

Philadelphia Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1842.

No. 1169.

From the Nashville Whig. CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

We have read with much interest, among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress the report of Capt. William Armstrong, acting Superintendent of the Western Territory, on the "Condition of the Indian Tribes, relation with them, and description of the Indian Country." To this letter we are indebted for the following particulars:

THE CHEROKEES.
The Cherokee, Capt. Armstrong considers as the most enlightened of the Indian tribes. This he attributes to the fact that their intercourse with the whites has been more general, and to their having attended earlier than other tribes to general education, which is the great hand-maid of civilization.

The Cherokee have a written constitution based upon equal rights. The constitution provides for a National Council, which consists of two branches, the committee and the council.

This body meets annually on the first Monday in October, and enacts all laws for the government of the tribe, which are regularly elected to administer justice, and execute the laws. Trial by jury is secured, and other principles of a free government are established, and the laws administered as to secure the rights of the people upon a permanent basis.

The country they occupy is of sufficient extent for a much larger population, and produces corn, wheat, oats, and other vegetables in abundance, while it affords a fine range for stock, of which the Cherokee own large numbers. The people generally have comfortable dwellings, while in some parts of the country fine dwellings have been erected. Lead and iron ores are found, and salt is manufactured to a considerable extent. The prospects for the advance of civilization are flattering, but in its progress they have to contend against a formidable evil, that is the use of ardent spirits.

"The greatest evil," says Capt. Armstrong, "attends upon the Cherokee people is the large quantity of spirituous liquors which are introduced into their country. From their locality, bordering on a portion of the states of Arkansas and Missouri, with the Arkansas river running through a portion of their territory, notwithstanding the severe laws prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor into the Indian country, it has been found impracticable to prevent large quantities from being introduced. This not only strips them of the money that should be beneficially applied, but produces dissensions among themselves, and is a source of incomparable evil."

THE CHOCTAWS.
The Choctaws have made great efforts to throw off the habits of Indian life, and assume those of civilization. Schools have been established, and a general inclination is manifested to embrace the advantages they present. Aided by the exertions of pious missionaries, the Choctaws are rapidly advancing in civilization. Like the Cherokee they have formed a constitution, which has been printed in English and Choctaw, and circulated through the nation. The General Council convenes annually on the first Monday in October. The Council consists of forty members elected from the four districts into which the territory is divided; from their number a speaker is elected who presides over the deliberations of the Council. Each of the four districts has a chief, who sit as a body for the approval of such laws as are enacted by the Council. The members are paid two dollars per day and mileage. No compulsory laws have been enacted for the collection of debts.

The country of the Choctaws is in extent beyond their wants, and possesses great advantages in being a cotton region. On the River cotton is cultivated by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the present year's crop will probably amount to 1000 bales. In the nation are seven cotton gins, and several grist and saw mills. The soil is generally fertile and productive, and the people live in comfortable houses. They possess considerable stock in cattle, horses and hogs, to the raising of which the country is particularly adapted. Most of the ordinary mechanic arts are carried on to a considerable extent. The Chickasaws are amalgamated with the Choctaws, and speak the same language, and the remarks in regard to the Choctaws are in a great degree applicable to them. Many of the Chickasaws own slaves, and are engaged in the culture of cotton.

THE CREEKS.
The Creeks number at least twenty thousand. Since their emigration they have manifested the greatest friendship for the United States. Although divided into Upper and Lower Creeks, there is but one principal Chief; they have not advanced as far as the Cherokee and Choctaws in passing regular laws, but they have recently passed one, which is much to their credit, against the introduction of spirituous liquors. Let them keep from amongst them this worst of evils, and their future prosperity will be secured.

The country occupied by the Creeks is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, beans, pumpkins and other vegetables, and to raising horses, cattle and hogs. They are considerably behind the Cherokee and Choctaws in civilization, but they have several schools, and evince an inclination for the progress of education, which if attended to, will soon raise them to the scale.

THE SEMINOLES.
The Seminoles, who constitute properly a part of the Creek nation, have been located between the Deep Fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. This tribe has advanced but little in civilization, and retains many of their original habits.

THE OJASGES.
The Ojages depend upon the chase for subsistence. They continue to make their fall and winter hunts. Great exertions, however, are making by their agents to induce them to give up their hunting life, which will probably only be effected when game becomes so scarce as to oblige them to resort to other means of subsistence. One or two of the bands only have shown a disposition to raise corn.

