territory of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokees. Col. Sanford the Commander of the Guard, will be requested to have this letter delivered to you, and to delay your arrest until you shall have had an opportunity of leaving the State.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

GEO R. GILMER.

Rev. Samuel Worcester.

The reader will perceive from the letters of Governor Gilmer, that the general government is leagued with Georgia in carrying this unheard of persecution against the missionaries. They are determined to remove them for the purpose of preventing their *opposition* to the *humane policy of the general government for civilizing the Indians*. May we be delivered from such civilization—we want none of it. If the missionaries must be punished, would it not be as well to punish them at least, for some plausible reason. Instead of barely making gratuitous assertions against them, let them be taken and tried upon that charge of "opposing the policy of the general government, and exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the State." Such a course would be a little more becoming.

Whether the missionaries will think it best to remove is more than we can say. We think it probable, however, that some of them will. Dr. Butler is already under an arrest. And as to Mr. Worcester, against whom there seems to be the greatest animosity, there has not been a single moment since the passage of the Georgia Law that he could have removed. And now it is impossible for him to remove if he is so disposed to do. Mrs. W. on account of ill health has been unable to leave the house for the last 8 months and at this time she is utterly unable to leave her bed. She cannot be removed without exposing her life to immediate danger. It will be seen that Mr. W. has but ten days notice.

The Post office at Spring Place is yet occupied by Mr. Byhan, but we understand that arrangements are in progress to have him displaced, and we presume it will be done shortly. In order to effect this, the Postmaster General will have to do one of three things. Either to bring in a white man from the states, or to alter the mail routes, or to continue the office and mail route from Head of Coosa to Spring place. To do the last would be to close the only channel through which we can carry on our correspondence and forward our paper to our subscribers. We may be mistaken, but we cannot suppress our fears that this course will be pursued. Many acts of reform equally astonishing as this would be, have been done. We are prepared to hear almost any thing.

We could wish that this were the end of our account of the progress of oppression, but it is not. The following note will speak for itself.

Oougillogy, Cher. Nation,
June 1st, 1831.

Mr. Boudinott,

Dear Sir:—The Georgia Guard, under the command of Col. Nelson, are now here with four prisoners, Messrs. Elliott and Dennis, white men, citizens of this station by marriage, and the Rev. Mr. Trott, also a white man, who are charged with a violation of the Georgia law in living in this nation by its allowance and laws. The other is Mr. John West, a young gentleman, and a Cherokee, who is charged with the high crime of using insolent language to the Guard. These four I saw last night under Guard *chained together in pairs and fastened with locks*. Mr. David Vann, a member of the Cherokee Senate, and Thomas Woodard, are also arrested, but not chained, who are not allowed to know the reason of their arrest until they arrive at head quarters, 70 or 80 miles from their respective residences. The Guard is still in pursuit of other men. They have a wagon along, in which they have a drum, on which they beat, and a fife to make marshal music.

Your friend,

JOHN RIDGE.

"Hail Columbia happy Land."

We have few additional facts to state: Mr. Trott is a methodist itinerant missionary, under the direction of the Tennessee Conference. We understand he is not allowed to ride, and that he is, indeed, *chained every night*. The Rev. Mr. Clauder Moravian missionary, was also arrested on Tueday morning, and kept under guard about two hours, and then discharged on his claiming the privilege of having ten days notice. The guard arrived in this place on Tuesday evening, and put up at their usual quarters. On Wednesday morning a file of men seven or eight in number, went to Mr McCoy's and arrested him while he was at breakfast; they also went to Mr. Hick's but did not find him (he being not at home) after making a particular search in the house. When Mr. M'Coy was taken to the commander it turned out that he was arrested for presiding, as president, over a meeting of individuals in this place a week or two since. Mr. Woodard was also imprisoned for a similar act—they were both discharged.—As matters now go, it will soon become dangerous for any one to open his mouth and utter his opinions.

We will not enlarge upon this subject. He who reads will understand. To our Cherokee readers we say, have patience and forbearance. Cultivate good feelings even to our enemies. Let the public see that we are for peace and that we use none but peaceable measures to assert our rights. We do not yet suffer as others have suffered. Many have suffered death for opinions sake—we have not yet come to that.

N. B. Since writing the above, we are informed the Guard passed by Spring place and arrested Mr. Jos. Vann. Mr. V. is a native, and we presume is as ignorant of the cause of his arrest as the others were. There is nothing wanting but a court of inquisition to complete the tragedy.

