

is, the justice of our cause. Our only appeal, on earth, is to your tribunal. To you, then, we look. Before your honourable bodies—in view of the appalling circumstances with which we are surrounded—relying on the righteousness of our cause, and the justice and magnanimity of the tribunal to which we appeal, we do solemnly and earnestly protest against that spurious instrument; and we do hereby, also, respectfully re-affirm, as a part of this our memorial, the resolutions and accompanying memorials of the two last general councils of the nation, held at Red Clay. Our minds remain unaltered. We can never assent to that compact; nor can we believe that the United States are bound in honour and justice to execute on us its degrading and ruinous provisions.

It is true, we are a feeble people; and as regards physical power, we are in the hands of the United States; but we have not forfeited our rights; and if we fail to transmit to our sons the freedom we have derived from our fathers, it must not be by an act of suicide, it must not be by our own consent.

With trembling solicitude and anxiety, we most humbly and most respectfully ask, will you hear us? Will you extend to us your powerful protection? Will you shield us from the “horrors” of the threatened storm? Will you sustain the hopes we have rested on the public faith, the honour, the justice of your mighty empire? We commit our cause to your favour and protection.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Cherokee Nation, February 22, 1838.

Signed by fifteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-five of the Cherokee nation.—(*The Friend*.)

The appeal contained in the preceding memorial was supported by an address from the citizens of Pennsylvania, from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

*Memorial in behalf of the Cherokees. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.*

The undersigned citizens of the State of Pennsylvania respectfully represent,

That they feel a deep interest in the present unhappy condition of the Cherokee nation of Indians, and they have observed with much solicitude the different efforts which have been made to induce your respective bodies to reconsider the treaty purporting to have been made with them at New Echota in the winter of 1835.

Under a firm conviction that this instrument is unjust and cruel in its character—adverse to the best interests of the Indians, and obtained against the consent, and in opposition to the declared will of their nation,—Your memorialists cannot but ardently desire that it may not be further sanctioned by our Government, and its ruinous enactments enforced upon these poor and unresisting objects of its oppression.

When we look to the ancient and indisputable title of these people to the land upon which they reside, and from which it will be the province of this alleged treaty to force them, and drive them, after fifty years of partial civilization, into the wilderness, to return to the savage state, or miserably perish by causes incident to their removal, or by the hands of their more barbarous neighbours; when we consider their former happy