The other Indian tribes located within the superintendency of Capt. Armstrong, are making advances in civilization; they raise corn and other vegetables. "There are no tribes," says Capt. Armstrong, "more comfortable than those within the Neosho sub-agency. Their country is rich, healthy, and finely watered." The number of Indians within the superintendency is estimated at 70,000, exclusive of the wild tribes of the prairie—a formidable number, should any disturbance arise upon the frontier, and concert of action be maintained among them. Judging from Capt. Armstrong's report, if we were not personally acquainted with him, we should pronounce him a most able and efficient agent, worthy of the responsible post he occupies.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. THE CHILDREN OF THE RICH AND POOR.

We sometimes hear parents regret their inability to bequeath to their cherished offspring the means of abundant independence. Indeed, if we look through society, we shall not fail to discover humbly, who toil from day to day, and from year to year, not for the means of immediate independence, not because they apprehend poverty—but from a desire to accumulate large fortunes, and to leave behind them immense estates. And yet, the experience of all time shows that in four cases out of five the children of the poor man, or at least of the citizen in moderate circumstances, are more likely to enjoy a fair proportion of earthly happiness, than those of the rich. The truth is, the son of a poor man is taught to depend upon his own efforts. He knows that on arriving at the age of twenty-one, he will be compelled to enter the arena of a world where money is the chief object of the multitude—that unless he possess industry, energy and activity, his chance of independence will be exceedingly meagre. Thus he fits himself, to some extent at least, for the trials and vicissitudes of life. He enters into competition with his fellow men with a stout heart and a keen spirit, determined, if possible, to win his way to something like fortune. He understands some business, and therefore has the means of employing his time. He feels that reputation is all essential to his success, and he therefore controls his passions, respects the laws, and endeavors to act with propriety. He is bound, not only by self-interest but by all the ordinary obligations of man, to pursue a course which shall win for him not only the esteem of his fellow creatures, but a due degree of contentment and earthly happiness.

But how is it with the rich man's son? He soon ascertains the wealth of his parents, and his own probable condition of pecuniary independence arising out of that wealth. The incentive to industry is at once taken away. He perceives that he may defy the world, inasmuch as his expected fortune will place him beyond the necessity of industry. Habits of idleness and extravagance are thus formed, and at the decease of the parent, and the possession of the fortune—how frequently does it happen that a race of idleness, fashion and profligacy commences, which is not checked until the misguided and the mis-educated find themselves plunged in all the horrors of dissipation, with neither the mental nor the moral energy to retrace his footsteps. The rich fathers, we contend, do not educate their children, except in rare instances, under a system to suit them for the possession and management of wealth. It seems to us, that this is indeed the most difficult task that could be imposed upon a parent. The most advisable mode we will not attempt to describe. The position of a parent possessing an immense fortune, with boys on whom he does with a father's fondness, and the consciousness at the same time, that his sons are not suited to the management of money, and that their possession of it is as likely to lead to their ruin as anything else, is one indeed pregnant with difficulty. Look

through the community of Philadelphia at the present time, and our meaning will be fully illustrated. How many of the poor men of the present day, the bankrupts, the exhausted spendthrifts, the dissolute and objects of sympathy—are the sons of the rich of former times! How few on the other hand, of the rich men of the present day, become so by the estates left by their fathers! On the contrary, property is constantly changing hands in this country—the rich and the idle become poor, while the children of the honest, the industrious and the enterprising, take their places in the ranks of wealth. Who were our Ridgways and our Girards in early life? Thus, then, we argue that although it may sometimes be a source of anxiety that we cannot leave our children abundance of wealth—that habits of industry, activity, perseverance and integrity are far more likely to render them happier, better, wiser, and in the end more prosperous than if they had been brought up to the use of purple and fine linen, horses and costly vehicles, gay society and extravagant expectations.

THE HOUR OF AMUSEMENT.

That children should enjoy seasons of rational recreation no one ought to doubt. They are so constituted as to require it. The confinement of labor study, or even of engagements which combine pleasure with mental or physical exertion, ought not to be continued, without frequent seasons of relaxation; or as the child would say, without having "a good time to play." The health, strength, symmetry, and energy of physical frame, require it. It is the time of rapid growth. Every limb, muscle and pore, should receive its full share of healthful action. If often happens, that through ignorance, or inattention to the demands of nature, the health is impaired, the natural flow of animal spirits is checked, and the mind injured. Parents and guardians are guilty in this respect, when they imagine their training is the most skillful. Perhaps the following incident will serve to illustrate our meaning.