From the Wash'ton Telegraph, June 14.

From the Globe of June 13.

"We perceive that public sentiment revolts at the course held by the Editor of the Telegraph in relation to the wife of the late Secretary at War. To Major Eaton this man owes every thing, and he repays him like the viper. He obtained money to enable him to establish his business in this city from major Eaton and his friends, and he is yet indebted to them.—Through the friendship and the indefatigable exertions of Major Eaton, while a Senator, Green was first elected public printer to the Senate, and nothing but the interposition of the most zealous friends of the man whom he now assails prevented his defeat last winter.

But if no feeling of gratitude or respect for others could withhold him from assailing female character in his newspaper, one would have supposed that regard for his own family would have prevented him from giving currency to the vile slanders propagated for political effect against one with whom they associated. After the fabrications invented to give color to the scandals which he now seeks to encourage had been shewn to be utterly unfounded, the family of this man were in habits of kind and friendly intercourse with that of Major Eaton, until the political interests of the Editor brought him to support those who seem to look for elevation by calumniating female innocence. They will all find that they have mistaken the character of the American people.—*They will sink themselves*"

The slightest scrutiny will discover the artifice attempted to be played off in this article The object is to create a belief that Major *Eaton* advanced *money* to aid the editor in establishing himself in business. This is untrue. After the purchase of this paper Major Eaton did lend his aid in negotiating a temporary loan of the sum of $1,412 25, twelve hundred of this was given to Mr. Kendall, to enable him to set up as a Jackson man. A few weeks since, a note from Mr. Eaton informed us that he was charged with the collection, and that the balance would be drawn for in a few days. We directed the clerk charged with our fiscal concerns to pay it, and supposed that it had been paid until we saw the notice in the Globe. That balance is now paid. It is likewise true, that, as a Senator, Major Eaton voted for the editor of this paper as printer to the Senate; and it may be true that his *friends* interposed last winter. To these causes, to a personal regard for him, and to a charitable unwillingness to condemn, a friend upon the suspicion of others, is to be attributed the mere *formal* interchange of civilities which the Globe would now magnify into "*habits* of kindness and friendly intercourse."

The Globe undertakes to bear testimony to the *innocence* of the parties, and accuses us of seeking to encourage scandals which had been shown to be utterly unfounded. We have heard that Mr. Kendall has written a book upon this subject; but we have not even up to this time, heard the *specific* charges or the defence.

We are not among those who have calumniated female innocence. It is not pretended that we have been. On the contrary, an attempt is now made to establish the innocence of the parties by asserting that we were not an accuser!! This was a subject upon which we were not informed. We endeavored to preserve neutrality; but this would not do. An uncompromising war was declared, and it was resolved that there should be no neutrals. The Telegraph was not prepared to say that all that was said upon this subject were "fabrications" and "scandals;" and the Globe was established to certify that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, "look for political elevation by calumniating female innocence"!!!!

What blind infatuation!! How does the editor of the Globe know whether the parties be guilty or innocent? It is ridiculous folly to suppose that the public sympathy is to be enlisted by the cry of "female innocence." The party may be as innocent as "your baby," and yet it would require just such a witness as he of the Globe to prove it. Truly his "*hunting shirt*" must have possessed the peculiar properties of that remarkable mirror of which we read in the story of the fair Scheherazade, and this classic editor must have performed a constant *observation* to be qualified for present duty.—*Save us from such a witness!!*

But we again say that the guilt or innocence of the parties has nothing to do with the questions before the public. Our remarks upon this subject were:

"The true question is not the guilt or innocence of the parties. Nor is it the propriety of the opinion formed by society upon that subject. All know that there is no process by which the evidence upon which society acts can be forced into a newspaper discussion. The real question has nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the parties. Upon that we do not feel it our duty to form, much less to express, an opinion. The real question is, shall the desire, to force an individual upon society, control the entire influence of the Government?—Shall the refusal of a member of the cabinet to coerce his wife and daughters to associate with a particular individual, be held good cause for a dismissal from office? Shall a new cabinet be organized, expressly for the purpose of controlling society in this particular? and shall the whim, the caprice, the mortified vanity and revenge, of an individual unknown to the public, except by "circumstances" which forbid such interference, control the administration of public affairs? This is the question which it has become the duty of the American people to examine. This is the issue which they are called upon to try."

