

state—the laudable advances they have made towards civilization, and the friendly relations which have so long continued to mark the intercourse between our nation and theirs, we feel constrained, by the tenderest emotions of sympathy, to plead with you on their behalf; and to urge you by every consideration of reason and religion, by your love of justice and mercy, and by the respect you owe to the dignity and character of our common country, whose faith has been pledged again and again for their protection, to lend your aid to their cry, and give heed to petitions which have been laid before you on their behalf.

\* \* \* In conclusion, your memorialists deem it right to assert, that in coming before you at this time, they are actuated by no private or political motive whatever, but are moved thereto solely by a desire to serve the cause of the poor and the needy; and by a jealous fear, lest our beloved country may become involved in the crime of cruelty and oppression.”—*From the Friend*, 7th 4th mo. 1838.

The following extracts will describe the further progress of this affair.

6th month 2, 1838.

Those whose sympathies are on the side of the persecuted Cherokees, have been cheered with recent indications at Washington of a relaxation in their favour. It appears that the Cherokee delegates for some time in attendance there, had offered certain propositions as to the terms and time of removal, and in relation to the conditions of a treaty to which they were willing to accede. On the 22nd of last month a message was sent to Congress by the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the secretary of war to the Cherokee delegates, favourable in general to the demands of the latter, and the executive recommending the extension of the time to remove to two years,—their removal by themselves, under their own chiefs, &c., and further appropriations, &c., for that purpose. The hope was thence derived, that the controverted or fraudulent treaty would be abandoned, and that the spectacle of an unoffending and helpless people driven from their homes and rightful possessions, into a wilderness and strange land, at the point of the bayonet, would not take place.

But in the Nation Gazette of the 30th ult., is an address of General Scott to the Cherokees, dated 10th of the month, from the tenour and spirit of which, all hope of mercy to the poor Indians would seem to be in vain, it may be, however, that before the 23rd of the month, the limited period for their removal, counter orders from Washington had reached him. A few days will determine.—*From the Friend*.

#### *Removal of the Cherokees.*

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from a gentleman in the Cherokee country, dated 18th 6th mo. 1838. The author is one on the correctness of whose statements we entirely rely.

MR EDITOR,

SOON after the 23d ult. the inhabitants of Georgia commenced gathering the Cherokees, in Georgia: they were generally taken from