While Mrs. G. was sitting in her parlor, in the early part of the summer, little Lucy, her daughter, came running in from her school in high spirits, and much out of breath. She laid her books away neatly upon the shelf, and then with a smiling countenance, turned to her mother and said, "Mother, may I go out in the yard to play a little while with Mary?" "No, my child, I shall not permit you to go one step," said the mother, with much sternness. Lucy's countenance changed, and sadness came over her features, as she sunk into the chair standing behind her mother. Mary, who lived in the next door, hearing this, immediately left the room almost as much depressed at the unexpected answer. After a few moments' pause, Lucy began to walk about the room where she was more confined than the school room which she had left. She took up her hoop and stick and seemed at a loss how to amuse herself. Her mother seeing this, said, "Lucy, you may go into the yard and drive your hoop by yourself." But this seemed too solitary a limit when her yard was not ten feet square. She remained standing with her hoop, when her mother added, "If you don't like that, take your work and sit down with me." I have seldom felt more sympathy for a child than in this case. A prisoner just released from three hours confinement in the school room, where she had been applying her mind to study, came flying home rejoicing in her liberty, and anticipating an hour's recreation with her school mate; and then she was told to sit down to work, if she would not force herself away alone to amuse herself under restrictions which render even solitary amusement undesirable. The effects of such treatment were seen in a pale countenance, feeble frame, and in a nervous uneasiness. The health of that child required exercise in the open air, and in company with others, to keep alive the social feelings, and to give healthy action to the animal spirits. And who has been long confined to books in a noisy school room, does not know that the mind needs relaxation. Could that child's mind be vigorous for study the next day without it? Did that mother consider that she was injuring her beloved daughter by her unnatural restrictions? How often do parents forget that they were once children, and eagerly sought those innocent amusements which they now deny their children.

S. S. Treasury.

Evening before Wedding.—"I will tell you," continued the aunt to Louisa, "two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far towards preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of feminine character."
"Tell me!" said Louisa anxiously.
"The first is this: demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow, and promise also yourself, never, even in jest, to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words. Mutual forbearance is

the secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred, confess it freely, even if confession costs you some tears. Farther, promise faithfully and solemnly, never, upon any pretext or excuse, to have any secrets or concealments from each other; but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, brother, sister, relations and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted to your confidence, becomes a party to stand between you. They will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union, which will indeed make you as one. O, if the newly married would but practice this spring of conjugal peace, how many unions would be happy, which are now miserable."
Knickerbocker.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The New York Mercury contains, from week to week, off-hand sketches of distinguished men in Congress. In one of the recent numbers is the following portrait of Mr. Graham, the Senator from this state. If the writer paints all his characters with equal fidelity and truth, he possesses a rare and happy talent.

"Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM, of N. C.—This Senator is the brother of James Graham, who has long represented the "Bon-combe" district in the popular branch of Congress, and has a number of years been an active politician. Previous to his elevation to the high position he now occupies, he was elected to the state Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the lower house. He is in the prime of life, of medium size, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, very expressive—handsome forehead, high and arched. His features are of the Grecian cast, and the expression of his face is strikingly agreeable and intelligent. According to all physiological rules, he must be a man possessing a good deal more than common intellectual qualifications. He is exceedingly modest in his demeanor, pleasant in his private intercourse, happy in his disposition, and entering in his manners. He is very studious, and enjoys a very high legal reputation; is conversant with constitutional law, and has a clear, sound and philosophical mind. There is nothing about him of a doubtful character—rather avoids than seeks applause—and every movement he makes is founded upon a substantial basis. As a Senator, he will, I imagine, be found more useful in the committee rooms than in debate, though there is no reason why he should not take an active part in discussion; for he has a good voice and a pleasing delivery; and what is better than all, a logical mind highly cultivated. Let him be where he may, he will be always sure to command profound respect, both for the beauty of his intellect, and the excellency of his heart."