Here is the question presented. Will the Globe deny that Mr. Ingham, Governor Branch and Mr. Berrien, were dismissed because they refused to compel their families to associate with that of Major Eaton?

Will the Globe deny, that in January, 1830, a member of Congress waited upon these gentlemen, and informed them that it was the President's determination to remove them from office unless they conformed to his wishes in this repect?

Will the Globe deny that Mr. Van Buren availed himself of his peculiar situation to ingratiate himself into the favor of the President by urging the propriety of their doing so?

Will the Globe deny that these gentlemen gave an unqualified refusal; and that they, at that time, declared their readiness to give up their respective offices rather than hold them on such conditions?

Will the Globe deny that the 'malign influence' now controls the public patronage? If it does, we pledge ourselves to prove the truth of our assertions, either in a court of justice or before a committee of Congress.

The attempt to put the *character* of a female at issue, is a political manœuvre, an appeal to the sympathy and chivalry of the country, forbidden by that refined sensibility which always accompanies female excellence. It is intended to cloak political intrigue, but is too shallow an artificer of success. We have foreseen and foretold the consequences of yielding to such an influence, and have struggled against narrowing down Gen. Jackson's claims to public confidence and support to such a basis.

The Globe asserts that our political interests have bought us to support those who seem to look for elevation by calumniating female innocence. It is not so. We are abused and denounced because we would not support female influence in the administration of public affairs. Had we been controlled by such motives as the Globe attributes, we would have played the sycophant to Mr. Van Buren; we would have flattered Gen. Jackson and Wm. B. Lewis; we would have shared our profits with Amos Kendall, we would have testified to the innocence of those about whose conduct we knew nothing; and we would have grown rich by sacrificing our independence to a show of patriotism. In a word we would have done precisely what the Globe was established to do.

We congratulate Major Lewis on his acquisition. He is a master like man. He has found a pliant witness; and we merely admonish them both that there may be a committee of Congress empowered to send for persons & papers. A little caution may be of service.

Excerpts from the Washington Globe, (official)

"We think it not improbable that the Bank Government at Philadelphia has, in consideration of the support to be given it by Calhoun, Mr. M'Duffie and the rest, agreed to provide an equivalent interest in Pennsylvania in lieu of the tariff."

"We have not mistaken the purposes of Mr. Calhoun. He is making *a grand push* to keep himself in an imposing attitude. He must be *President* at once, or *Vice-President with the reversion*. The *usage* of the Government from its first establishment must be violated to make him Vice-President for *a third term*—or General Jackson must be sacrificed, the usage held in regard to every honest patriotic and successful Chief Magistrate set aside and the man who has "*filled the measures of his country's glory*," marked with the opprobrium of the elder and younger Adams, to make way for Mr. Calhoun. This gentleman cannot abide an instant's delay; and the obscurity of private life, for a brief interval, he fears would obliterate the amazing services he has rendered to the country."

Another 'Book;' or, Secret Chronicles.—We find the following paragraph in the Fredericksburg Arena. It hints at a curiosity which we should like to see. It is the first intimation of the kind that has been given, and we know no more of it than is here told:—*Alex. Gazette.*

"Information is particularly requested respecting a certain pamphlet, said to have been lately written and published by a distinguished personage, high in office, touching a certain subject—not of a public character—which is believed to have distracted the councils of the country and finally led to the dissolution of the late Cabinet. It is the height of cruelty and injustice to the community, to confine to private circulation such a pamphlet from such a source, on such a topic. We trust that means will be taken to draw from the obscurity, which it seems to court, this maiden production of an illustrious individual, who, having already filled the measure of his glory as a Warrior and a Statesman, is anxious to distinguish himself in the more peaceful walks of Literature. With what pleasure should we bear our testimony to the correct reasoning, the sound morality, and graceful style which, we are told, characterize this unpretending offspring of genius, did not the sensibility of the author to criticism, restrict its circulation to a few chosen friends."

