a silver sixpen. e."

They all set up a hearty laugh. "Why, said Jer. Budd," whose father was a wealthy shipper, "I have six dollars to spend on Christmas, and that fellow is proud of a sixpence."—Theodore heard it and looked thoughtfully at the ground for a moment—then recollecting himself, "six dollars to spend," muttered he; "but six pence to keep is better than that."

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket, carefully wrapped up for several weeks, when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket—you should plant it."

The little boy understood him better when he told him, that if he pleased, he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer, and doubled the money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and withal, honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store as an assistant, and allowed him to trade in sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business, the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck, as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious and prudent, enabled him in three or four years to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend the business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it had become a kind of second nature with Theodore, to keep what sailors would call close to the wind; and he made headway astonishingly now. Soon after he was twenty one, he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and to go into that business on his own account entirely. Still he prospered; became an importer; changed, finally, his business for a wholesale concern; embarked in the India trade; and at last married a fine girl whose fortune was but little inferior to his own, and it was not long that concurrence that he was worth not less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch street; kept his carriage and every thing in pretty style; yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of the origin of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with arms upon his carriage.—It formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins, he used to say the very identical one he first owned, fastened, upon his desk in the counting room.

A thin, squalid figure, one day presented itself at his counter, and asked for employment. He wore a thread bare suit of old black, an old hat, and his shoes were ready to drop from his feet.—In what capacity, asked Theodore, do you wish employment? In any capacity, was the reply—but, sir, continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eyes with his coat sleeve, my father was a merchant; and he bro't me up to his profession; I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk.

Theodore looked at the man closely. He thought he saw some lineament he remembered. What is your name? he asked. The stranger hesitated a moment, hung down his head and replied in a low whisper, Jeremiah Budd. Ah? said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah. Yes, said Jeremiah with a sigh, but I have not forgot the little ragged boy with the silver sixpence. Had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his sixpence, I should not have been here friendless and penniless to-day.

There was a half triumphant smile in Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from much self-complacent feeling, but was excusable, because it arose partly from the consciousness of his own ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune but who appeared now to see and confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him to the business doing world, an active, prudent and valuable man.

The lesson taught in the story is too plain to need a word in addition. I

will simply ask, where is the needy man who has not spent more money foolishly in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now?

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fitness of different animals, by their bodily structure, to the circumstances in which they are found, presents an endless subject of curious inquiry and pleasing contemplation.—Thus, the Camel, which lives in sandy deserts, has broad spreading hoofs to support him on the loose soil; and an apparatus in the body by which water is kept for many days, to be used when no moisture can be had.—As this would be useless in the neighborhood of wells, and as it would be equally so in the desert, where no water is to be found, there can be no doubt that it is intended to assist in journeying across the sands from one watered spot to another. There is a singular and beautiful provision made in this animal's foot, for enabling it to sustain the fatigues of journeys under the pressure of great weight. Besides the yielding of the bones and ligaments, or bindings, which gives elasticity to the foot of the deer and other animals, there is in the camel's foot, between the horny sole and the bones, a cushion, like a ball, of soft matter, almost fluid, but in which there is a mass of threads extremely elastic, interwoven with the pulpy substance. The cushion thus easily changes its shape when pressed, yet it has such an elastic spring, that the bones of the foot press on it uninjured by the heavy body which they support, and this huge animal steps as softly as a cat.

Nor need we flee to the desert in order to witness an example of skilful structure in the foot: the Horse's limbs display it strikingly. The bones of the foot are not placed directly under the weight; if they were in the upright position, they would make a firm pillar, and every motion would cause a shock. They are placed slanting or oblique, and tied together by an elastic binding on their lower surfaces, so as to form springs as exact as those which we make of leather or steel for carriages. Then the flatness of the hoof which stretches out on each side, and the frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity of the machine. Ignorant of this, ill-informed farriers nail the shoe too far back, fixing the quarters, and causing permanent contraction—so that the contracted hoof loses its elasticity; every step is a shock; inflammation & lameness ensue.

