

their houses, leaving their fields of corn, their cattle, houses, and most of their moveable property, for any person who pleased to take it into possession. As an example—one family was suffered to take nothing from their place but the clothes they had on. After some days the man had permission to return to his former dwelling. He found all his property removed: besides other things he lost seventeen head of cattle, one horse, forty dollars in silver, and a number of valuable books.

Yesterday, which was the Sabbath, about eleven hundred commenced their journey to the far west. These made about four thousand who have already been sent off as "captives." Perhaps as many more are in camp near Ross's Landing, expecting to start in a few days. There are but a few Cherokees now in the country who have not been "captured." But it is an honour to them that they have made no forcible resistance, but submitted peaceably to their conquerors. Probably several thousands more will leave the country the present week.—*From the Friend.*

Our poor Cherokees, with a resignation calculated to secure for them our sympathy, have abandoned in silent despair their fertile fields and beloved homes. Resistance would have been madness, as there were 8000 United States troops collected to enforce the cruel sentence, and the volunteers from all the plundering states were ready to pour in upon them. But will not a day of retribution arrive? Their wrongs they cannot forget, and when their collected force shall number 80,000 tomahawks I tremble for the South and South-west.

*E. C. to G. R. 3rd 7th mo. 1838.*

21st of 17th mo. 1838.—All the accounts in the newspapers agree in stating that the poor, peeled, scattered, forsaken, and unresisting Indians have been hunted like beasts of the forest, like sheep having no shepherd, collected into groups, and hurried away from their cherished homes to a strange and wilderness country; and General Scott, however lauded for the gentleness and forbearance of his operations, if he offers the olive-branch in one hand, holds out the threatening sword in the other, and seems to us to have furnished, by the course he has pursued, a most striking exemplification of the wise king's saying, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." A missionary teacher among the Cherokees, in a letter, well remarks: "Their simple request has ever been, to be let alone. But perhaps they are troublesome neighbours, committing depredations upon the whites. No! nothing of the kind is alleged against them. The vineyard, however, is coveted, and must be had! The claims of eternal justice will never be forgotten, though they may seem to sleep, for God is just."—*Friend.*

Not only has the removal of the Cherokees been in itself a cause of great trial and grief to those Indians; but in the mode of its execution the cruelty has been greatly aggravated. Their removal has been committed to mercenary contractors, who have hastened them across the country in a manner which has subjected them to great fatigue, privation, and suffering. They have been closely crowded into steam-vessels inadequate for their reception, and several hundred, it is said seven hundred, have perished in consequence of unworthy vessels being employed in the service.