Gen. Harrison's Funeral.—As the chief argument of Loco Focism against the Whigs, and the one most relied on as an "electioneering weapon," seems to be, the amount expended in giving a decent burial to the President of the United States, it is as well perhaps to mention a fact just communicated to us. We presume, however, that when Mr. Haywood, in the late Convention, moved to expunge that part of the reported Address which alludes to the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, the motion was strenuously resisted by Mr. Hybart, who contended that it was not so much the amount expended that he considered objectionable, as it was the establishment of the principle, that the money of the people may be used for such a purpose without law or precedent to sanction it. Well now it turns out, that on the 13th of May, 1800, Congress made an appropriation of \$3,200 for doing honor to the memory of Gen. Washington, although he had gone out of office and died not at the Capitol but at home! A very interesting and detailed account of the ceremonies performed on the occasion, may be found in Marshall's life of that illustrious man. What will these sticklers for law and precedent, say now?

Ejection.—A landlord in Baltimore wishing to get rid of a tenant who did not pay his rent, undertook to smoke him out. He closed the top of the chimney, and the smoke of course soon filled the apartments. The family had to escape as speedily as possible to avoid suffocation. The tenant prosecuted the landlord for trespass and recovered \$15 and costs.

The Locooco members of the Kentucky Legislature, together with many citizens of the same party from the neighborhood, held a meeting in Frankfort on the 8th instant, and nominated Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

A Sensible Remark.—Mr. Arnold of Tenn., made a very good remark, in vindication of the One Hour Rule, a few days ago—A man of sense, he said, did not require more than an hour to discuss any subject, and even one hour was too long to listen to a fool.

NEW YORK LYCEUM.

"RUSSIA"—BY HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG.

A large and fashionable audience was assembled at the Tabernacle last evening, to listen to the Lecture of Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, on Russia. Mr. Cambreleng having had an opportunity to personally examine the peculiarities and condition of that empire, the habits, customs, &c. of its people, a highly attractive lecture was anticipated; but truth obliges us to say that the audience were much disappointed. In a brief address, hardly occupying three quarters of an hour, the lecturer confined himself to a running notice of a few prominent features in the condition of the empire, such as may be found in every book which treats of its history; and although the lecture was well enough in its style and was clothed in sounding language, it lacked that richness and vivacity of incident and detail which constitutes the charm of lectures of this class. We annex a summary of the address:

In giving a few of his recollections of the country, the lecturer said he trusted he should not follow the example of too many travellers in this as well as our own country, and repay hospitality with abuse. There are many reasons, he said, why there should be a kindly feeling of sympathy between Russia and this country, widely different as are their forms of government, and the character of their people. Within the last century both have risen to their present greatness and high standing among the nations of the earth, and from the fact of their rapid and gigantic growth, they have both been subjected to much misrepresentation and abuse from the press of older nations, whom we are fast leaving in the rear in the onward march of empire and of power.

The lecturer then spoke of St. Petersburg, of its vast extent and immense population. New Yorkers, he said, might feel somewhat jealous that she had so far outstripped our own city in her growth and population; but before the close of another century, he thought New York would leave the capital of the Russian in the rear as it regards population. But in reference to architecture, in the splendor and extent of her public edifices, we cannot hope to equal her. Of these, the lecturer spoke in glowing terms, and drew a graphic picture of their magnificence and classic beauty. Most travellers, he said, visit St. Petersburg in the summer, when it is almost deserted, the Emperor and nobility then retiring to their estates in the country. But in the winter St. Petersburg presents an aspect of great life and bustle. It is then, in addition to the busy hum of commerce, and the streets filled with visitors from every portion of the world, that we see the glittering splendor of the court, the gorgeous rites of the national church, and the oriental magnificence of the Emperor's winter palace.

The lecturer then passed on to speak of Moscow—its massive splendor, its gorgeous magnificence, and the glorious associations connected with its history, from the time of its foundation until it became the grave of Napoleon's ambition. The character of the mass of the Russian population—its serfs—was briefly spoken of, and although they were to be regarded, he said, as sunk in ignorance and degradation, patriotism and love of country was strikingly manifested among them; and even among the lowest classes of the population there had been instances of high attainments in the arts and sciences.

The laws promulgated by the Emperor, he said, were calculated to elevate the character and condition of the Russian serf, and although they were often violated by the nobility, the Emperor, despotic and tyrannical as he is represented abroad, is regarded by the millions at home in the light of a parent and a benefactor. The lecturer spoke in high terms of the character of the Emperor, and his disposition and efforts to meliorate the character of his people, in which he had done more than all his predecessors combined. True, in this he had to encounter the opposition of the nobles, who regarded every advancement of the serf in civilization as an encroachment upon their own power. But the Emperor, he said, understands his position well. He sees himself surrounded by a powerful and haughty noblesse, hardly brooking the slightest control—he remembers how often treason has raised its head among them—he remembers, too, the stormy day of his own coronation—and he perseveres in his designs unflinching by their opposition, conscious of his own power and resources.