The Rein-deer inhabits a country covered with snow the greater part of the year. Observe how admirably its hoof is formed for going over that cold and light substance, without sinking in it, or being frozen. The under side is covered entirely with hair, of a warm and close texture; and the hoof, altogether, is very broad, acting exactly like the snow-shoes which men have constructed for giving them a larger space to stand on than their feet, and thus to avoid sinking. Moreover, the deer spreads the hoof as wide as possible when it touches the ground; but, as this breadth would be inconvenient in the air, by occasioning a greater resistance while he is moving along, no sooner does he lift the hoof than the two parts into which it is cloven fall together, and so lessen the surface exposed to the air, just as we may recollect the birds doing with their bodies and wings. The shape and structure of the hoof is also well adapted to scrape away the snow, and enable the animal to get at the particular kind of moss (or lichen) on which he feeds. This plant, unlike others, is in full growth during the winter season; and the rein-deer, accordingly, thrives from its abundance, notwithstanding the unfavorable effects of extreme cold upon the animal system.

The Theatre Presented as a Nuisance!!—The Grand Jury of Erie County, in their late Presentment, dated the 6th inst. represent "that the conduct of the last Theatrical Company, who played in Buffalo village, was, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, immoral and disgraceful. It is in evidence that a quarrel and fight was had on the stage behind the scenes; and from the disorderly conduct of those who attended the performances, the necessity of a strong police was apparent. We condemn in the most pointed manner, such disorderly proceedings, and present them as public nuisance."

A MISER.

On Saturday week died at Cannington, near Bridge water, the Rev. Robert Eyton, B. A. aged 84. Altho' he died possessed of nearly 10,000l, his life was marked by nothing more than his frugality, or rather stinginess. He resided in a house of his own at Cannington, and kept no servant, but performed all the menial duties himself! His horse was turned out at night to graze on the hedges by the road side, and every market day carried him to town; on that day, his general practice was (if not invited any where to dinner) to buy a penny loaf, and then go to the butter market and taste the contents of several baskets, and this constituted his meal for the day; sometimes, however, he made his visits to the cheese market for the same purpose. He used to repair all his wardrobe, and would receive the most trifling cast-off garment from any person who would bestow it on him.

His death was the consequence of a broken thigh, and during his illness he employed no less than ten surgeons, discharging them immediately after their first visit. He has been frequently known, after medicines have been sent to him by his medical men, to return them with a request that he might have credit given him for them in his account.

When taken to his room after breaking his thigh, it presented a scene which baffles description; his bedding consisted of a bed and sheet, the colour of which was scarcely distinguishable from that of the ground, and in a corner of the room was a collection of filth, the proceeds of the sweepings of his room, which took place once a week. He has never been known to buy any other joint of meat than a breast of mutton, which was hung up in his chimney corner to dry, and a slice cut off each day as it was wanted. He bequeathed the bulk of his property among his relations, some of whom visited him during his illness.

Death From Fright.—On the 4th ult. Mrs. Susan Chapin, wife of Mr. Ezra Chapin, of Winhall, Vermont, went about three quarters of a mile to visit a sick neighbor, and not returning that evening nor the next morning, Mr. C. went to the house, and she had visited, and learnt that she had left there in time to reach home before dark the evening previous.—An alarm was made, and after a careful search, she was found a corpse by the side of the road about half way home. The night was blustering, but not extremely cold. When found, she was not so cold as to be in any considerable degree stiffened, and probably had been dead only three or four hours. There are circumstances, (says a correspondent of the Brattleborough Messenger) which led most persons acquainted with them, to a conclusion that by a fit or a fright, she either became so entirely lost, or deranged, as not to be able to extricate herself from her distressing situation. In going home she would have to pass thro' a neck of woods which connected two large forests, which is supposed to be a kind of run way for some wolves, which frequent this part of the country; this neck is about 100 rods from her home. Here it is supposed she was frightened, either from what she imagined, or heard, or saw—in this place one of her shoes, and near it her apron was found—then further backward her handkerchief, and still further her cloak hanging on the fence—then still back beyond her body, her other shoe. There were no marks of violence, either of man or beast, upon her. It was evident from the state of her clothes, as well as her knees and the outside of her fingers, that she had crept much during the night; as it appeared she crept with her hands clenched, her knuckles being severely bruised. In this distressing, unexpected, and almost mysterious manner, Mrs. Chapin came to her death. Mr. C. is deprived of the wife of his youth, with eight children, the oldest about 13, and seven of them daughters, who more particularly require a mother's care.—Hampshire Gaz.

Stupidity.—"I believe the jury have been inoculated for stupidity," said a Lawyer. "That may be," said his opponent, "but the bar are of opinion that you have had it the natural way."

CHEROKEE ALPHABET,

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