And yet another!—The Telegraph is informed that "Mr. Kendall has written a book" upon a certain delicate subject, on which some editors are so squeamish that they cannot talk about it. We are not so fastidious in our notions as to keep silent, concerning that about which the whole country is talking, and which effects the course and character of our Government.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, "A rumour prevails that Mr. McLane will decline taking the Treasury Department, and we should not be surprised at his refusal, especially when he comes to understand that he must be controlled by the "malign influence" of which Mr. Branch speaks. The truth is, many respectable members of the Jackson party have become heartily ashamed of their imbecile Executive, and would gladly substitute Mr. Calhoun or Judge McLean for Gen. Jackson."—*Alex. Gaz.*

The editor of the Columbia, S. C. Telescope holds the following unequivocal language:

"The Cabinet is not yet formed: nor does it promise to be one of much vigor either of intellect or action. In fact, General Jackson's influence in the nation is prostrated. He is good for nothing to the North; good for nothing to the South; good for nothing to the West.—There are no prominent men now before the people as the next President, but Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. The North and West seem to prefer the former; the South, from the Potomac southward, the latter: but Georgia has prejudices not yet conquered, although her manifest interest is the same with that of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The prospects of Henry Clay brighten. If he comes in, the South will be absolutely driven in self-defence to nullification or secession: and the sooner the former is adopted the better. Submission cannot cost South Carolina less than 5,000,000 dollars a year. If the Constitution is to be maintained, there must be some means of stopping the progress of usurpation: are there any other than *nullification* or *secession*? We know of no other: nor do we see any danger in either. We prefer the former; let our enemies compel, if they think fit, the latter."

MR. VAN BUREN.

We incorrectly stated two days ago, that this gentleman had proceeded to Albany—he is still in the city, but departs this morning, by the steamboat, remaining one day at West Point on his passage up the river. The report that Mr. Van Buren would embark for England on board the U. S. ship Falmouth, now ready for sea at our Navy Yard, is incorrect. That Mr. Van Buren will proceed to England is most probable, but not until Mr. M'Lane has signified his intention of returning to the United States, which, if he do, as most likely he will, Mr. Van Buren will embark about the 1st of August.:::*N. Y. Mercantile.*

From the Centreville Times.

Mr. Editor—I find from your paper that the public mind is now turned to an Anti-Jackson Candidate for Congress in this District, and that two highly respectable gentlemen are already in nomination. No reasonable objection can be raised to the character and integrity of either of them. They are both deservedly very popular in their own counties, and wherever else they are known. I am not informed however, whether they are generally known throughout the District, or not? As an individual I should be perfectly satisfied with either of them; but I am decidedly of the opinion we ought not to attempt at all, to forestall the Committee, which is about to be appointed to nominate a Candidate for Congress.

There are a number of other gentlemen equally respectable and deserving with those named, who may be more generally popular. I do not however pretend to decide on this fact: nor do I believe any insulated individual is competent to decide upon it. I should therefore wish the Committee to meet completely untramelled and unpledged, and to decide calmly and disinterestedly according to their best judgment, after they have conferred freely with one another. Personal predilections should give way to the public good.

I beg leave to suggest the names of Messrs. John L. Kerr, Robert H Goldsborough and Theodore R. Loockerman, of Talbot, William Potter, John Boon & Geo. Reed, of Caroline, Col. Thos. Wright, Col. Thos Emory, Thos B. Turpin & Daniel C. Hopper, Esqrs. of Queen Ann's, in addition to the respectable gentlemen already named. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I entertain no objection to either of the gentlemen named heretofore: nor do I wish to exclude them or any others from the consideration of the Committee. As a voter in the District, I feel a total indifference about who shall be the Candidate, so that he be sound in his politics and of respectable standing as a gentleman and man of sense. Let the most popular man in the District be selected without reference to his old politics, his county, or our friendship for him. It seems to me to be very unwise for our friends to allude to any personal quarrels or dislikes between certain prominent men of our party. It is to be regretted, but no person who knows the gentlemen referred to, can believe that any one of them would abandon principle for the purpose of gratifying private dislike.—Personal prejudice will not weigh a feather with any man, who feels for his country, and who sees her present degradation. Let us not be carried away by personal favouritism when the honor and prosperity of our country are at stake: but let us disregard the longings after office of one man, or a dozen men: and let us all unite in the support of the man, who is the greatest favourite of the majority of the people. Who that man is let the Committee determine and let all acquiesce in their decision. Let men be selected as Committee-men in whose disinterestedness we can confide. A number of the gentlemen named above I am sure feel no disposition to go to Congress: but any one of them it is hoped would not refuse the call of the Committee.

CURTIUS.

Queen Ann's County.

From the Political Examiner.