The military despotism of the empire was briefly spoken of, and the corruptions which unavoidably resulted from the commitment of unrestrained power to so many hands.

The debt of Russia, he said, was upwards of three hundred millions of dollars. The annual expenditure and revenue were about one hundred millions of dollars each. The entire cost of supporting the army was about thirty millions of dollars. This, for such an immense body of men, might appear a small sum, but it arose from the peculiar structure of the Government—its great monopoly of mining,

manufacturing and trade. The first bank was established by Catherine in 1788. Paper to the amount of seventy millions of roubles was issued, and a pledge was given that it should never exceed one hundred millions. But in 1840 the amount issued was upwards of five hundred millions. The Imperial Bank of Commerce was established by Alexander.

The remaining portion of the lecture was occupied with a few general remarks upon the military power and resources of the Russian empire, and the character and discipline the Russian army had gradually acquired in the successive contests in which the empire had been engaged.

N. Y. Express.

HARD TIMES.—These words are in the mouth of almost every person who is old enough to talk of the times. They are adopted as the language of complaint or apology by the great majority of those who are in any kind of trouble in relation to their business or means of subsistence, and form, with some, the plea of indolence or parsimony. But it should be remembered that there is a certain standing fact, in the face of which few can with justice continue to attribute any great portion of their real troubles to the hard times. It is yet true in our country that the industrious prudent man will not suffer want. Where health is enjoyed, there is no excuse for miserable poverty. The earth produces her fruits from year to year as freely as ever; the materials of mechanical industry are abundant, and the wants of our race are not essentially changed, and our government does not (at least in comparison with many others) place the few in a situation to consume the earnings of the multitude. The grand sources of human enjoyment are neither inaccessible nor exhausted. If our countrymen will cheerfully recognize and submit to the great law of our existence in this world—that man must support himself by labor, and if they will abandon a life of speculation and the various modes, both reputable and disreputable, of gambling, they will find that the great promise of which the rainbow is the seal is ever made good, and that the ordinances of the Creator still point out the path to happiness.

Glory in Prospect.—A writer in the New Orleans Bulletin proposes to take Mexico in revenge for the capture of the Santa Fe expedition. He says:

"There are twenty thousand men in the valley of the Mississippi, who would start at the sound of the drum, and neither give sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids, all they kneel at the God of Battles in the Temples of the Montezumas. For one would willingly lead where any one dares follow; and I call upon General Combs of Kentucky, whose son was in the expedition, and the friends of Kendall, of the Peacemaker, to rally around the standard of freedom and come to the rescue. Before an August sun shall gild the towers of the ancient city of Anahuac, we will give 'civil and religious liberty' to a suffering and oppressed people, and expel every tyrant from the soil."

An Eccentric Old Maid.—Miss Sarah Bedwell, spinster, at Woodbridge, died on the fifteenth ultimo, aged ninety. She was formerly house-keeper to Mrs. Dougherty, and her penurious habits had accumulated considerable property. In a tin canister were found more than 70 sovereigns, cash in the Bank, and mortgages amounting to about £15,000. She had in her possession 75 chemises, 30 bonnets, 25 silk gowns, four dozen damask table-cloths, and a chest of bed clothes; and yet she expired covered with merely a piece of old carpet woven with merely and covered with vermilion.

Ipwich Examiner.

Education.—Agreeably to the census of 1840, Virginia has the greatest number of persons over twenty-one years old, who can neither read nor write, of any State in the Union. The whole number of such being fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven! Tennessee is next—her number over twenty-one who cannot read or write is fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one! In these States, the proportion of uneducated persons to entire population is as one to twelve—in North Carolina the proportion is as one to nine—showing that popular education is at a lower ebb in this State than in any other in the Union!

Extravagance in fine clothing is often a recommendation to the eye—but not to the understanding of men. Dr. Franklin we think it is, who says, "A fine coat frequently covers intolerable ignorance, but never conceals it." **North Amer.**

Humility learns lessons through itself, while it never seems instructions from others. Those who are always finding fault with mankind are generally most in fault themselves. The reason is, they read the world from the mirror of their own mind. **Ibid.**

The patriotism of a nation consists in love and attachment to her laws and institutions. When these die, patriotism dies,

52270