We submit the following letter from Henry R. Warfield, Esq. without any other remark than that we hope it will serve as a caution to gentlemen who may be hereafter disposed to indulge in stenographic displays, at the distance of 10 or 11 miles! The report in the 'Citizen' is not only a wanton perversion of Mr. Warfield's sentiments and expressions but a foul and slanderous attack upon the citizens of that most respectable district (Woodsboro') whom it stigmatizes as a body of "OFFICE HUNTERS AND OFFICE HOLDERS."

Mr. Poe.—The 'Republican Citizen' of the 3d instant has this moment been handed to me, in which there is a publication which purports to be the substance in part of an address delivered by me at Woodsboro', on the 28th ult. I will state what I did say on that occasion, so far as it relates to that publication, and for the correctness of this statement, appeal to all who heard me. I expressed there as I always do, the sincerity of my attachment for Mr. Clay, personally and politically. I said nothing of the Executive of Maryland, or its appointments. I expressed no determination to oppose the present party in Maryland. I spoke of no junto in this county or State. But I did animadvert upon the appointment of Mr. Baltzell as Collector of the county. I uttered no unkind or unfriendly sentiment with regard to Mr. Baltzell; on the contrary, I spoke of him in terms of personal regard, I spoke of this Government as, in my judgment, the best which the wisdom of man had ever devised; of the liberty and safety which our citizens must enjoy under its operation, if faithfully administered and of the rights which every freeman possessed. The doctrine of "ratotion in office," as essentially connected with the rights of man, I advocated with all the feeble talents I possess, and shall do so publicly and privately, on all proper occasions; that, having some confidence in my opinions on public affairs, I would never surrender them on any occasion to gratify the sinister views of aspiring politicians of any denomination, & would whenever I thought proper, express my opinions with unshaken independence; my fellow citizens would give them the weight they deserved The publication in the 'Citizen' is palpably incorrect, and I appeal to all who were present. I did not mention the name of Mr Lorentz in my public address; but in a conversation in the presence of many of the citizens of the Woodsboro' district, I observed that I had understood Mr. Lorentz was a worthy man, but that I was not sufficiently informed on the subject to say whether, if I had the power, I would or would not have dismissed him; but if he was not retained, I would then have given the appointment to some deserving man of my own party who had not held it. I advocated the principle of rotation in office from a perception that every man in this country, who is competent and deserving, has an equal right to a participation, in stations of honor and profit; and that a contrary doctrine is subversive of the equal rights of men—and the opinions, which, in my conscience, I believe to be right, I shall boldly and independently express, regardless of the wishes of interested partizans of every description.

HENRY R. WARFIELD.

June 6, 1831.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 25.

We most earnestly solicit the attention of our fellow citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the notice in this day's paper, requesting a meeting for the purpose of extending aid to the sufferer's at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Let it not be said that Easton and Talbot county, always distinguished for their charitable feelings, are slothful now when the slightest assistance may be serviceable. Having received aid in the same circumstances, let them not be unmindful of the debt which gratitude imposes.

What consummate impudence in the last Jackson Whig, that slanders the dead, to say, that the writers in it, the lawyers we suppose, will *not further notice* this Gazette than to call to view one or two matters in it—as if they did not feel consequential in proportion as we admit them into notice by laughing at them; but to drop all matters, as being too indigestible for them, except "one or two matters" that they think they have some chance to distort and garble, was a little bit of cunning, quite enough for them to shoulder.

That the old President was governed by Duff Green as well as you were yourselves, Mr. little politicians, before Mr. Van Buren supplanted him, is true; and that the man who could be governed as president, either by the one or the other of these creatures is unfit for the station, and reflects disgrace upon those who elected him, is most true. That Mr. Van Buren and President Jackson & perhaps Duff Green too, we know not, ran down upon the shoals of nullification so close, that they, scarcely had room to wear or swim, is also most true, & if they, or either of them, have turned their back upon nullification, it was because they saw that nullification would put them on their back if they did not; for they are all ready, at any time to close in with any thing that will suit their cause, nullification or any thing else. It is not with them that they choose means that are right; but having ends in view, they willingly take any means to answer the end; and we think no body but the sapient writers for the Easton Jackson Whig can be ignorant of this.

But your prating about a "stigma on the people" to elect a president of farmer like habits, who can smoke a pipe, who married an humble wife, who treats with politeness the wife of a Secretary, a boarding house or tavern keeper's daughter, and who was not thought genteel enough to be companion for Mrs. Adams, is of the very essence of the worst cast of Jacobinism, and men who sport such sayings for the purpose of strewing the seeds of discord in society are the worsts of pests

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